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THE PERSIAN MANUAL.

CLARKE.



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THE
PERSIAN MANUAL,
A POCKET COMPANION

INTENDED TO
FACILITATE THE ESSENTIAL ATTAINMENTS OF CONVERSING WITH
FLUENCY AND COMPOSING WITH ACCURACY, IN THE MOST
GRACEFUL OF ALL THE LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN
THE EAST.

PART I.—A CONCISE GRAMMAR OF THE
LANGUAGE,

*With Exercises on its more prominent peculiarities, together with
a Selection of Useful Phrases, Dialogues, and Subjects for
Translation into Persian.*

PART II.—A VOCABULARY OF USEFUL
WORDS,

ENGLISH AND PERSIAN.

SHOWING AT THE SAME TIME THE DIFFERENCE OF IDIOM
BETWEEN THE TWO LANGUAGES.

491.555
BY
CAPTAIN H. WILBERFORCE CLARKE,
Royal Engineers.

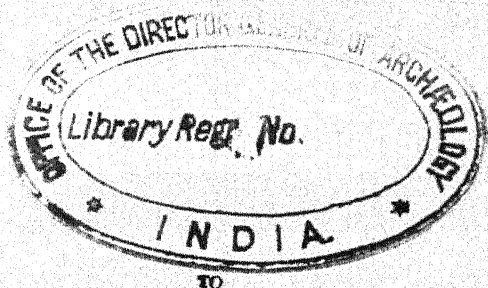
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My Uncle, G. M. C.,

WHO ENCOURAGED ME IN

BOYHOOD, YOUTH, AND MANHOOD,

THIS WORK IS, WITH AFFECTION,

INSCRIBED.

at-
as



PREFACE BY THE AUTHOR.

THIS work is divided into Two Parts :—

Part I. Section 1. The Grammar.

„ 2. Progressive Lessons and Exercises.

„ 3. Miscellaneous Dialogues and Exercises.

Part II. Vocabulary.

2. Sections 2 and 3 of Part I. and the whole of Part II. are entirely original.

The Grammar is, in part, compiled from the Persian Grammars by—

Dr. Lumsden, LL.D., 1810.

Mirza Muḥammad Ibrāhīm Shīrāzī, 1841.

Mr. A. H. Bleeck, 1857.

Dr. D. Forbes, LL.D., 1862.

Its arrangement is entirely new ; much original matter has been introduced ; and the whole rendered as concisely as possible.

The Exercises and Sentences (English to be turned

into Persian) have been taken from Dr. Forbes' Manual of Hindūstānī. It was considered that these exercises and sentences were possibly as good and as well arranged as any others which could be devised, while, by adopting them for this work, the student would have the advantage of being able to compare the Hindūstānī with the Persian idiom. The great success which Dr. Forbes' Manual of Hindūstānī has obtained was a further inducement to adopt the same plan.

3. The aim throughout this work has been to gather under each sentence as many useful idioms, expressions and synonyms as possible. That portion of a sentence which may be represented by other equivalent expressions is enclosed in brackets; and the equivalent expressions—also placed within brackets and separated by semi-colons—are put at the end of the sentence. Thus, on page 126 of the Vocabulary, against the word "robbed," it is to be understood that the expressions "duzd burda;" "dast-burd-i-duzd gardīda;" "ba sirkat rafta;" "duzdīda shuda," may each be substituted for the expression "ba duzdī rafta," in the sentence.

This plan of rendering the sentences will, it is believed, give great aid to the student in mastering the language. He will see at a glance the several

ways in which a sentence may be rendered, will observe the force of words, and will be able to compare idiom with idiom.*

4. It has been customary to regard Persian as a language easy of attainment; this is far from being the case. A certain degree of proficiency may easily be reached; but to obtain a thorough knowledge of the language is exceedingly difficult, owing to—

(a) The vast number of words (said to be 80,000) in the language;

(b) The ambiguous expressions in which a Persian delights;

(c) The want of translations;†

(d) Want of properly qualified teachers.‡

That there are defects in this work is most readily allowed; yet all that care and labour could do to prevent error has been given to the task. The critic will remember that this is the first attempt ever

* In his Hindūstānī Manual Dr. Forbes rendered the English sentence in one way only. For Hindūstānī this may be sufficient; but a rich language, such as the Persian, requires more generous handling.

† The only Persian books translated into English are—the Gulistān, the Anwār-i-Subaili, and the Shāh-Nāmāh.

‡ This is a most serious difficulty as regards Persian and Arabic.

made by anyone to bring out a work, systematically arranged, treating of the rendering of English into Persian.

5. At the present time, the only books which *attempt* to treat of the rendering of English sentences into Persian are the following:—

(a) "The Persian Mūnshī," by Dosā-Biyā,ī Surābjī, a Pārsī.

This book contains 1117 sentences, rendered in Hindūstānī, Sindhī and Persian. The sentences are not arranged alphabetically, nor so as to express the rendering of a certain dominant word; they are simply grouped together under six heads,—Introductory, Mercantile, Medical, Judicial, Military and Miscellaneous.

The work is roughly lithographed on bad Indian paper. The renderings in lithographed oriental character are not easy for a beginner to decipher. But for the arrangement and the way in which it is got up it would be an excellent work. It can be obtained from Messrs. Thacker and Co., of Bombay, for 6½ rupees.

(b) "Modern Persian," by an Officer of the Haiderabad Contingent, revised by Mīrza Zainul 'Abadīn Shīrāzī.

This is a small book, printed in Bombay in 1871; it contains 1769 sentences, without any arrangement whatever; the vowel points in the oriental character (which is not transliterated) have all been omitted, making it very difficult for a beginner to pronounce the words. It may be obtained from Messrs. Thacker and Co., of Bombay, for 10 rs.

(c) "The Conversation Manual," by Captain G. Plunkett, R.E.

This is a book, printed in London, containing 670 sentences and a bare list of 1500 words, which are rendered in Hindūstānī, Pushtu and Persian. Roman character only is used. It is a small book and necessarily covers but a small extent of each of the three languages. It may be obtained from Messrs. Richardson and Co., Cornhill, London, for 6 rs.

The three books, briefly described, labour under one defect, which is, that each sentence is rendered in one way only. The student is not afforded the opportunity of contrasting idiom with idiom, word with word; nor of exercising his powers of observation.

The Persian Manual now offered to the public contains:—

In Section 2, Part I.,	555 sentences.
„ 3, Part I.,	333 „
In Vocabulary, Part II.,	1969 „
Total number of sentences,	<u>2857</u>

This number 2857 represents the actual number of English sentences rendered into Persian; but almost every sentence is expressed in several ways. The actual number of Persian sentences probably amounts, *at least*, to $2857 \times 3 = 8671$, all *methodically* arranged.

A bald list of words is of little use; the student requires to know how to use them.* It is hoped that a study of this Manual may save the student much unnecessary drudgery with a native teacher; and that the tables of Persian weights and measures, the digest of regulations regarding examinations in Persian and Arabic, and the lists of Persian and Arabic books may prove useful.

6. I here beg to record the service which I have received, in correcting the proof-sheets of this work, and generally in bringing it out, from—

(a) Maulawī Allāh Bakhsh, who passed twenty-five years of his life in Persia, acted as Arabic interpreter during the Abyssinian campaign, and is now Instructor in Persian in the High School of Karachi in East India.

(b) Shaikh Muḥammad Ṣādik, Ḥājīu-l-ḥaramain, a native of Tahrān, who served me in the Abyssinian campaign, and followed my fortunes at divers seasons in India.†

I mention the names of these men not only because they deserve to be named, but also as a *guae-*

* This is especially the case with regard to Arabic words used in Persian.

† “Ḥājīu-l-ḥaramain” is the *title* of a Musulmān who has made a pilgrimage to Makkah and Maḍīna.

rantee that the Persian renderings of the sentences are *idiomatic* as well as grammatical.

7. The student's attention is drawn to the excellent manner in which the Work has been got up by the Publishers. I freely acknowledge the great obligation under which I rest for the care and trouble which they have exercised.

H. WILBERFORCE CLARKE,
CAPTAIN, R.E.

Karachi. May 1877

The following Table gives a list of Exercises in this Manual, which will be found rendered in Persian in Forbes' "~~Persian~~ Grammar." The other exercises have been taken from the "Gulistan" and "Arabian Nights' Entertainment."

No. of Exercise in this Manual.	Forbes' Persian Grammar.	
	Page.	No. of Story.
24	1	5
27	3	14
28	8	30
29	6	22
37	12	50
38	6	23
39	11	39
43	12	41
44	13	43
45	10	35
46	11	37
47	14	46
48	10	36
49	17	51
50	25	66
51	26	67
52	19	55

PERSIAN MANUAL.

PART 1.

SECTION I.

ON THE LETTERS AND PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. The Persian Alphabet consists of thirty-two letters. Of these twenty are common to the Persians and Arabs, eight are peculiar to the Arabs, and four to the Persians.

These thirty-two letters are to be considered as consonants, and are written from right to left; consequently their books and manuscripts begin at what we call the end.

The letters often assume a different form according to their position in the formation of a word. Thus there will be in many cases three distinct forms, namely, the *initial*, the *medial*, the *final*.

In the following Table we have in column 1, the names of the letters in the Persian character; in column 2, the names of the letters in the Roman character; in column 3, the detached forms of the letters; and, in column 4, the corresponding English letters.

THE PERSI-ARABIC ALPHABET.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			6.		
				COMBINED FORM.			EXEMPLIFICATIONS.		
NAME.		DETACHED FORM.	POWER.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
الف <i>alif</i>		ا	a, etc.	ا	ا	ا	وا	جا	بار
بي <i>be</i>		ب	b	ب	ب	ب	باب	شب	صبر
پي <i>pe</i>		پ	p	پ	پ	پ	آپ	چپ	سیر
تي <i>te</i>		ت	t	ت	ت	ت	توت	دست	ستر
ثي <i>se</i>		ث	s	ث	ث	ث	روث	خیث	بشر
جیم <i>jim</i>		ج	j	ج	ج	ج	کاج	کج	شجر
چی <i>che</i>		چ	ch	چ	چ	چ	کوچ	هیچ	بچه
هی <i>he</i>		ح	h	ح	ح	ح	روح	صح	بحر
خی <i>khe</i>		خ	kh	خ	خ	خ	شاخ	نیخ	نظم
دال <i>dāl</i>		د	d	د	د	د	صاد	صد	فدا
ذال <i>zāl</i>		ذ	z	ذ	ذ	ذ	باد	کاغذ	نذر
ری <i>re</i>		ر	r	ر	ر	ر	مار	مر	مرد
زی <i>ze</i>		ز	z	ز	ز	ز	باز	گز	بزم
ژی <i>zhe</i>		ژ	zh	ژ	ژ	ژ	کانز	پایژ	غزب
سین <i>sīm</i>		س	s	س	س	س	باس	بس	فسق
شین <i>shīm</i>		ش	sh	ش	ش	ش	پاش	پش	نشد

1. NAME.	2.	3. DETACHED FORM.	4. POWER.	5. COMBINED FORM.			6. EXEMPLIFICATIONS.		
				Final.	Medial.	Initial.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
صاد <i>ṣād</i>		ص	s	ص	ه	م	ناصر	نص	قَصَدَ
ضاد <i>ẓād</i>		ض	z	ض	ه	م	بُعُوض	بَعْض	ضَدَّ
طوى <i>ṭo, e</i>		ط	t	ط	ط	ط	خُطُوط	خَطَّ	طَيَّ
ظوى <i>ẓo, e</i>		ظ	ẓ	ظ	ظ	ظ	حِفَاط	حَفِظَ	ظَلَمَ
عين <i>'ain</i>		ع	'a, etc.	ع	ع	ع	صِنَاع	صَنَعَ	عَسَلَ
غين <i>ghain</i>		غ	gh	غ	غ	غ	بَاغ	تَبَغَّى	عَسَلَ
في <i>fe</i>		ف	f	ف	ه	ه	كَاف	كَفَّ	فِي
كاف <i>kāf</i>		ق	k	ق	ه	ه	بَاق	بَقِيَ	قَدَّ
گاف <i>kāf</i>		ك	k	ك	ك	ك	خَاك	يَكُنْ	كُنْ
گاف <i>gāf</i>		گ	g	گ	گ	گ	رَاك	رَنَگ	گَزَ
لام <i>lām</i>		ل	l	ل	ل	ل	سَال	كُلَّ	لَبَّ
میم <i>mīm</i>		م	m	م	ه	ه	تَمَام	سَتَمَ	مَنَ
نون <i>nūn</i>		ن	n	ن	ن	ن	نُون	صَحْنٌ	نَمَ
واو <i>wāw</i>		و	w	و	و	و	رَو	بَو	وَجَدَ
هي <i>he</i>		ه	h	ه	ه	ه	مَاه	نَهَ	هَنَرَ
يی <i>ye</i>		ي	y, etc.	ي	ي	ي	جَاي	بَي	يَدَ

2. It will be observed that ا, د, ذ, ر, ز, د, do not alter in shape, whether *initial*, *medial*, or *final*; neither do they unite with the letter following to the left. The letters ط, ظ, do not alter; but they always unite with the letter following to the left. The eight letters peculiar to Arabic are—ث, ح, ق, ع, ظ, ط, ص. They appear only in words purely, or originally, Arabic. The four letters peculiar to Persian are گ, ژ, چ, پ.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTERS.

3. ت *t*. The sound of this letter is softer and more dental than that of the English *t*; it is identical with the Sanskrit ढ.

ث *s* is sounded by the Arabs like *th* in the words *thick*, *thin*; by the Persians as *s* in the words *sick*, *sin*.

چ *ch* has the sound of *ch* in the word *church*.

ح *h* is a strong aspirate like *h* in the word *haul*; it is uttered by compressing the lower muscles of the throat.

خ *kh* has a sound like *ch* in the word *loch*, as pronounced by a Scotchman.

د *d* is more dental than the English *d*.

ذ *z* is sounded by the Arabs like *th* in the words *thy*, *thine*; by the Persians as *z* in *zeal*.

ر *r* is sounded as *r* in the French word *pardon*.

ژ *zh* is pronounced like *j* in the French word *jour* ;
or as *z* in the word *azure*.

ش *sh* is sounded as in *shun*, *shine*.

ص *s* has a stronger and more hissing sound than
our *s*.

ض *z* is pronounced by the Arabs as a hard *d* or
dt ; by the Persians as *z*.

ط, ت, ظ *t* and *z* in Persian are sounded like ت *t*, and
ز *z*.

غ *gh* is like the letter *r* as pronounced by a
Scotchman.

ق *k* resembles the letter *c* in *cup*, *calm*.

ك *k* is sounded like *k* in *king*, *kalendar*.

گ *g* is sounded like *g* in *go*, *give* ; never as *g* in
gem, *gentle*.

ل *l* is sounded like *l* in *law*. When *alif* is com-
bined with it, the two take the form of لا or لا.

ن *n* at the beginning of a word, or syllable, is
sounded like *n* ; at the end of a word or syllable, if
preceded by a long vowel, it has a soft nasal sound
like that of *n* in the French word *garçon*. When
followed by the labials ب *b*, پ *p*, ف *f*, it assumes
the sound of *m*, as in the word گنبد *gumbad*, not
gunbad.

ه *h* is an aspirate like *h* in *heart*, *hand* ; but at
the end of a word, if preceded by the short vowel

PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTERS.

fathā), it has no sensible sound, as in دَانَه, *dānā*, grain." In this case, it is called هَائِي مَخْتَفِي *hā'i mukhtafī*, or *obscure h*.

In a few words, where the *fathā* is a substitute for the long vowel *alif*, the final *h* is fully sounded ;

شاه *shah* [for شاه *shāh*] "a king."

ماه *mah* [for ماه *māh*] "a month."

راه *rah* [for راه *rāh*] "a road."

It is sounded in دَه *dah*, "ten," and all its compounds. It is imperceptible in the words کِه *ki* and هِه *hi*, with their compounds, whether conjunctions or pronouns. A Persian word ending in the obscure *h* will have the *h* omitted when written in Persian characters ; as نامه *nāma* [not *nāmah*] "a letter," or "written communication."

It is difficult to distinguish between the sounds of the letters forming one of the following groups :—

ث س ص ز ض ظ ت ط ع ا ح ه

The Persians never attempt to pronounce them as the Arabs ; they content themselves by sounding them according to the Persian letters, to which they nearly assimilate.

Observation—

5. When *s* and *h*, or *z* and *h*, represent two separate letters following each other, as in ^{هَـ}اسهل *as, hal*, "more or most easy," and ^{هَـ}ازهار *az, hār*, "plants," a comma will be inserted, as shown in the examples.

At the end of Arabic words *h* is often marked with two dots, thus ^{هَـ}ħ, and sounded like *t*. In such words the Persians generally convert the ^{هَـ}ħ into ^{تَـ}*t*; sometimes they leave the ^{هَـ}ħ unaltered, and frequently they omit the two dots, in which case the letter becomes imperceptible in sound.

VOWELS AND ORTHOGRAPHICAL SIGNS.

6. The primitive vowels in Arabic and Persian are three in number.

The *first* is called ^{فَـ}fatḥa, and is written thus ^{ـَ}, over the consonant to which it belongs. It is represented by the letter *a* in *calendar*.

The *second* is called ^{كَـ}kasra, and is written thus ^{ـِ}, under the consonant to which it belongs. It is represented by the letter *i* in *sip*, or *fin*. In the Roman character it is represented by *i* unaccented.

The *third* is ^{ضَـ}ẓamma, which is written thus ^{ـُ}, over its consonant. Its sound is like that of *u* in the words *pull*, *push*; or like *oo* in *foot*, *hood*;

sound is never that of *u* in *use*, *perfume*. In the Roman character it is represented by *u* unaccented.

In Persian these three short vowels are called respectively—

زبر *zabar*, “above.”
 زیر *zer*, “beneath.”
 پیش *pesh*, “in front.”

7. When a consonant is accompanied by one of the three vowels, *fatha*, *kasra*, or *zamma*, it is said to be متحرک *mutaharrik*, or *moveable*.

In Persian and Arabic, the *first* letter of a word is always accompanied, or *moveable*, by a vowel. Then, in the middle or at the end of a word, a consonant is not accompanied by a vowel, it is said to be ساکن *sākin*, *quiescent*, or *inert*. Thus in the word مردم *mardum*, the م is moveable by *fatha*; the ر is inert, having no vowel; د is moveable by *zamma*, and, finally, the م is inert. The symbol َ, called جزم *jazm*, is placed over a consonant to show that it is inert, as in the example مردم *mar-*
um, “a man.”

In Persian the last letter of a word is generally inert; hence *jazm* is omitted.

THE CONSONANTS ا, و, ع, AND ي.

8. At the beginning of a word or syllable ا (*alif*) depends for its sound on the accompanying vowel.

ع (*'ain*) depends for its sound on the accompanying vowel; its place of utterance is in the lower muscles of the throat, thus:—

عَب 'ab, عِب 'ib, عُب 'ub,

are different in sound from

أَب ab, إِب ib, أُب ub.

و (*wāw*) has the sound of *w* in the words *we*, *went*.

The modern Persians pronounce the *wāw* like *v* in words such as شوم *shavam*, شوي *shavē*.

ي (*yā*) is, in sound, like *y* in the words *you*, *yet*.

LONG VOWELS OR LETTERS OF PROLONGATION.

9. When ا, inert, is preceded by a letter moveable by *fatha*, the *fatha* and *alif* coalesce and give a lengthened sound, as كَار *kār*, "work;" the sound is like that of *a* in *war*.

Alif, inert, is always preceded by *fatha*; hence

alif, not beginning a word or syllable, has always a lengthened sound.

10. When و, inert, is preceded by a consonant moveable by *zamma*, the *zamma* and و coalesce and form a sound like *u* in *rule*.

When و,* inert, is preceded by a consonant, moveable by *fatha*, the *fatha* and و coalesce, and form a sound like *ou* in *sound*.

When و, inert, is preceded by a consonant move-

* When و is preceded by خ, moveable by *fatha* and followed by *alif*, the sound of و is almost imperceptible, as in the words—

خواب *khwāb*, “sleep,” pronounced *kh.āb*.

خواهم *khwāham*, “I desire,” pronounced *kh.āham*.

In such cases the و will *not* be sounded, and in the Roman character it will be represented by *w*.

When و, preceded by خ, moveable by *fatha*, and sometimes by *zamma*, or *kasra*, is followed by any of the nine letters:— ب, د, ر, ز, س, ش, ن, ة, ي, the و occasionally loses its sound, as in the words:—

خود pronounced *khād*, not *khāud* or *khawād*.

خود pronounced *khūd*, not *khūd*.

خویش pronounced *khesh*, not *khivesh*.

This rule applies only to words purely Persian. In the Roman character, the *w* will in such words be omitted, and the vowel marked with a dot, as *khūd*.

able by *kasra*, no union takes place, and the *y* retains the sound of *w*, as *سوا* (*siwā*).

11. When *ي* (*yā*), inert, is preceded by a consonant moveable by *kasra*, the *kasra* and *yā* unite and form a long vowel, like *i* in the word *machine*.

This sound of *yā*, is called *yā,e m'arūf*, "familiar *yā*." In Persia *yā* has sometimes the sound of *ea* in the word *bear*; this sound is called *yā,e majhūl*, "unknown *yā*," or *yā,e 'ajamē*, i. e. "Persian *yā*."

When *ي* (*yā*), inert, is preceded by a consonant moveable by *fathā*, the *fathā* and *yā* unite and form a diphthong like *ai* in the German word *kaiser*, or as *i* in *wise*.

When *ي* (*yā*), inert, is preceded by a consonant, moveable by *ḡamma*, no union takes place; and the *yā* retains its sound of *y*, as in the word *ميسر* *muyassar*, "obtainable."

SUMMARY.

12. From what has been said we have:—

Three short vowels, *بَدَ* *bad*, *بِ* *bid*, *بُ* *bud*;

Three long vowels, *بَادَ* *bād*, *بِيدَ* *bīd*, *بُودَ* *būd*;

Two diphthongs, *بَايدَ* *baid*, *بَاودَ* *baud*;

Two long vowels peculiarly *majhūl*, "unknown," or *'ajamē*, "Persian," *بِيلَ* *bel*, *رُوزَ* *roz*.

RULES FOR READING.

13. There are very few Persian works, manuscript or printed, in which all the vowels are marked.

The primitive short vowels َ, ِ, ُ, as well as ِ̇ and ِ̈ are almost always omitted. The following remarks may be of service :—

(a) The last letter of every word is inert, hence the mark ِ̇ (*jazm*) is omitted.

(b) The short vowel َ (*fatha*) is of more frequent occurrence than *kasra* or *zamma*; hence, in printing, it is omitted.

(c) The short vowel ِ (*fatha*) should be supplied for every consonant in a word, except the last and those marked with ِ̇, or one of the vowels.

(d) The letters و, ی, are generally inert, when not initial; hence they are not marked with *jazm*.

(e) When و, ی, not initial, are moveable consonants they are marked with their proper vowels.

(f) When و (*wāw*) or ی (*yā*) follow a consonant unmarked by a short vowel, or by *jazm*, they have the *majhūl* or '*ajamā* sound; as—

مور *mor*, "an ant." | شیر *sher*, "a lion."

(g) When و is preceded by a consonant moveable by *zamma*, and *yā* by a consonant moveable by *kasra*, the sound is *m'arūf*, or known; as—

سود *sūd*, "gain." | شیر *shīr*, "milk."

(h) When *wāw* and *yā* follow a consonant marked with *jazm*, they are consonants, and are sounded as و (*w*) and ي (*y*).

(i) When *wāw* and *yā* follow a consonant, moveable by *fatha*, they form diphthongs ; as—

قوم *kaum*, “a tribe.” | سير *sair*, “a walk.”

14. Some symbols have still to be noticed. They are :—*madda*, *hamza*, *tanwīn*, *tashdīd*, the definite article of Arabic nouns, and *waṣla*.

(a) مَدَّة (*madda*) [—] signifies extension, and when placed over an *alif* gives it a broad and open sound, almost equivalent to that of *a* in *water*. The *madda* is used to avoid the meeting of two *alifs* at the beginning of a word.

Thus, instead of ا ب, the Persians write آب *āb*, “water.”

(b) هَمْزَة (*hamza*) [ْ or ء] is used, instead of *alif*, when one syllable of a word ends with a vowel, and [according to our ideas of orthography] the following syllable begins with a vowel ; that is, virtually with an *alif*. Thus we have :—

پَايِ *pā,e*, instead of پَايِ ;
فَايِدَة *fā,ida*, instead of فَايِدَة .

In Persian the sound of *hamza* is that of *alif*; in Arabic the sound of *hamza* is that of 'aim. Strictly,

hamza ought to be used whenever a syllable, beginning with a vowel, is added to a root in the way of inflexion, as:—

دِیدِم *dīdem*, “we saw,” from root, *dīd*;

بَدِئِ *badī*, “badness,” from root, *bad*.

This rule is seldom observed.

Practically, *hamza* in the middle of a word is equivalent to our hyphen in such words as *re-open*.

At the end of words, terminating in the imperceptible *z*, *hamza* has the sound of *e*.

In the Roman character, *hamza* will be represented by a comma between the vowels, as in فَائِدَا *fā,ida*.

(c) تَنْوِين (*tanwīn*) [ـِ, ـَ, ـُ] signifies the using of the letter ن. It is formed by doubling the vowel point of the last letter of a word. The vowel is then pronounced as though it terminated in ن. In the Roman character it will be represented by *n*. In Arabic, *tanwīn* serves to mark the inflexion of nouns; thus the symbol:—

ـِ (double <i>zamma</i>) marks the nominative	} sing. & plural.
ـَ (double <i>kasra</i>) marks the genitive	
ـُ (double <i>fatha</i>) marks the accusative	

In Persian only the ـُ (*double fatha*) (accusative form) is used, and that adverbially; as—

تَحْمِينًا *takhmīnan*, "by valuation."

اتِّفَاقًا *ittifāqan*, "by chance."

The symbol ۞ (*double fatha*) requires *alif*, which, however, does *not* prolong the sound of the last syllable.

The | is *not* required when the word ends with ء (*hamza*) or ة, as:—

شَيْءٍ *shai-an*, "willingly,"

حِكْمَةً *hikmatan* "skilfully ;"

nor when the word ends with *yā*, surmounted by *alif* [in which case *alif* only is pronounced]; as,

هَوًّا *hawa-an*, "lovingly."

Without *tanwīn* the *alif* is sounded like the *alif* of prolongation, as:—

تَعَالَى *ta'ālā* "God."

عُقْبَى *'ukbā*, "end," "futuraity."

In the Roman character this symbol will be represented by *a* or *ā*.

(d) تَشْدِيد (tashdīd) [ـّـ], or "corroboration," doubles the letter over which it is placed; as—

خُرَّم *khurram*, "joyful;" مُحَمَّد *Muhammad*.

(e) اَل; this Article is used only before Arabic

Nouns. If the Noun begins with any of the fourteen letters ن ل ظ ط ص ش س ز ر ذ ث ت the ل of the Article assumes the sound of the initial letter of the Noun, which is then marked by *tashdīd*; thus—

النُّورُ "the light," is pronounced *an-nūru*.

الشمسُ "the sun," is pronounced *ash-shams*.

الدينُ "the faith," is pronounced *ad-dīn*.

The ل must *always* be written, though it has lost its own sound.

When the Noun begins with ل the ل of the Article is omitted, and the initial ل of the Noun is marked by *tashdīd*, as:—

الليلةُ *al-lailatu*, "the night," instead of اللَّيْلَةُ.

(f) وصله (*waṣla*) [ـ], implies conjunction, and is only inscribed over an initial *alif*, in Arabic Nouns, و mark union with the preceding vowel; as—

وصو امير المؤمنين *amīru-l-mūminīn*, "Commander of the Faithful."

صلاح الدين *Ṣalāhu-d-dīn*, "Saladīn, or Peace of Religion."

SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, AND PRONOUNS.

15. The Grammarians of Arabia and Persia

reckon three parts of speech: the Noun, *ism*; the Verb, *fi'l*; and the Particle, *ḥarf*.

The Noun includes substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and participles.

The Verb agrees in its nature with ours.

The Particle includes adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

GENDER.

16. Males* are masculine, females are feminine, and all other words are of no gender.

* Animals have different names to express the male or female; thus—

مرد *mard*, "a man."

پسر *pisar*, "a son."

خروس *khurūs*, "a cock."

غوج *ghūch*, "a ram."

زن *zan*, "a woman."

دختر *dukhtar*, "a daughter."

ماکیان *mākiyān*, "a hen."

میش *mesh*, "an ewe."

Animals have sometimes *نر (nār)*, "male," and *ماده (māda)*, "female," affixed or prefixed to them, as:—

شیرنر *sher-i-nar*, "a lion."

شیرماده *sher-i-māda*, "a lioness."

گاؤنر *gāw-i-nar* } a bull.

نرگاؤ *nar-gāw*

ماده گاؤ *māda gāw*, "a cow."

Arabic Nouns frequently form the feminine by adding the imperceptible *ه (h)*, as:—

ملك *malik*, "a king."

ملکه *malika*, "a queen."

the hiatus. Sometimes, though rarely, the letter **ی** is omitted after **و**; as—

دانا *dānā*, "a page," plur. دانایان *dānāyān*.

پریرو *parī-rū*, "fairy-faced," plur. پریرویان *parī-rūyān*.

بازو *bāzū*, "the arm," plur. بازووان *bāzūwān*.

In nouns ending in obscure **ز** (*h*), the **ز** is changed into **گ**, as:—

فرشته *firishta*, "an angel," plur. فرشتگان *firishtagān*.

بچه *bachcha*, "a child," plur. بچهگان *bachchagān*.

Sometimes the **ز** is retained; as—

مرد *murda*, "dead," plur. مردهگان *murdahgān*.

When **ز** is preceded by a long vowel the plural is formed in the usual way; as—

پادشاه *pādshāh*, "a king," plur. پادشاهان *pādshāhān*.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AFFIX *hā*.

19. In nouns ending in the obscure **ز** (*h*) the **ز** disappears; as—

نامه *nāma*, "a letter," plur. نامهها *nāmahā*.

خانه *khāna*, "a house," ,, خانهها *khānahā*.

If the *z* is preceded by a long vowel, the *z* is retained; as—

z, *rāh*, “a road,” *plur.* *rah*, *rāhhā*.

FINAL OBSERVATIONS.

20. Arabic words may have the Persian or the Arabic form of plural; thus—

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Persian Pl.</i>	<i>Arabic Pl.</i>
defect . .	عَيْب <i>'aib</i>	عَيْبِهَا <i>'aibhā</i>	عَوَائِب <i>'awā'ib</i> عُيُوب <i>'uyūb</i>
viceroy .	نَائِب <i>nā'ib</i>	نَائِبَان <i>nā'ibān</i>	نَوَائِب <i>nūwāb</i>
a book .	كِتَاب <i>kitāb</i>	كِتَابِهَا <i>kitābhā</i>	كُتُب <i>kutub</i>
a labourer,	عَامِل <i>'āmil</i>	عَامِلَان <i>'āmilān</i>	عَمَلَات <i>'amalat</i>

In imitation of the feminine plural of Arabic nouns, names applicable to females, or to things without life, sometimes form the plural by the affix *آت* (*āt*) or *يات* (*iyāt*); as—

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
a favour . .	<i>nawāzish</i>	<i>nawāzishāt</i>
an anecdote .	<i>nakl</i>	<i>nakliyāt</i>

When the word ends in imperceptible *z* (*h*) the affix becomes *جات* (*jāt*), the letter *z* being omitted;

	Sing.	Plur.
a letter, or written communication	nāma	nāmajāt
"	nawishta	nawishtajāt
a fort	k'ila	k'ilajāt

These terminations, *āt*, *iyāt*, and *jāt*, are considered vulgar, and are rarely used.

FORMATION OF THE CASES.

21. There is only one declension of Persian Nouns; it is extremely simple. The cases are formed as follows:—

(a) The Accusative, by adding *ī*, (*rā*) to the nominative (singular or plural); often the *rā* is omitted, and the accusative has then the same form as the nominative.

(b) The Dative, by adding *rā* to the nominative; and sometimes [omitting *rā*] by prefixing *ba*, "to" or "for." The prefix *ba* (*ba*) is chiefly used when an accusative, requiring *rā*, occurs in the sentence.

(c) The Vocative, by prefixing the interjection *ai* (*ai*) to the nominative; and sometimes, in poetry, [omitting *ai*] by adding *alif*, as:—

ای مرد *ai mard*, "O man!"

دوستا *dostā*, "O friend!"

بلبلا *bulbulā*, "O nightingale!"

(d) The Ablative, by prefixing to the nominative (singular or plural) the preposition *از* (*az*).

(e) The Genitive, by the juxtaposition of two substantives; the thing possessed comes first, with its final letter sounded with *kasra*, called *کسره* *kasra*, *e izāfat*; thus—

پسرِ مَلِكِ *pisar-i-malik*, “the son of the king.”

کِتَابِ پسرِ مَلِكِ *kitāb-i-pisar-i-malik*, “the book of the king’s son.”

If the governing word ends in *!* or *,* the Persians use (1) *ي* *majhūl* with *hamza*; (2) or *hamza* alone with *kasra*, expressed or understood; as—

جايِ پدر or پدرِ جايِ *jā,e padar*, “the place of the father.”

پايِ مرد or مردِ پايِ *pā,e mard*, “the foot of the man.”

رويِ پسر or پسرِ رويِ *rū,e pisar*, “the face of the son.”

بويِ گل or گلِ بويِ *bū,e gul*, “the scent of the rose.”

In practice, when *ي* *majhūl* is used, *hamza* is suppressed; as *پايِ مرد* *pā,e mard*; *رويِ پسر* *rū,e pisar*.

If the governing word ends with the obscure *!* (*h*), or the long vowel *ي* (*ī* or *e*), the Persians

use the mark ـ *hamza* with ـ *kasra* expressed or understood; as—

مَرْدِ خانِه *khāna, e mard*, "the house of the man."

دَرِيا ماهِي *m. hā, e daryā*, "the fish of the sea."

بندِه خدا *banda, e khudā*, "the servant of God."

Observe that both ـ and ی are pronounced as *yā, e majhūl*.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

22.

Kārd, "a knife."

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Nom. <i>kārd</i> .	<i>kārdhā</i> .
Gen. { ـ <i>i-kārd</i> .	<i>i-kārdhā</i> .
ی <i>e-kārd</i> .	<i>e-kārdhā</i> .
ـ <i>e-kārd</i> .	<i>e-kārdhā</i> .
Dat. <i>kārd-rā</i> .	<i>kārdhā-rā</i> .
<i>ba kārd</i> .	<i>ba kārdhā</i> .
Acc. <i>kārd-rā</i> .	<i>kārdhā-rā</i> .
<i>kārd</i> .	<i>kārdhā</i> .
Voc. <i>ai kārd</i> .	<i>ai kārdhā</i> .
Abl. <i>az kārd</i> .	<i>az kārdhā</i> .

Similarly, every substantive may be declined. The only questions to be satisfied are, whether ان (*ān*) or ها (*hā*) is to be added for the plural, and

whether $\bar{}$, ي , or ة is to be used for the genitive. (*Vide* pars. 20 and 21.)

THE ARTICLE.

23. In Persian there is no Article.

مرد *mard*, may signify "man," or "the man," according to the context.

A substantive may be made definite by adding *yā*, *e majhūl*, or *yā*, *e waḥdat*, i.e. the *yā* of unity, thus:—

مردی *marde*, "a certain man."

زنی *zane*, "a certain woman."

کتابی *kitābe*, "a certain book."

If the noun ends in ة quiescent, the symbol ة (*hamza*) may be added; as—

بچه *bachcha*, "a child."

بچه *bachcha*, *e*, "a certain child."

If ة be preceded by long *alif*, ي (*yā*, *e majhūl*) is retained, as:—

پادشاه *pādshāh*, "a king."

پادشاهی *pādshāhe*, "a certain king."

Observation.—Since an abstract noun is formed

by adding *yā* with *kasra*, i.e. *yā,e ma'rūf*, to any adjective, or appellative noun, ambiguity may occasionally arise. Thus the difference between—

بادشاهی *bādshāhe*, “a certain king,”

بادشاهی *bādshāhī*, “sovereignty,” or “royal,”

can be distinguished; but it often happens that the mark *kasra* is, through negligence or custom, omitted. In such a case the context alone can indicate the proper meaning.

ADJECTIVES.

24. Persian adjectives are indeclinable; in construction they *follow** their substantives, to which they are connected by *kasra* (ـِ), *yā,e majhūl* (ی), or *hamza* (ـَ), as:—

مردِ نیک *mard-i-nek*, “a good man.”

روِ خوب *rū,e klūb*, “a fair face.”

بندۀ خدا *banda,e khudā*, “a servant of God.”

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

25. The comparative degree is formed by adding *tar* (تر) to the positive, and the superlative by adding *tarīn* (ترین), as:—

* See p. 90.

خوب *klūb*, "fair." | خوبتر *klūbtar*, "fairer."
 خوبترین *klūbtarīn*, "fairest."*

Arabic adjectives (if trilateral) form the comparative and superlative degrees by prefixing *l* to the trilateral root, as:—

حَسَن *hasan*, "beautiful."

أَحْسَن *aḥsan*, "more, or most, beautiful."

عَظِيم *azīm*, "great."

أَعْظَم *a'ẓam*, "more, or most, great."

Generally the Arabic adjectives in Persian form the degrees of comparison in the Persian manner; as—

فَاضِل *fazl*, "excellent."

afzal-tar, or *fazl-tar* (Pers.) } "more excel-
afzal (Arabic) } lent."

fazl-tarīn (Pers.) } "most excellent."
afẓal (Arabic) }

* *Tar* and *tarīn* may be written with the word or separately; *tarīn* is sometimes contracted to *īn*; as—

بِهَيِّن *bihīn*, "best," for بَهْتَرِین *bihtarīn*.

Tar and *tarīn* are also added to prepositions and adverbs; as—

bar, "upon," *bartar*, "higher," *bartarīn*, "highest;"
zer, "below," *zertar*, "lower," *zertarīn*, "lowest."

PRONOUNS.

26. First Person—*man*, "I."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>man</i> .	<i>mā</i> .
Gen. { <i>ī</i> <i>i-man</i> .	<i>ī</i> <i>i-mā</i> .
{ <i>ē</i> <i>e-man</i> .	<i>ē</i> <i>e-mā</i> .
{ <i>ē</i> <i>e-man</i> .	<i>ē</i> <i>e-mā</i> .
Dat. <i>marā</i> .	<i>mā-rā</i> .
„ <i>ba man</i> .	<i>ba mā</i> .
Acc. <i>marā</i> .	<i>mā-rā</i> .
Voc. (nil.)	(nil.)
Abl. <i>az man</i> .	<i>az mā</i> .
„ <i>bā mon</i> .	<i>bā mā</i> .
„ <i>bar man</i> .	<i>bar mā</i> .

Second Person—*tū*, "thou."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>tū</i> .	<i>shumā</i> .
Gen. { <i>ī</i> <i>i-tū</i> .	<i>ī</i> <i>i-shumā</i> .
{ <i>ē</i> <i>e-tū</i> .	<i>ē</i> <i>e-shumā</i> .
{ <i>ē</i> <i>e-tū</i> .	<i>ē</i> <i>e-shumā</i> .
Dat. <i>turā</i> .	<i>shumā-rā</i> .
„ <i>ba tū</i> .	<i>ba shumā</i> .
Acc. <i>turā</i> .	<i>shumā-rā</i> .
Voc. <i>ai tū</i> .	<i>ai shumā</i> .
Abl. <i>az tū</i> .	<i>az shumā</i> .
„ <i>bi tū</i> .	<i>bā shumā</i> .
„ <i>bar tū</i> .	<i>bar shumā</i> .

Third Person—اِ o, "he."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. o.	eshūn.
Gen. { $\bar{\text{ـ}}$ i-o.	$\bar{\text{ـ}}$ i-eshūn.
{ ي e-o.	ي e-eshūn.
{ ـ e-o.	ـ e-eshūn.
Dat. o-rū.	eshūn-rū.
„ ba o.	ba eshūn.
Acc. o-rū.	eshūn-rū.
Voc. (nil.)	(nil.)
Abl. az o.	az eshūn.
„ bā o.	bā eshūn.
„ bar o.	bar eshūn.

The third person has, in the singular, the form *وي wai*, and sometimes *اوي o, e*; and, in the plural, *اوشان oshān* and *شان shān*.

When the third person represents a lifeless thing, the demonstratives *آن an*, and *ابن īn*, with their plurals, *آنها ānhā* and *ایشنها īnhā*, are used, as will presently be seen.

27. The possessive pronoun may be rendered by the suffixes—

أَم *am*, my; أَت *at*, thy; أَش *ash*, his.

مَان *mān*, our; تَان *tān*, your; شَان *shān*, their.

When the noun ends in *l* or *u*, long, the *l* of the termination is rejected and *ی* inserted in its place ; as—

پایم *pāyam*, my foot.

مویّت *mūyat*, thy hair.

رویش *rūyash*, his face.

When the noun ends in quiescent *z*, *alif* is retained ; as—

خاندام *khūna-am*, my house.

خانداّت *khāna-at*, thy house.

خانداش *khūna-ash*, his house.

In other cases *alif* is rejected ; as—

پدرم *padaram*, or پدر من *padar-i-man*, my father.

پدرت *padarat*, or پدر تو *padar-i-tū*, thy father.

پدرش *padarash*, or پدر او *padar-i-o*, his father.

پدرمان *padar-i-mān*, or پدر ما *padar-i-mā*, our father.

پدرتان *padar-i-tān*, or پدر شما *padar-i-shumā*, your father.

پدرشان *padar-i-shān*, or پدر ایشان *padar-i-eshān*, their father.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN, خود, *khud*, "self."

28. *man khudam* or *man khud*, I myself.

tū khudat or *tū khud*, thou thyself.

o khudash or *o khud*, he himself.

mā khud-i-mān or *mā khud*,* we ourselves.

shumā khud-i-tān or *shumā khud*,* you yourselves.

eshān khud-i-shān or *eshān khud*, they themselves.

The reciprocal pronouns are thus used:—

kitāb-i-khudam, my own book.

ḡalam-i-khudat, thy own pen.

asp-i-khudash, his own horse.

ḡamh ,e khud-i-mān, our own cups.

kharān-i-khud-i-tān, your own asses.

ṣandūkhū ,e khud-i-shān, their own boxes.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

29.† این *īn*, this (for persons or things).

اینها *īnhā*, these (for persons or things).

* These forms are rarely used.

† When *ba* is placed in close connection with *ān* or *īn*, the *madda* of آن and the initial *alif* of این are replaced by د; as—

بدان *badān*, to that. | بدین *badīn*, to this.

After the words *bar*, "on;" *dar*, "in;" *az*, "from;" *chūn*, "like," the initial *l* of او, ایشان, این and the *madda*

این *ēnān*, these (for persons only).

آن *ān*, that (for persons or things).

آنها *ānhā*, those (for persons or things).

آنان *ānān*, those (for persons only).

Examples—

این مرد *ēn mard*, this man.

این مردان *ēn mardān*, these men.

آن کتاب *ān kitāb*, that book.

آن کتابها *ān kitābhā*, those books.

When این *ēn* is prefixed to a noun, so as to form one word, it is sometimes changed into ام *im*; as—
imrūz, “this day;” *imshab*, “this night;” *imsāl*, “this year.”

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

30. There are three in number:—

of آن are rejected, when they are closely connected with the preceding word; as—

درو *dar o*, in him.

بریشان *bar eshān*, on them.

ازو *az o*, from him.

چون *chūn o*, like him.

دران *dar ān*, in that.

درین *dar īn*, in this.

Re	<i>ki</i> , who? <i>kirā</i> , whom? to whom? (ap- cable to persons.)	} Sing. or Plural.
28. n	<i>chi</i> , what? <i>chirā</i> , what? to what? why? (applicable to things.)	
tū		
o	<i>kudām</i> , which? out of any number; as—	
mi	<i>kudām shaḥṣ</i> , which person?	
sh	<i>kudām rāh</i> , which road?	
esi		

Th

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

31. These are all indeclinable.

	<i>chand</i> , some.	<i>harchi</i> , whatsoever.
	<i>yak</i> , one, some one.	<i>har kujā</i> or <i>harjā</i> , wheresoever.
	<i>shakh</i> , a person.	<i>harkas</i> , everybody.
	<i>kus</i> , some one.	<i>haryak</i> , everyone.
	<i>hech</i> , any.	<i>hardū</i> , both.
	<i>hama</i> , all.	<i>har chiz</i> , whatsoever thing.
29	<i>tame chand</i> , sundry individuals.	<i>har shab</i> , every night.
	<i>har</i> , every, all.	<i>har rūz</i> , every day.
	<i>har ānki</i> or <i>harki</i> , who- soever.	<i>har waqt</i> , whensoever.
	<i>har kudām</i> , whosoever, whichsoever.	<i>bahar hāl</i> , however.

the

3;

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

32. There are no Relative Pronouns; the parti-
cles *ki*, for persons, and *chi*, for things, are

sometimes regarded as relatives. This matter will be considered in the Syntax.

THE VERB.

33. There is only one conjugation.

All the tenses are formed from the root, or from the infinitive, as will be seen from the following example of the Verb رسیدن *rasīdan*, "to arrive;" root رس *ras*.

TENSES OF THE ROOT.

Aorist.

"I may, or can, arrive."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>rasam</i>	<i>rasem.</i>
2. <i>rasī</i>	<i>rased.</i>
3. <i>rasad</i>	<i>rasand.</i>

Present Tense.

"I arrive, or am arriving."

1. <i>mī-rasam</i>	<i>mī-rasem.</i>
2. <i>mī-rasī</i>	<i>mī-rased.</i>
3. <i>mī-rasad</i>	<i>mī-rasand.</i>

Simple Future.

“I shall, will, or may arrive.”

*Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>bi-rasam</i> | <i>bi-rasem.</i> |
| 2. <i>bi-rasī</i> | <i>bi-rased.</i> |
| 3. <i>bi-rasad</i> | <i>bi-rasand.</i> |

Imperative.

“Let me arrive.”

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>rasam</i> | <i>rasem.</i> |
| 2. <i>ras</i> | <i>rased.</i> |
| 3. <i>rasad</i> | <i>rasand.</i> |

The Noun of Agency is formed by adding *رَاسِدْ* (*anda*) to the root; as—

rasanda, “the arriver.”

The Present Participle is formed by adding *رَاسِي* *آن*; as *رَاسِي*, *rasān*, “arriving.”

The Causal Verb is formed by adding *رَاسِيْدَان*, or *āndan*, as:—

رَاسِيْدَان, *rasānīdan*, “to cause to arrive.”

رَاسِيْدَان, *rasāndan*, “to cause to arrive.”

OBSERVATIONS.

34. The Simple Future differs but little from the Aorist.

Native grammarians call that tense the Aorist which is here styled the Simple Future, and they say that when the Aorist (our Simple Future) is used in the subjunctive mood, the particle *bi* is omitted, as:—

bi-bāsham, I be. | *bāsham*, I may be.

The Simple Future is most often used as follows:—

I promise that I will come,

w'ada mē-kunam ki biyāyam.

The second person (singular and plural) of the Imperative has frequently the particle *bi* prefixed; thus—

arrive thou, *bi-ras* | arrive ye, *bi-rased*.

When the first letter of the Imperative has *zamma* for its vowel, *bi* may become *bu*; as—

do thou, *bu-kun*.

The third person singular of the Imperative may be rendered benedictive by lengthening the vowel *fatha* of its final syllable; as—

let him arrive, *rasad*.

O that he may arrive! *rasād*.

Similarly—

kunad, from *kardan*, "to do," makes *kunād*.

shavad, „ *shudan*, "to become," makes *sharād*.

dihad, „ *dādan*, "to give," makes *dihād*.

buvad, „ *būdan*, "to be," makes *buvād* or *bād*.

gardānad „ *gardānīdan*, "to cause to become," makes *gardānād*.

Except in poetry, and on occasions of particular formality, it is rather pedantic to use this benedictive form. The Aorist is more frequently used.

TENSES FROM THE INFINITIVE.

35. *Preterite or Indefinite Past.*

“I arrived.”

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>rasīdam</i>	<i>rasīdem.</i>
2. <i>rasīdī</i>	<i>rasīded.</i>
3. <i>rasīd</i>	<i>rasīdand.</i>

Imperfect.

“I was arriving.”

1. <i>mī-rasīdam</i>	<i>mī-rasīdem.</i>
2. <i>mī-rasīdī</i>	<i>mī-rasīded.</i>
3. <i>mī-rasīd</i>	<i>mī-rasīdand.</i>

Past Potential or Habitual.

“I might arrive,” “I used to arrive.”

1. <i>rasīdame</i>	<i>rasīdeme.</i>
2. <i>rasīdī</i>	<i>rasīdede.</i>
3. <i>rasīde</i>	<i>rasīdande.</i>

Compound Future.

“I will arrive.”

1. <i>khwāham rasīd</i>	<i>khwāhem rasīd</i>
2. <i>khwāhī rasīd</i>	<i>khwāhed rasīd.</i>
3. <i>khwāhad rasīd</i>	<i>khwāhand rasīd.</i>

OBSERVATIONS.

36. In the Imperfect همی (*hamī*) is often prefixed instead of *mī*.

The Past Potential is formed by adding *yā, e majhūl* to all the persons of the Preterite, except the 2nd person singular.

In the Compound Future, the auxiliary is the Aorist of the verb *khwāstan*, "to wish," root *khwāh*. The letter *y* is not to be sounded (see p. 10).

PRETERITE PARTICIPLE.

37. رسیدہ, *rasīda*, "arrived," or "having arrived."

The following three tenses are derived from the Preterite Participle.

Perfect Tense.

"I have arrived."

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. *rasīda am*

rasīda em.

2. *rasīda ī*

rasīda ed.

3. *rasīda ast*

rasīda and.

Pluperfect Tense.

"I had arrived."

1. *rasīda būdam*

rasīda būdem.

2. *rasīda būdī*

rasīda būded.

3. *rasīda būd*

rasīda būdand.

pronoun, adjective, or substantive. In composition—

(a) The initial *alif* is omitted ; as—

من شاگردم *man shāgird am*, I am a scholar.

ایشان نیکند *esh n nek and*, they are good.

او سلطانست *o sultān ast*, he is Sultān.

(b) If the word ends in obscure *z* (*h*), *alif* is retained, as :—

او بنده است *o banda ast*, he is a slave.

(c) If the substantive be an abstract noun, as, *hastī*, “existence,” *dilīrī*, “boldness,” *shādī*, “gladness,” the final *yā* of the noun is omitted ; as—

تو شادی *tū shādī*, thou art glad.

او دلیرست *o dilīr ast*, he is bold.

هستیم *hastem*, we are, or exist.

(d) In the case of the pronouns *ک* “who?” *چه* “what?” the final *z* is omitted, and the initial *alif* of the termination is changed into *yā* ; as—

کیست *kīst*, who is it?

چیست *chīst*, what is it?

(e) If the word ends in *و* (*wāw*) or *ا* (*alif*), the

initial *alif* of the termination is changed into *yā* ;
as—

دانآم *dānāyam*, I am learned.

دانآيم *dānāyem*, we are learned.

روٓبست *khūb rūyast*, he is fair-faced.

دانآي *dānāyē*, thou art wise.

In the 3rd person singular and plural, *yā* need not be inserted ; as—

khūb rūyast or *khūb rūst*, he is fair-faced.

dānāyast or *dānāst*, he is learned.

dānāyand or *dānānd*, they are wise.

39. From § 38 we have :—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>hastam</i> , I am.	<i>hastem</i> , we are.
<i>hastē</i> , thou art.	<i>hasted</i> , you are.
<i>hast</i> , he is.	<i>hastand</i> , they are.

40. The verb *būdan*, "to be;" root, *bū* or *bāsh*.

TENSES FROM THE ROOT.

Aorist.

"I may be."

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>bāsham</i> *	<i>basnem</i> .

* The form *buwam*, from the root *bū*, is also used.
Vide paragraph 34, p. 33.

*Singular.**Plural.*2. *bāshī**bāshed.*3. *bāshad**bāshand.**Present.**mī-bāsham*, "I am," &c.*Simple Future.**bi-bāsham*, "I shall, will, or may be," &c.*Imperative.*

1. (no first person)

bāshem, let us be.2. *bāsh*, be thou.*bāshed*, be ye.3. *bāshad* or *bād*, let him be *bāshand*, let them be.Present Participle (not in use), *bāshān*, being.Noun of Agency (not in use), *bāshanda*, be-er.

TENSES FROM THE INFINITIVE.

Preterite, or Indefinite Past.

"I was."

*Singular.**Plural.*1. *būdam**būdem.*2. *būdī**būded.*3. *būd**būdand.**Imperfect.**mī-būdam*, "I was," &c.

THE VERB "SHUDAN."

*Past Potential or Habitual.**būdame*, "I might be, or used to be," &c.*Compound Future.**khwāham būd*, "I shall or will be," &c.Preterite Participle, *būda*, "having been," "been."

TENSES FROM THE PRETERITE PARTICIPLE.

*Perfect Tense.**būda am*, "I have been," &c.*Pluperfect.**būda būdam* (not in use).*Future Perfect.**būla bāsham*, "I shall have been," &c.41. The verb *shudan* (for *shūdan*) "to be" (passive),
root *shaw*.

TENSES FROM THE ROOT.

Aorist.

"I may be."

*Singular.*1. *shavam*2. *shavī*3. *shavad**Plural.**shavem.**shaved.**shavand.**Present Tense.**mī-shavam*, "I am," &c.

Simple Future.

bi-shavam, "I shall or will be," &c.

Imperative.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (no first person) | <i>shavem</i> , let us be. |
| 2. <i>shaw</i> , be thou. | <i>shaved</i> , be ye. |
| 3. <i>shavad</i> , let him be. | <i>shavand</i> , let them be. |

Present Participle (not in use) *shavān*, "being."

Noun of Agency, *shavanda*, "be-er," or "become-er."

TENSES FROM THE INFINITIVE.

Preterite or Indefinite Past.

"I was."

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>shudam</i> | <i>shudem</i> . |
| 2. <i>shudī</i> | <i>shuded</i> . |
| 3. <i>shud</i> | <i>shudand</i> . |

Imperfect.

mī-shudam, "I was," &c.

Past Potential or Habitual.

mī-shudame, "I might be," &c.

Compound Future.

khwāham shud, "I will be," &c.

Preterite Participle, *shuda*, "having been."

TENSES FROM THE PRETERITE PARTICIPLE.

Perfect Tense.

shuda am, "I have been," &c.

Pluperfect Tense.

shuda būdam, I had been, &c

Future Perfect.

shuda bāsham, I shall have been, &c.

THE PASSIVE VOICE.

42 The Passive Voice is formed by prefixing the Preterite Participle to the tenses of the verb *shudan*, "to be, become;" thus—

Present.

"I may be struck."

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. *zada shavam*

zada shavem.

2. *zada shavi*

zada shaved.

3. *zada shavad*

zada shavand.

and similarly for the other tenses.

CAUSAL VERBS.

43. These are formed by adding *انیدن* *ānīdan* or *اندن* *āndan*, to the root of the primitive verb; thus—

Jastan, "to leap," root, *jah*; *jahānīdan* or *jahāndan*, "to cause to leap," root, *jahān*: *gashtan*, "to become," root, *gard*; *gardānīdan*, "to cause to become," &c., root, *garaān*.

NEGATIVE VERBS.

44. A verb is rendered negative by *prefixing* the particle **نہ** *na*, "not;" as—

نرسید or رسید **نہ** *na rasīd*, he did not arrive.

With the imperative the particle **مے** (*ma*) is employed in like manner; as—

پرس **مے** or **میں** *ma purs*, ask not.

مبادا or مباد *ma bād*, let it not be ! God forbid !

OBSERVATIONS.

When the particles **بہ** (*bi*), **نہ** (*na*), **مے** (*ma*) are prefixed to a verb beginning with *alif*, not marked by *madda*, the initial *alif* is omitted, and *yā* is inserted in its place.

The *yā* takes the vowel of the rejected *alif*; thus—

انداخت *andākht*, he threw.

نیںداخت *nayandākht*, he threw not.

اُفتم *uftam*, I may fall.

بیفتم *biyuftam*, I shall fall.

انگار *angār*, consider.

مینگار *mayangār*, do not consider.

If the verb begins with \bar{t} the \bar{t} remains, but the *madda* is rejected; thus—

آرد *ārad*, he may bring.
 بيارد *biyārad*, he will bring.
 آر *ār*, bring thou.
 بيار *biyār*, bring thou.
 ميار *mayār*, do not bring.
 نيارد *nayārad*, he may not bring.

In the older poets the *na* (*na*) often unites with the following \bar{t} without the intervention of *yā*; as—

نآمد *nūmad*, “he came not,” for نیامد *nayūmad*, “he came not.”

45. The personal terminations (§ 38) are conjugated negatively, as follows:—

Singular.	Plural.
نیم <i>nayam</i> , I am not.	نئیم <i>nayem</i> , we are not.
نئی or ند <i>nayī</i> , thou art not.	نئید <i>nayed</i> , you are not.
نیست <i>nēst</i> , he is not.	نئند <i>nayand</i> , they are not.

The substantive verb *hastam* is conjugated negatively, as follows:—

Singular.

نیستم *nēstam*, I am
not.

نیستی *nēstī*, thou art
not.

نیست *nēst*, he is not.

Plural.

نیستیم *nēstem*, we are not.

نیستید *nēsted*, you are
not.

نیستند *nēstand*, they are
not.

46. Interrogation is usually expressed by the tone of the voice. In writing, the word *āyā*, "whether," is prefixed to a question, or the word *yā na*, "or not," affixed.*

ROOTS OF VERBS.

47. Infinitives in دن (*dan*) are preceded by the long vowels آ (*ā*), ا (*a*), ی (*ī*), او (*ū*), or by the consonants ر (*r*), ن (*n*).

Infinitives in تن (*tan*) are preceded by خ (*kh*), س (*s*), ش (*sh*), ف (*f*).

Hence the following rules:—

(a) Infinitives in ادن (*ādan*), یدن (*īdan*), and

* Did your father go there? *pidar-i-shumā ānjā raft*, *yā na*? Do you know Persian? *āyā shumā fārsī dāned*?

those which have *fatha* before the *dan*, reject these terminations for the root; as—

VERB.		ROOT.
<i>fīristādan</i> ,	to send,	<i>fīrist</i> .
<i>pursīdan</i> ,	to ask,	<i>purs</i> .
<i>āzhadan</i> ,	to sew,	<i>āzh</i> .
<i>Exceptions.*</i>		
to bring forth	{ <i>zādant</i> <i>zā,īdan</i>	{ <i>zā</i> , or <i>zā,e</i> .
to create,	<i>āfrīdan</i> ,	<i>āfrīn</i> .
to come,	<i>āmādan</i> ,	<i>ā,e</i> .
to choose,	<i>guzīdan</i> ,	<i>guzīn</i> .
to embrace,	<i>gādan</i> ,	<i>gā</i> or <i>gā,e</i> .
to give,	<i>dādan</i> ,	<i>dih</i> .
to hear	{ <i>shunīdan</i> <i>shunūdan</i> <i>shunūftan</i>	{ <i>shinan</i> .
to lose	{ <i>kushādan</i> <i>kushūdan</i>	{ <i>kushā,e</i> .
to see,	<i>dīdan</i> ,	<i>bīn</i> .
to strike,	<i>zadan</i> ,	<i>zan</i> .
to stitch,	<i>akhīdan</i> ,	<i>akhīn</i> .
to take	{ <i>sitādan</i> <i>sitāndant</i>	{ <i>sitān</i> .

* Verbs marked thus (†) are regular

(b) Infinitives in *دان* (*ūdan*) reject that termination, and substitute *ا* (*ā*) or *ای* (*ā,e*) for the root, as :—

VERB.		ROOT.
to praise,	<i>sitūdan</i> ,	<i>sitā,e</i> .

Exceptions.

to be,	<i>būdan</i> ,	<i>bū</i> or <i>bāsh</i> .
to become	{ <i>shudan</i> for <i>shūdan</i> }	<i>shau</i> .
to draw,	<i>tanūdan</i> ,	<i>tanau</i> .
to hear	{ <i>shunūdan</i> <i>shunēdan</i> <i>shunuftan</i> }	<i>shunau</i>
to neigh,	<i>zinūdan</i> ,	<i>zinau</i> .
to reap,	<i>durūdan</i> ,	<i>durū</i> .
to slumber,	<i>ghunūdan</i> ,	<i>ghunū</i> .

(c) Infinitives in *دن* (*dan*), preceded by *re* or *run*, reject the termination *dan* for the root, as:—

VERB.		ROOT.
to cherish,	<i>parwardan</i> ,	<i>parwar</i> .
to dig,	<i>kandan</i> ,	<i>kan</i> .

Exceptions.

to bring,	<i>āwardan</i> ,†	<i>āwar</i> or <i>ār</i> .
to count,	<i>shimurdan</i> ,	<i>shimār</i> .

VERB.		ROOT.
to carry,	<i>burdan,</i>	<i>bar.</i>
to do,	<i>kardan,</i>	<i>kun.</i>
to die,	<i>murdan,</i>	<i>mīr.</i>
to entrust,	<i>sipurdan,</i>	<i>sipār.</i>
to offend,	<i>āzurdan,</i>	<i>āzār.</i>
to squeeze,	<i>afshurdan,</i>	<i>afshār.</i>

(d) Infinitives in *تن* (*tan*), preceded by *خ* (*kh*), reject the termination, and change *خ* into *ز* for the root, as:—

VERB.		ROOT.
to throw,	<i>andākhtan,</i>	<i>andāz.</i>

Exceptions.

to cook,	<i>pukhtan,</i>	<i>paz.</i>
to draw a sword,	<i>ākhtan,</i>	<i>ākh.</i>
to recognise,	<i>shinākhtan,</i>	<i>shinās.</i>
to snap	{ <i>gusekhtan</i> <i>gusastan</i> }	<i>gusil.</i>
to weigh	{ <i>sukhtan</i> <i>sanjīdan</i> [†] }	<i>sanj.</i>

(e) Infinitives in *تن* (*tan*), preceded by *س*, reject both *tan* and *sīn* for the root, as:—

VERB.		ROOT.
to live,	<i>zīstan,</i>	<i>zī.</i>

Exceptions.

VERB.		ROOT.
to bind.	<i>bastan,</i>	<i>band.</i>
to break,	<i>shikastan,</i>	<i>shikan.</i>
to desire,	<i>khwāstan,</i>	<i>khwāh.</i>
to diminish,	<i>kāstan,</i>	<i>kāh.</i>
to escape,	<i>rastan,</i>	<i>rih.</i>
to grow	{ <i>rustan</i> <i>rū,ādan</i> }	{ <i>rū,e.</i>
to join,	<i>paiwastan,</i>	<i>paiwand.</i>
to know,	<i>dānistan,</i>	<i>dān.</i>
to leap,	<i>jastan,</i>	<i>jih.</i>
to place	{ <i>nishāstan</i> <i>nishāndan</i> † }	{ <i>nishān.</i>
to rise,	<i>khāstan,</i>	<i>khez.</i>
to spin	{ <i>rīstan</i> <i>rishtan</i> }	{ <i>nishin.</i> <i>gusil.</i>
to sit down,	<i>nishastan,</i>	
to split,	{ <i>gusastan</i> <i>gusekhtan</i> }	
to wash,	<i>shustan,</i>	



(f) Infinitives in *تن* (*tan*), preceded by *ش*, reject *tan*, and change the *shīn* into *ر*, as:—

VERB.	ROOT.
to have,	<i>dāsthan,</i> <i>dār.</i>

Exceptions.

VERB.		ROOT.
to become,	<i>gashtan,</i>	<i>gard.</i>
to embrace {	<i>āghoshtan,</i>	<i>āghoshk.</i>
	<i>gādan,</i>	<i>gā,e.</i>
to elevate,	<i>afrāshtan,</i>	<i>afrāz.</i>
to kill,	<i>kushtan,</i>	<i>kush.</i>
to let down {	<i>hishtan</i>	{ <i>hil or hish.</i>
or quit {	<i>hilīdan</i>	
	<i>hishīdan</i>	
to mix,	<i>sirishtan,</i>	<i>sarish.</i>
to plant,	<i>kāshtan,†</i>	<i>kār.</i>
to sow,	<i>kishtan,</i>	<i>kār.</i>
to spin {	<i>rishtan</i>	{ <i>rīs.</i>
	<i>rāstan</i>	
to write,	<i>nawishtan,</i>	<i>nawīs.</i>

(g) Infinitives in *تن* (*tan*), preceded by *ف*, generally reject *tan*, and change *ف* into *ب*, as, "to shine,"* *tāftan*, root, *tāb*. In some verbs the *ف* remains unchanged, as:—

* We may add:—

VERB.		ROOT.
to deceive,	<i>fareftan</i>	<i>fareb.</i>
to obtain,	<i>yāftan</i>	<i>yāb.</i>
to beat,	<i>kūftan</i>	<i>kūb.</i>

VERB.		ROOT.
to weave,	<i>bāftan</i> ,	<i>bāf</i> .
	<i>Exceptions.</i>	
to accept,	<i>pazīraftan</i> ,	<i>pazūr</i> .
to bore,	<i>suftan</i> ,	<i>suft</i> and <i>sumb</i> .
to conceal,	<i>nikuftan</i> ,	<i>nikuft</i> .
to disturb,	<i>āshuftan</i> ,	<i>āshūb</i> .
to dig,	{ <i>kāftan</i> ,	<i>kā,o</i>
	<i>kandan</i> ,†	<i>kan</i> . [kand.
to dig a canal,	<i>farkandan</i> ,†	<i>farkan</i> and <i>fur-</i>
to expand (as	{ <i>shukuftan</i> ,	<i>shukuf</i> .
a flower)		
to go,	<i>raftan</i> ,	<i>rau</i> .
to hear	{ <i>shinuftan</i>	{ <i>shinau</i> .
	<i>shunūdan</i>	
	<i>shunīdan</i>	
to sweep,	<i>ruftan</i> ,	<i>rūb</i> .
to seize,	<i>giriftan</i> ,	<i>gīr</i> .
to speak,	<i>guftan</i> ,	<i>go</i> and <i>go,e</i> .
to sleep,*	<i>khuftan</i> ,	<i>khusp</i> .

If the preceding rules, with their exceptions, be learned, no difficulty will be found in conjugating any Persian verb.

* We have also—

VERB.		ROOT.
to sleep,	<i>khwābīdan</i>	<i>khwāb</i> .
to sleep,	<i>khushīdan</i>	<i>khush</i> .

INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

48.

ADVERBS.

(1) Number:—

bāre }
ṡakbār } once.

dūbār, twice.

si bār, thrice.

kam būr, seldom.

(2) Order:—

nakhustēn
awwalā
awwal martaba
auwalēn } first.

siwum
siyūm
siyūmīn
siyūm martaba
ṡūliṡā } thirdly.

duwum
duwumīn
ṡāniyā } secondly.

chahārum
chahārumīn
chahārum martaba
rūbi'an } fourthly.

(3) Place:—

īnjā, here.

az īnjā, hence.

īn sū
īn jānīb
īn taraf } this way, this
direction.

ānjā, there.

az ānjā, thence.

ān sū
ān jānīb
ān taraf } that way, that
direction.

darūn
andarūn } within.

berūn
birūn } without.

faro
farod } under, be-
neath.

bālā, over, upon, above.

har kūjā ki, wheresoever.

hech jā, somewhere.

hech jā na, nowhere.

Interrogation :—

kū ? where ?*kujā* ?*kudām jā* ?*kudām ṭa-**raf* ?*chand* ? how many ?*chigūna* ? in what way ?*chūn* ? how ?*chirā*, why ?*barā, e chi* ?*ba chi sabab* ?*chi kadar*, how much ?

what quantity ?

kai, how ? when ?{ why ? on
what ac-
count ?

Time present :—

*aknūn**kunūn**hālan*

now.

*hamīndam**īn zamān**hamīn zamān**ham aknūn*{ just now,
this in-
stant, this
very mo-
ment.*imrūz*, to-day.*imshab*, to-night.*imsāl*, this year.*hanoz*, yet.*shāmgāh*, in the evening.*bāmdād* } in the morn-*sahrgāh* } ing.

Time past :—

*pesh az īn**ḡabl az īn**az pesh**pesh**pesetar*

{ before this.

{ previously.

*peshīn**ḡadīm**dīruz*, yesterday.*dīshab*, yesternight.*pār sāl pārīn*, last year.

{ anciently.

Time to come:—

rda, to-morrow.
z-i-dīgar } the next day.
gar ruz }
rda shab, to-morrow
 night.
ab-i-dīgar, the next
 night.
s farda shab, the night
 after to-morrow.
s farda, the day after
 to-morrow.
-i-dīgar, the next year.
ih-i-dīgar, the next
 month.
fta, e dīgar, the next
 week.

sāl-i-āyanda, the coming
 year.
māh - i - āyanda, the
 coming month.
hafta, e āyanda, the
 coming week.
ba'd az in }
sipas } henceforth,
āyanda } in future.
pas az in }
'anḡarīb }
dar in zūdī } presently.
fi-l-faur } immediately,
fi-l-kāl } instantly, di-
bi zūdī } rectly.

Time indefinite:—

chā }
iyār bār } often, many
iyār } a time.
ikarraran }
i-gāh, occasionally.
i wakte, sometimes.
ī, soon.

nādir, rarely.
hamesha, always.
paiwasta, constantly.
har ruz }
ruzāna } daily.
har hafta }
haftagī } every week.

Time indefinite (*continued*):—

<i>hamtar</i> , very seldom.	<i>har dam</i>	} every mo- ment.
<i>har māha</i>	<i>dam ba dam</i>	
<i>māhiyāna</i>	<i>bar</i>	} again.
<i>har sāla</i>	<i>dīgar</i>	
<i>sāliy-na</i>	<i>dīgar-bār</i>	

Quantity:—

<i>andak</i> , a little.	<i>khaīlī</i> , greatly, much.
<i>bisiyār</i> , much.	<i>kāfī</i> , sufficiently.
<i>ham</i> , little.	<i>bas</i> , enough, only.
<i>firāwan</i>	<i>hamīn</i> , even this, only,
<i>wāfir</i>	even.

Doubt:—

<i>shāyad</i> , perhaps.	<i>tawānad</i> , possibly.
<i>bāshad</i> , it may be.	<i>būkik</i> , peradventure.

Affirmation:—

<i>hamāna</i>	} certainly.	<i>albatta</i> , verily.
<i>har āina</i>		<i>behama chīz</i> , without any doubt whatever.
<i>be shak</i>	} undoubtedly.	<i>be sākhta</i> , without arti- fice.
<i>lū shak</i>		
<i>be shubha</i>		

Negation:—

hargiz, ever.*na*, no, not.*mutlakān*, not at all.*hech*, not any.*hech wakt*, at no time.*bi hech wajh*, in no wise.*hech chīz*, nothing whatever.*hech kudām*, none whatever.*hech kas*, no person.*hech bāb*, on no account.

Comparison:—

<i>ziyādat</i>	} more.
<i>beshtar</i>	
<i>afzūn</i>	
<i>fuzūn</i>	

bisiyārtar, much more.

<i>akṣar</i>	} most.
<i>aghlab</i>	
<i>beshtarīn</i>	

<i>kamtar</i>	} less.
<i>aḳ l</i>	

<i>kūchak</i>	} small.
<i>khurd</i>	

kamtarīn, least.

<i>kūchaktar</i>	} smaller.
<i>khurdtar</i>	

miṣal, alike.*muṣāwī*, equal.*muwāzī*, parallel.

<i>rū ba rū</i>	} opposite.
<i>mukābil</i>	
<i>muhāzī</i>	

<i>muwāzin</i>	} of the same weight.
<i>ham wazn</i>	

Arabic nouns in the *accusative* case are used adverbially, as:—

kaṣḍan, purposely; *mukarraran*, repeatedly.

Examples.

49. I went to see him *man yak bār ba dīdan-ash*
once, raftam.
- Once upon a time he went *bāre ba dīdan-ash raft.*
 to see him,
- I went to see him *man yak bār ba dīdan-ash*
only, raftam o bas. and only.
- He was *only* two hours *o dū sā't ba man būd o*
 with me, *bas.*
- God *only* knows, *khudā mī-dānad o bas.*
- You asked of me *alone,* *shumā[hamīn] tanhā az man*
pursided.
- I do not *exactly* recollect; *durust dar khāfir-am nīst;*
 it might have been mid- *mī-tawānist ki zuhr bā-*
 day, *shad.*
- Think *well*; perhaps it *khūb ta, ammul bi-kun shā-*
 may come into thy re- *yad ba khāfir-at biyāyad.*
 collection,
- Why, because just as* I was *chirā ki, chūn man ^{pursided} mahrū-*
 returning *disappoint-* *māna az dar-i-shumā bar*
edly from the door of *mī-gashtam jama'e az*
 your house, I saw a *ānhā-rā dar kūcha dī-*
 number of them in the *dam.*
 street,
- For I have *often* seen them *chi man bisiyār dādaam*
 eating their food at *ki eshān dar sā't-i-dū*
 two o'clock, *ghizā mī-khurand.*

INTERJECTIONS AND PREPOSITIONS.

50. Regret or sorrow :—

<i>afsos</i>	} alas!	<i>āh</i> , a sigh!
<i>daregh</i>		

Grief, distress, want :—

<i>amān</i> , O quarter!	<i>bedād</i> , injustice! tyranny!
{ <i>faryād</i> , cry! }	

Admiration, real and feigned :—

afrīn, create! (i. e. O Lord, let us have more.)

morhabā, welcome! *bravo!*

<i>tabārak allāh</i>	} God is blessed!	<i>afpleasant.</i>
<i>bārak allāh</i>		

allāh akbar, God is omnipotent!

allāh kādir, God is powerful! *in prayers only.*

allāh karīm, God is beneficent! "

māshā allāh, God has willed! *astaghfirullah*

inshā allāh, please God!

Lamentation, mourning :—

<i>fighān</i>	} lament! oh!	<i>wā,e</i>	} oh, misery!
<i>afghān</i>			

Hatred, contempt :—

uff, fie!

Call to attention:—

<i>ainak</i>	}	lo! behold! hark!
<i>hān</i>		
<i>hain</i>		
<i>ai, O!</i>		

Examples.

My brother, I regret, is *afsos barādaram ki ba shid-*^{seriously}
 very seriously ill, *dat bīmār ast.* ^{na-kush}
 How well, as God willed, *asp-i-shumā dīrūz māshā*
 yesterday did your horse *allāh chi khūb dawīd!*
 run! _{how well.}

PREPOSITIONS.

51. Prepositions are placed before the simple, or nominative forms, both of Nouns and Pronouns.

“My father went from home to the market,”

Pidar-am az khāna ba bāzār raft.

They are:—

<i>az</i> , from, by.	<i>be</i> , without.
<i>bā</i> , with (in company with).	<i>tā</i> , up to, as far as.
<i>bar</i> , <i>aḥar</i> , on, upon.	<i>juz</i> , except, besides.
<i>ba</i> , in, by, to.	<i>dar</i> , in.

52. The rest of the Prepositions are, properly, Substantives, or Adjectives.

(a) The following require to be followed by the *zer-i-izāfat*, or sign of the genitive case.

bālā, upon, aloft.
pā, in, down.
furāz or *zabar*, above.
zer, below, beneath.
furūd, down.
pesh, before.
pas, after or behind.
sū, e, towards, side of.
miyān, between.
pahlū, by the side.
nazd or *nazdik*, near.

nazdikī, vicinity.
berūn, out.
andarūn, in.
kabl, before.
ba'd, after.
jihat, toward.
jānib, side.
bahar, barā, e, for, on account of.
siwā, e, except.

(b) All the above in para. (a) may take *az* before them, except *ba'd*, which takes *az* after it.

(c) The following take *az*, before or after them, at the option of the speaker, as:—

az pas, from behind ; *pas az*, after, then, afterwards.

az pesh or *pesh az*, before.

az berūn or *berūn az*, from without.

az baḡhair or *baḡhair az*, except.

When *az* is used after the preposition, *zer-i-izāfat* is omitted.

(d) The preposition *ba* may be prefixed to all the foregoing, but not to the five following:—

sipas, barā, e, bahar, kabl, ba'd.

Examples.

- (e) under the ground, *zer-i-zamīn*.
 above the tree, *bālā, e darakht*.
 near the city, *ba nazdīk-i-shahr*.
 after that, *paz az ān*.
 before me, *pesh az man* (time); *pesh-i-man* (place).

CONJUNCTIONS.

53. The simple Conjunctions are :—

<i>wa*</i> or <i>o</i> , and.	<i>chi, ki</i> , for, as, whether.
<i>nīz, ham</i> , also, likewise.	<i>amma, lekin</i> , but.
<i>gar, agar</i> , if.	<i>balki</i> , but, on the con- trary.
<i>yā</i> , either, or.	<i>chū, chūn</i> , when.
<i>juz</i> , except.	
<i>magar</i> , unless, rather.	

* The rule for pronouncing the conjunction , “and,” is as follows :—

When it connects sentences and clauses it is pronounced *wa*, as—

he came and went, *āmad wa raft*.

When it connects words in a phrase it is sounded as *o*, sometimes as *u*; for example :—

day and night { *rūz o shab*.
 ruz u shab.

In transcribing it into the Roman character, , will be rendered as *o*; but the student must remember the rule given above.

COMPOUND CONJUNCTIONS.

wagar, and if.*wale*, *walekin*, and but.*agarchi*, *garchi*, although.

CONJUNCTION AND PREPOSITION.

bajuz, excepting.*bāham*, *bāham*, together.

The union of Adjectives, Prepositions, Adverbs,
Pronouns, as :—

harchand, although, notwithstanding.*harchandki*, „ „*binābarīn*, because, therefore.*zīrā*, „ „*zīrūki*, „ „*az īn jihat*, „ „*zīnrū*, „ „*az īn sabab*, „ „*hāl ān ki*, whereas, inasmuch as.*pesh az ān ki*, before that.*ba'd az ān ki*, after that.*Examples.*

He asked everybody except me, *az hama kas pursīd magar az man.*

I was awake, but thou wast not, *man bedār būdam ammā tū na būdī.*

The sun will scorch thee if thou goest abroad, *āftāb tū-rā khwāhad sokht agar berūn bi-ravī.*

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

یک	۱	1	شانزده	۱۶	16
دو	۲	2	هفده	۱۷	17
سه	۳	3	هشده	۱۸	18
چهار	۴	4	نوزده	۱۹	19
پنج	۵	5	بیست	۲۰	20
شش	۶	6	بیست و یک	۲۱	21
هفت	۷	7	بیست و دو	۲۲	22
هشت	۸	8	سی	۳۰	30
نه	۹	9	چهل	۴۰	40
ده	۱۰	10	پنجاه	۵۰	50
یازده	۱۱	11	شصت	۶۰	60
دوازده	۱۲	12	هفتاد	۷۰	70
سیزده	۱۳	13	هشتاد	۸۰	80
چهارده	۱۴	14	نود	۹۰	90
پانزده	۱۵	15	صد	۱۰۰	100

صد و یک	۱۰۱	101	هفتصد	۷۰۰	700
دو صد	۲۰۰	200	هشتصد	۸۰۰	800
سه صد	۳۰۰	300	نهمصد	۹۰۰	900
چهار صد	۴۰۰	400	هزار	۱۰۰۰	1000
پانصد	۵۰۰	500	ده هزار	۱۰۰۰۰	10,000
ششصد	۶۰۰	600	تویان لك	۱۰۰۰۰۰	100,000

55. The numbers occurring between the tens are formed by adding the smaller number to the decade conjunction *o*, as:—

shast o shish, sixty and six.

To find the precise date (Christian) corresponding to any given year of the Hijra.

Let *M* = Mussulman date in years.

Let *E* = required English date in years

Then $E = M \times 0.970225 + 621.54$.

This is exact to a day.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sunday, <i>yak shamba</i> .	Thursday, <i>panj shamba</i> .
Monday, <i>dū shamba</i> .	Friday, <i>ādīna</i> .
Tuesday, <i>si shamba</i> . [<i>ba</i> .	Saturday, <i>shamōa</i> .
Wednesday, <i>chahār sham-</i>	

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

56.

SUBSTANTIVES.

(a) The Persian names of Agents are formed by prefixing nouns to contracted participles active, as:—

a seller of roses,	<i>gul-farosh.</i>
a cooker of broth	} <u><i>ash-paz.</i></u>
(i.e. the cook),	
a shoemaker,	<u><i>kafsh-dūz.</i></u>
a hatter,	<i>kullah-dūz.</i>
a saddler,	<i>zīn-sāz.</i>

The contracted participle is sometimes corrupted, as:—

Bān, a corruption of *mān*, contracted from *mānanda*, “a remainder.”

Gar and *gār* a form of *kār*.

Observe that *gar* signifies a maker, and that *gār* indicates a performer.

Examples.

a gardener,	<i>bāgh-bān.</i>
a porter (doorkeeper),	<i>dar-bān.</i>
a jailor,	<i>zindān-bān.</i>
a goldsmith,	<i>zargar.</i>
a blacksmith,	<i>āhangar.</i>
a potter,	<u><i>kūzagar.</i></u>
an attendant,	<u><i>khidmatgār.</i></u>

NOUNS OF PLACE.

(b) *Gāh* is added to the noun, as:—

a bed,	}	<i>khwāb-gāh.</i>
a resting-place,		<i>manzīl-gāh.</i>
a throne-chamber		<i>takht-gāh.</i>
capital of an empire		
the evening,		<i>shām-gāh.</i>
halting-place,		<i>farūd-gāh.</i>
untimely,		<i>beḡāh. بَغَاه</i>

(c) The affixes *istān*, *zūr*, *kada*, *dān*, *sār*, *ākḥ*, may be used, as:—

a rose-garden,	<i>gulistūn.</i>
a salt place	{ <i>namak-zār.</i>
an idol temple,	<i>būt kada.</i>
a fire temple,	<i>ātash kada.</i>
a penholder,	<i>ḡalam dān.</i>
a mountainous country,	<i>koh sār.</i>
a rough, stony place,	<i>sang lāḡḡ.</i>
a demon-haunted place,	<i>dew lūḡḡ.</i>

DIMINUTIVES.

57. A diminutive is formed by adding one of the four affixes ك, ص, ح, and ة to a noun.

(a) The affixes ـِک , ـَک and ـ only are used in the case of rational beings, as:—

a small man,	<i>marـِک.</i>
a small woman,	<i>zanak.</i>
a small girl,	<i>dukـِکtarak.</i>

In an endearing sense, as:—

My poor dear little child *ʔiflak-i-man bīmār ast.*
is sick,

(b) In a contemptible sense ـَک is used.

O thou fellow!	<i>ai mard ka.</i>
Why, this woman!	<i>ai zanaka.</i>

(c) In the case of persons not grown up it is sufficient to add ـ (*h*) only, as:—

a naughty boy,	<i>pisara,</i>
a good-for-nothing girl,	<i>dukـhtara.</i>

(d) The only affix used in the case of an irrational being is ـِک , as:—

a small horse,	<i>aspak.</i>
a small ass,	<i>kharak.</i>

At the same time the adjectives *kūchak* or *khurd* may be used, as:—

a small norse,	<i>aspak-i-kūchak.</i>
----------------	------------------------

The affix may denote pity, or compassion, as :—

the poor tired ox, *gāwāk-i-khastā.*

the poor wretched ass, *khārāk-i-miskān.* *Donkey*

It is usual, however, to add ك (k) to the generic noun,* as :—

poor little creature, *haiwānak.*

poor little bird, *marghāk*

poor jaded beast, *haiwānak-i-khastā.*

the weak miserable animal, *jānwārāk-i-za'if.*

(e) The affixes ك and چ are used with inanimate objects, as :—

a little pond, *hauẓāk.*

a small garden, *bāghchā.*

(f) The affix ك is used when a noun is to be applied in an unusual way, as :—

significant wink of the eye, *chashmak.* *evil eye*

clapping the hands, *dastak,* *knocking at the door.* from *dast,* the hand.

listening by stealth, *goshāk,* „ *gosh,* the ear.

making a somersault, *pushtāk,* „ *pusht,* the back.

* The word *margh* applies to all birds.

„ „ *haiwān* „ „ domestic animals and fish.

„ „ *jānwār* „ „ wild beasts, reptiles, and vermin.

„ „ *gardshanda* „ „ reptiles only.

ABSTRACT AND VERBAL NOUNS.

58. An *abstract noun* may be formed from an *adjective*, simple or compound, or from a *noun*, by the addition of *yāe ma'rūf*, as, *مَرُوفِي*.

(a) From an adjective :—

goodness, *nek̄i*, from *nek*, good.

the possessing of the world, royalty, *jahān dūrī*,
from *jahān dār*, world-possessing.

idleness, *bekārī*, from *bekār*, idle.

(b) From a noun :—

friendship, *dostī*, from *dost*, a friend.

manliness, *mardī*, from *mard*, a man.

entertainment, *mihmānī*, from *mihmān*, a guest. *mihmānī* *has*

sovereignty, *bādshāhī*, from *bādshāh*, a king.

If the primitive word ends in obscure *s*, the *s* is suppressed, and the letter *ز* is inserted, as :—

sadness, *āzurdagī*, from *āzurda*, sad.

infancy, *bachchagī*, „ *bachcha*, a child.

slavery, *bandagī*, „ *banda*, a slave.

59. *Verbal Nouns* are formed by changing *ن* of the infinitive into *ا*, as :—

speech, *guftār*, from *guftan*.

motion, *raftār*, „ *raftan*.

seeing, *dīdār*, „ *dīdan*.

This termination occasionally gives the sense of agent, as :—

seller, *kharīdār*, from *kharīdan*.

purchaser, *farokhtār*, „ *farokhtan*.

The third person singular of the preterite may be placed (a) before the imperative of the same verb, (b) or before the third person singular of the preterite of the same or another verb, as :—

(a) conversation, *guft-gū,e*, or *guft-o-gū,e*.
search, *just-jū*.

buying and selling, *kharīd o farosh*.

(b) buying and selling, *kharīd o farokht*.

coming and going { *āmad o raft*.
 āmad o shud.

(c) To express suitableness, *ی yā,e ma'rūf*, or *yā,e biyākat*, is added to the infinitive, as :—

fit to be done, *kardanē*.

fit to eat, *khurdanē*.

(d) A noun may be formed from the root by adding *ی (ī)* or *ش (ish)* as :—

speaking, conversation, *go,ī*, from *go*, root of *guftan*.

creation, *afrīnish*, from *afrīn*, root of *afrīdan*.

burning, inflammation, *sozish*, from *soz*, root of *sokhtan*.

motion, going, path, *rauī*, from *rau*, root of *raftan*.
 knowledge, *danī*, from *dān*, root of *dānistan*.

(e) The root itself may be used, as:—

ardour, *soz*, from *sokhtan*, to burn.
 grief, *ranj*, „ *ranjēdan*, to grieve.
 know, *dān*, „ *dānistan*, to know.

(f) A noun may be formed by adding ان , اك (peculiar to verbs in *ūdan*) or ة , as:—

inflammation, *sozūk*, from *sokhtan*, to burn.
 an order, *farmān*, „ *farmūdan*, to order.
 trembling, *larza*, „ *larzēdan*, to tremble.

ADJECTIVES.

60. Adjectives denoting possession, plenty, mixture, are formed by adding to nouns the particles آ , سار , گین , آگین , مند , ناک , وار , اور , این , and ة , as:—

learned, *dānā*, from *dān*, know.
 ashamed, *sharmsār*, „ *sharm*, shame.
 sorrowful, *ghamgīn*, „ *gham*, sorrow.
 bashful, *sharmāgīn*, „ *sharm*, shame.
 wealthy, *daulatmand*, „ *daulat*, wealth.

frightful, *khāuf-nāk*, from *khāuf*, fear.

learned { *dānishwar*, or } „ *dānish*, knowledge.
 dānishwār }

golden, *zarīn*, „ *zar*, gold.

(b) The particles آسا, دسیس, دس, سا, سار, وش and سَان added to nouns form adjectives denoting similitude, as :—

like musk, *mushkāsā*.

like the sun, *khurdīs*.

like magic, *sihrsā*.

like dust (*i.e.* humble), *khāk-sār*.

like the moon (*i.e.* beautiful,) *māhwash*.

like the sun, *khurshīl-sān*.

(c) The particles *fām* (*pām*, *wām*), *gūn* and *īn* denote resemblance in respect to colour, as :—

black-coloured, *siyah-fām*.

rose-coloured, *gul-gūn*.

emerald-coloured, *zumurradīn*.

ruby-coloured, *lāl-fām*.

tulip-coloured, *lāla-gūn*.

azure-coloured, *āb-gūn*.

(d) Some adjectives to express fulness and completeness are repeated, the letter *ī* being inserted between them, as :—

brimful, *labālab*, from *lab*, lip.

entirely, *sarāsar*, from *sar*, head.

of various colours, *gūnāgūn*, from *gūn*, colour.

(e) Adjectives may be formed from nouns by adding *ی* *yā*, *e* *ma'rūf*, as :—

Persian, *īrānī* ('*ajamī*), from *īrān* ('*ajam*), Persian.

Indian, *hindī*, from *hind*, India.

of the city of Shirāz, *shīrāzī*, from *shīrāz*, city of Shirāz.

of the city of Baghdād, *baghdādī*, from *baghdād*, city of Baghdād.

a town, *shahrī*, from *shahr*, a city.

of the sea, *baḥrī*, from *baḥr*, sea.

(f) The particles *ا*, and *آ* are added to denote fitness, as :—

fit for a prince, *shāhwār* or *shāhāna*.

fit for a maniac, *dewāna*.

fit for a man, *mardāna*.

fit for women, *zanāna*.

(g) The ordinal number is formed by adding *um* to the cardinal, as :—

the seventh, *haftum*, from *haft*, seven.

the twenty-seventh, *bīst o haftum*.

The three first ordinals are exceptions to this rule, as :—

first, *nakhustīn*, *awwal*.

second, *duwum* or *dūyum*.

third, *siwum* or *siyum*.

book the first, *bāb-i-awwal*.

(b) By adding *s* to a noun, preceded by a numeral, a compound adjective will be formed, as:—

of one day's duration, *yak rōzī*, from *yak rōz*, one day.
one year old, *yak sālā*, from *yak sāl*, one year.

a man aged 30 years, *mard sī sālā*, from *mard sī sāl*.
fickle, *dū dila*, from *dū dil*, two hearts.

VERBS.

61. The principal derivative verbs are causal verbs, and are derived from Arabic roots by adding *īdan*, as:—

to seek, to send for, *talabīdan*, from *talab*, search.
to understand, *fahmīdan*, from *fahm*, understanding.

ADVERBS.

62. A list of Adverbs has been already given (see p. 54).

Adjectives ending in *āna* and *wār* may be considered as adverbs, as:—

in the manner of a pedestrian, <i>piyāda-wār</i> .	wisely, <i>'aklāna</i> .
	bravely, <i>dilīrāna</i> .

COMPOUND WORDS.

63.

SUBSTANTIVES.

(a) Two nouns may be used in juxtaposition in the reverse order of the genitive, the sign of *izāfat* being ejected, as :—

the counsel-book, *panā-nāma*.

the day-book, *rūz-nāma*.

the cook-house, *bāwarchi-khāna*.

the battle-field, *razm-gāh*.

the asylum of the world, *jahān-panāh*.

(b) Two contracted infinitives may be used, connected by , , as :—

speaking and hearing (*i.e.* conversation), *guft o shunīd*.

coming and going, *āmad o raft*, *āmad o shud*.

(c) A contracted infinitive with the corresponding root may be used, as :—

conversation, *guft o go* or *guft-go*.

search, *just o jū*, or *just-jū*.

(d) Two substantives of the same, or of different significations, may be used, as :—

boundary and region (*i.e.* empire), *marz o būm*.

water and air (*i.e.* climate), *āb o hawā*.

growing and increasing (*i.e.* rearing), *nashw o numā*.

(e) An infinitive preceded by *ū* is rendered negative, as :—

the non-hearing, *nā shunīdan*.

ū corresponds with the English prefixes *un*, *in* or *non*.
ā „ „ negation *no*, *not*. (i)

(f) A numeral and a substantive may be used, as :—

the afternoon, *si-pahar*.

a quadruped, *chahār-pā*, *e*.

Sunday, *yak-shamba*.

ADJECTIVES.

64. Compound Adjectives may be formed as follows :—

(a) Of two nouns, both Arabic, both Persian, or one of each, as :—

fairy-faced, *parī rukhsār* or *parī rū*, *e*.

angelic disposition, *malak akhlāk*.

lion-hearted, *sher-dil*.

generous disposition, *karīm tab'*.

rose-bud mouthed, *ghuncha dahān*.

ruby-lipped, *yakūt lab*.

army numerous as the stars, *anjum sipāh*.

kingly pomp, *sultanat dastgāh*.

justly disposed, *adālat ā*, *īn*.

melancholy-minded, *maḥzūn khūzr*.

jessamine-scented, *saman bū,e*
 perspicuous in speech, *faṣṣḥ kalām.*
 resembling the sea, *daryā miṣāl.*
 eloquent in discourse, *balīgh khutāb.*

b) Of an adjective prefixed to a noun, as:—

handsome-faced, *khūb rū,e.*
 pure-hearted, *ṣāf dil.*
 simple-minded, *ṣalīm kalb.*
 well-disposed, *pākīza khū,e.*
 right-minded (benevolent), *nek maḥzar.*
 pleasant chanting, *khūsh ilhān.*
 ugly-faced, *zisht rū,e.*
 hard-hearted, *sangīn dil.*
 sour-browed, *turush abrū.*
 pure-minded, *ṣāf zamūr.*
 pure-natured, *pāk tīnat.*
 black-eyed, *siyāh chashm.*
 sweet-tongued, *shirīn zabān.*
 red-faced, *surkh rū,e.*
 grey-haired, *safāid mū,e.*
 ill-tempered, *kaj khulk.*
 bitter in speech, *talkh guftār.*
 sharp-witted, *tez fahm.*
 swift-footed, *sabuk sair.*
 ill-mannered, *bad ravish.*
 pure-natured, *pāk ṭabī'at.*

of good morals, *nek akhlāk*.
 clear in judgment, *rūshan 'akl*.
 broken-hearted, *shikasta dil*.
 distressed in heart, *tang dil*.

(c) Of a verbal root added to a substantive or adjective, as :—

world-conquering, *jahān-gir*.
 enemy-enslaving, *'adūw-band*.
 pearl-scattering, *durr-afshān*.
 amber-scented, *'ambar-āgīn*.
 nero-overthrowing, *mard-afgan*.
 heart-afflicting, *dil-azār*.
 rose-scattering, *gul-afshān*.
 assembly-adorning, *majlis-ārā*.
 soul-refreshing, *rūḥ-āsā*.
 fault-forgiving, *khatā-bakhsh*.
 delight-increasing, *bahjat-afzā*.
 town-disturbing, *shahr-āshūb*.
 being covered with dust, *ghubār-ālūd*.
 blood-shedding, *khūn-rez*.
 being mixed with honey, *shahd-āmez*.
 world-illuminating, *gītī-afrūz*.
 fear-increasing, *waḥshat-afzā*.
 dread-inspiring, *dihshat-angez*.
 battle-seeking, *jang-jū*.
 early rising, *saḥar-khez*.

self-indulging, *tan parwar*.
 light-spreading, *ziyā gustar*.
 stranger-cherishing, *gharīb niwar*.
 heart-expanding, *dil-kushā*.
 perfume-diffusing, *'iṭr-bez*.
 soul-creating, *jān-afrīn*.
 sweet-singer, *khūsh khwān*.
 rank (of battle) breaking, *ṣaff shikan*.

(d) Of a past-participle added to a substantive,

as:—

shame-stricken, *khajlat zada*.
 stricken with darkness, *zulmat zada*.
 experienced, *jahān dīda*.
 „ „ *wāḳ'ia dīda*.
 one who has been tried in battle, *jang azmūda*
 one who has laid a snare, *dām nihāda*.
 one who has endured affliction, *miḥnat kashīda*.

(e) Of a substantive with the prefix *ba*, as:—

possessed of wealth, *bā-māl*.
 cheerful, *bā-rāmish*.

(f) Of a substantive with the prefix *be* as:—

senseless, *be khirad*.
 without discrimination, *be tamīr*.
 heartless, *be dil*.

unjust, *be inṣāf*.
 careless, *be bāk*.
 irreligious, *be dīn*.

(g) Of a substantive with the prefix هم, "together," "with," as:—

being in the same house,	<i>ham-khāna</i> .
„ associates,	„ <i>ṣuḥbat</i> .
„ „	„ <i>rāḥ</i> .
„ „	„ <i>'umr</i> .
„ „	„ <i>nishīn</i> .
„ bed-fellows,	„ <i>bistar</i> .
„ confidants,	„ <i>rāz</i> .
„ in the same school (<i>i.e.</i> school-fellows) }	„ <i>maktab</i> .
„ intimate,	„ <i>dam</i> .
„ sympathising,	„ <i>dard</i> .
„ a playfellow,	„ <i>bāz</i> .

(h) Of a substantive with the prefix کم, as:—

of little value,	<i>kam-bahā</i> .
thin-bearded,	„ <i>rīsh</i> .
of little resource,	„ <i>māya</i> .
with little experience,	„ <i>tajriba</i> .

(i) By prefixing ل to (1) an adjective; (2) a verbal root; (3) a past participle; (4) a substantive

- (1) To an adjective, as :—
impure, *nā pāk*.
of impure intention, *nā pāk-rāe*.
- (2) To a verbal root :—
ignorant, *nā dān*.
- (3) To a past participle :—
not commended, *nā sitūda*.
- (4) To a substantive :—
worthless, *nā kār*.
not according to one's desire, *nā kām*.
unmanly, *nā mard*.

VERBS.

65. Persian Verbs may be added to Substantives, Adjectives, Participles, Prepositions and Adverbs.

- (a) To substantives, as :—
to seek justice, *dād khwāstan*.
to mix colours, *rang amekhtan*.
an opinion, *rā'e zadan*.
- (b) To an adjective, as :—
to do good, *nek warzidan*.
to become sick, *bīmār shudan*.
- (c) To a participle or noun of agency, as :—
to become a searcher, *jūyanda gardidan*.
to sit smiling, *khandān nishistan*.

(d) To particles, as :—

- to come in, *dar āmadan*.
- „ rise up, *bar khūstan*.
- „ sit down, *faro nishistan*.
- „ soar upwards, *bālā parīdan*.
- „ go up, *bālā raftan*.
- „ come down, *pā, īn āmadan*.

(e) The verbs *kardan*, *sākh^htan*, *farmūdan* and *namūdan* are often used with substantives and adjectives in the sense of *making*, as :—

- to make an order, *hukm kardan*.
- „ make content, *khushnūd sākh^htan*.
- „ pay attention, *iltifāt namūdan*.
- „ peruse a letter, *mutāla'a farmūdan*.

(f) The verbs *dāshtan* and *zadan* are sometimes used in the sense of *making*, as :—

- to keep watch, *pās dāshtan*.
- „ make search, *talab dāshtan*.
- „ express an opinion, *rā, e zadan*.
- „ speak, *haraf zadan*.

(g) The verbs *khurdan* and *dīdan* are used in the sense of “to suffer,” or “experience,” as :—

- to grieve, *gham khurdan*.
- „ be grieved, *ghuṣṣa khurdan*.
- „ feel regret, *ta, assuf khurdan*.

to suffer affliction, *miḥnat dīdan*.

„ smell, *bū, e dīdan*.

„ experience kindness, *iḥsān dīdan*.

(h) The following verbs are chiefly used in compounds :—

to bring, *āwardan*.

„ become (passive), *shudan*.

„ „ (to turn), *gashtan*.

„ „ („), *gardīdan*.

„ bear, *burdan*.

„ be, *būdan*.

„ come, *āmadan*.

„ devour, suffer, *khurdan*.

„ do, make, *kardan*.

„ draw, undergo, *kashīdan*.

„ find, *yāftan*.

„ have, *dāshtan*.

„ make, *sākhshan*.

„ order, *farmūdan*.

„ see, *dīdan*.

„ strike, *zadan*.

„ sit, *nishistan*.

„ search, *justan*.

„ show, *namūdan*.

„ take, *giriftan*.

„ wish, ask, *khwāstan*.

Examples.

to apologise, 'uzr *khwāstan*.

„ assault, *hujūm āwardan*.

„ appear, *tālī' āmadan*.

„ be astonished, *muta'ajjab gardīdan*.

„ „ „ „ *shudan*.

„ „ „ *ta'ajjub kardan*.

„ „ „ „ *namūdan*.

„ „ „ „ *dāshtan*.

„ „ „ *'ajab āwardan*.

to be beneficent, *ihsān farmūdan*.

„ be bereaved, *hijrān dīdan*.

„ believe, *'itīkāḍ dāshtan*.

„ „ „ „ *namūdan*.

„ „ „ „ *āwardan*.

„ „ „ „ *kardan*.

„ complete, *tamūm kardān*.

„ „ „ „ *farmūdan*.

„ „ „ „ *sākhtan*.

„ „ „ „ *namūdan*.

„ envy, *ḥasad burān*.

„ expect, *intīzār kasnān*.

„ „ „ „ *kardan*.

„ „ „ „ *burdan*.

„ „ „ „ *namūdan*.

„ „ „ „ *dāshtan*.

to expect, *muntazir gardādan*.

„ „ „ *būdan*.

„ „ „ *shudan*.

„ „ „ *nishistan*.

„ find (others) disappointed, *mahrūm yāftan*.

„ find fault, *'aib justan*.

„ be grieved, *ghuṣṣa khurdan*.

„ take profit, *nafā' giriftan*.

„ return, *rujū' namūdan*.

„ be sorrowful, *maghmūn būdan*

The student should observe the different ways in which the verbs “To be astonished,” “To believe,” “To complete,” “To expect,” are rendered.

Thus *intizār*, “expecting,” takes the active verbs *kardan*, *kashīdan*, *namūdan*, &c., while *muntazir*, “one who expects,” takes the neuter verbs *būdan*, *shudan*, *gardādan*, *nishistan*, &c.

Similarly the other verbs may be rendered.

SYNTAX.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

In prose compositions the nominative is put first, then the object or complement, and, lastly, the verb, as :—

the mughal purchased the *mughal tutī-rā kharīd.*
parrot,

Timur arrived in India, *tīmūr ba hindūstān rasīd.*

Words and phrases denoting time, manner, &c., when they apply to a whole sentence, are placed first, as :—

one day, in a certain city, *rūze, dar shahre, darweshe*
a darwesh went to the *bar dukān - i - bakkāle*
shop of a certain trader, *raft.*

When the complement to a verb is a complete sentence it is put last, as :—

that man said, “Do you *ān mard guft, marā aḥmak*
consider me a fool?” *mī-pindārī ?*

a certain king saw in a *pādshāhe dar khwāb dīd ki*
dream that the whole *tamām - ī - dandānhā, e-o*
of his teeth had dropped *uftāda and.*
out.

When the object is qualified by a relative sentence the object is placed before the verb, and the qualifying phrase after it, as :—

I have heard of a king *pādshāhe-rā shunīdam ki*
 who issued the order for *ba kushtanī - e - asīre*
 the executing of a cer- *ishkārāt kard.*
 tain captive.

they relate of one of the *yake-rā az mulūk-i-'ajam*
 kings of Persia, that he *hikāyat kunana ki dast-*
 extended the hand of *i-taṭāwul ba māl-i-rā'i-*
 usurpation over the pro- *yat darāz kard.*
 perty of the people.

CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, AND PREPOSITIONS.

Adjectives are indeclinable.

The adjective usually follows the noun which it
 qualifies, as:—

a good man fears God, *mard-i-khūb az khudā mī-*
tarsad.

my black horse was in the *asp-i-siyāh-i-man dar ta-*
 stable, *wīla būd.*

When the noun is in apposition, the adjective may
 either precede or follow the substantive.

The word immediately before the verb has usually
*yā,e ma'rūf,** as:—

thy father is a good man, *padar-i-tū mard-i-khūb īst ;*
 or, *padar-i-tū khūb mard īst.*

* The full form is : *padar-i-tū khūb marde ast*, in
 which *yā,e mahjūl* is used.

London is a great city, *landan shahr īst bisiyār buzurg*; or, *landan bisiyār shahr-i-buzurgīst*; or, *landan bisiyār buzurg shahr īst*; or, *landan shahr-i-bisiyār buzurg īst*.

If the adjective express more than a simple quality, such as *good* or *bad*, or if it be of Arabic origin, it should be placed *after* the noun, whether expressed before or after the verb, as:—

thy servant is a bad man, *naukar-i-tū mard-i-sharīr** *īst*; or, *naukar-i-tū mardīst sharīr*. (It would be wrong to say, *naukar-i-tū sharīr mardīst*).

Adverbs should be placed immediately before the adjective; sometimes the second noun may intervene, as:—

England is a very good kingdom, *ingland mamlakat-ī-bisiyār khūbīst*; or, *ingland bisiyār mamlakat-i-khūbīst*; or, *ingland khaili khūb mamlakate ast*; or, *ingland mamlakate ast khaili khūb*.

* *Sharīr* is Arabic. One might say:—

naukar-i-tū bad mardē ast.

When the adjective *precedes* the substantive, it will be noticed the mark of *izāfat* is not used. In Persian this construction is called the inverted epithet.

The names of places and rivers are placed *after* the words city, town, &c., with the *izāfat* between them, as:—

the river Euphrates, *daryā, e farāt.*

The *izāfat* sometimes supplies the place of the conjunction, as:—

a mistress with rosy cheeks *yār-i-gul 'izār-i-shīrīn*
and honied speech, *sukhan.*

Two nouns, in common use, *sometimes* omit the *izāfat*; they are:—

a companion, master	} <i>ṣāhib.</i>
a possessor of, endowed with	
head, top, extremity,	

as:—

a possessor of wealth,	<i>ṣāhib māl.</i>
possessed of skill,	<i>ṣāhib hunar.</i>
fountain-head,	<i>sar chashma.</i>
head of the way,	<i>sar-rāh.</i>
source of wealth, capital,	<i>sar-māya.</i>

The following noun is used with the Arabic *al*,
“the”:—

a lord, master, endowed with, *ḡv.*

as :—

possessed of dignity,	<i>zū-l-jalāl.</i>
possessed of motion,	<i>zū-l-ḥarakat.</i>
possessed of life,	<i>zū-l-ḥayāt.</i>
Alexander the Great,	<i>zū-l-ḥarnain.</i>
(two-horned or powerful).	

The following noun, similar to those just mentioned, takes the *izāfat*, as :—

people belonging to any profession, an inhabi- tant, lord, master, wor- thy, fit, endowed with	} <i>ahl.</i>
---	---------------

as :—

veiled,	<i>ahl-i-ḥijāb.</i>
an artificer,	<i>ahl-i-san'at.</i>
a councillor of state,	<i>ahl-i-dewān.</i>
a traveller,	<i>ahl-i-siyāḥat.</i>

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

Any noun with a particle prefixed to it may become an epithet, as :—

a man possessed of wealth, *mard-i-bāmāl.*

Some epithets consist of several words, as :—

a country taken in war,	<i>mulk-i-bajāng girifta.</i>
a slave with a ring in his ear,	<i>banda, e ḥalka bagosh.</i>
the All-wise, who endows	<i>ḥakīm-i-sukhan bar zabān</i>
the tongue with speech,	<i>āfrīn.</i>

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Numeral adjectives precede the substantives to which they belong. The noun must always be in the *singular* number, as :—

a thousand men, *hazār mard* (not) *hazār mardān*.

twenty brave men, *bīst mard-i-dilāwar* (not) *bīst mardān-i-dilāwar*.

The greatest number should be expressed first; the rest following in the same order, as :—

two hundred and fifty-four *dū šad o panjāh o chahār*
 thousand seven hun- *hazār o haft šad o hashtād*
 dred and eighty-three *dū si gūsfand*,
 sheep,

From eleven to nineteen, however, the smaller number is expressed first. (See p. 65.)

A *definite* noun may be used in the plural number to answer the cardinal number, as :—

the men were two thou- *mardān dū hazār būdand*.
 sand,

Sometimes a phrase from the Arabic is introduced as an epithet to a Persian substantive, as :—

a darwesh whose prayers *darwesh-i - mustajābu - d -*
 are answered, *da'wāt*.

a man sincere of speech, *mard-i-šādiku-l-kaul karī-*
 generous of soul, *mu-n-nafs*.

The adjective pronouns *ān*, *īn*, precede their substantives.

Some adjectives of a pronominal nature, as *hama*, "all," *dīgar*, "other," *chand*, "some," or "several," precede or follow their substantives; for example:—

all the people,

hama mardumān ; or, *mar-*
dumān-i-hama.

the other woman,

dīgar zan ; or, *zan-i-dīgar*.

some, or several days,

chand rūz ; or, *rūz-i-chand*.

COMPARISON.

The word *than* after the comparative degree is expressed in Persian by *az*, as :—

more splendid than the sun, *roshantar az āftāb*.

women are more delicate than men, *zanān nāzūk-tar az mardān and*.

Sometimes *bih*, "good," in the positive form, is used, when denoting comparison, for "better," as :—

silence is better than evil-speaking; but speaking well is better than silence, *khāmoshī bih az sukhan-i-bad ast ; wa sukhan-i-nek bih az khāmoshī*.

The superlative degree governs the genitive as :—

the best of men, *nektarīn-i-mardumān.*
 they say that the mean- *goyand ki kamtarīn-i-jān-*
 est of animals is the ass, *warān khar ast.*

The same rule applies to superlative forms from the Arabic, as :—

the most illustrious of the *ashraf-i-ambiya.*
 Prophets,

The particles called prepositions are few in number.
 The most common are :—

Az, “from,” *bā*, “with,” *bar*, “on,” *bā*, “in, into,”
be, “without,” *tā*, “till,” “as far as,” *juz*, “except,”
 “besides,” and *dar*, “in.”

Prepositions take the simple or nominative form of
 a noun or pronoun after them, as :—

from Baghdad to Shiraz I *az baghdād tā shīrāz bā*
 will go with thee, *tū khvāham raft.*

Such other words as are used like prepositions
 require *zer-i-izāfat*, as :—

near the minister, *nazd-i-wazīr ; or, ba nazd-*
 i-wazīr.

above his head, *bālā, e sarash.*

before me, *pesh-i-man ; or, dar pesh-*
 i-man.

under the earth, *zer-i-zamīn.*

PRONOUNS.

The affixes are :—

<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
1. my	أَم am,	our	مَان mān.
2. thy	أَت at,	your	تَان tān.
3. his	أَش ash,	their	شَان shān.

Mention has already been made (see page 28 Gr.) of the use of these affixes when attached to nouns.

It will be sufficient in this place to add that the plural terminations are rarely used; and that when the noun to which the affix belongs is in construction with an adjective, the affix is usually added to the *adjective*, as :—

thy dear life, 'umr-i-azīzat.

The affixes ام , ات , اش may be employed to denote the dative and accusative cases *to me*, *to thee*, or *me*, *thee*, &c., as well as the possessives *my*, *thy*, *his*.

The affixes may be joined to the verb which governs them, or to any word* in the sentence, as :—

* Except the simple prepositions and a few of the conjunctions, as *wa* and *yā*.

the porter did not admit *darbā-nam rahū na kard.*
me,

the earth has so much *khāk-ash chunān bukhurd.*
consumed it,

Sometimes there is ambiguity; thus, in the first sentence, *darbā-nam*, by itself, might mean *my porter*. In a case of this kind the context must be considered.

The reciprocal pronoun *خود* corresponds to our pronoun *self*, as:—

I myself, *man khud.*

thou thyself, *tū khud.*

It may be the nominative to *any person* of the verb, the termination of the verb showing sufficiently the sense, as:—

I myself went, *khud raftam.*

they themselves went, *khud raftand.*

It is used as a substitute for a possessive pronoun, as:—

the goldsmith went to *his* *zargar ba khāna, khud*
house, *raft.*

I was coming from *my* *man az bāgh-i-khud āma-*
garden, *dam.*

Zaid beat his (*own*) slave, *Zaid ghulām-i-khud-rā zad.*

zaid beat his (*another's*) *Zaid ghulām-i-o-rā zad.*
slave,

The affix *khudash* is used in the third person singular, as :—

I saw Zaid in his (own) *Zaid-rā dar khāna, e khud-*
ash dīdam.
 ..ouse,

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS, *īn* and *ān*.

When the name of an irrational being, or of an inanimate object has been mentioned, and reference is afterwards made to it by a pronoun (as *it* or *they*), *īn* and *ān*, with their plurals are used, as :—

the lion said the painter *sher guft muṣawwir-i-īn*
 of it was a man, *insān ast.*

the wise men were at a loss *ḥukamā az tāwīl-i-ān 'ājiz*
 in the explanation of it, *mandand.*

The phrases *ān-i-man*, *ān-i-tū*, *az ān-i-man*, *az ān-i-tū*, &c., are equivalent to the English words, *mine*, *thine*, &c., as :—

the throne of Egypt is *maṣnad-i-miṣr ān-i-tūst.*
 thine,

whose house was this originally? *īn khāna awwal az ān-i-ki būd?*

he said, that of my grandfather's, *guft az ān-i-jaddam.*

when he died, whose did it become? *chūn o bi-guzašt az ān-i-ki shud?*

he said, that of my fa- *guft az ān-i-padar-am.*
ther's,

ﻻ and ﻻﻩ are simply connectives, not rela-
tives, as :—

I saw a prince who pos- *malik-zāda-rā dīdam ki*
sessed wisdom, *'aḥl dāsht.*

After *ki*, *o* is understood, "that he."

the fool who sets up a *abla, e ki o* (usually writ-
camphor candle in a ten *ko*) *rūz-i-rūshan*
clear day. *shama'-i-kāfūrī nihad.*

Example in the genitive :—

many a renowned person- *bas nāmwar ki zer-i-zamīn*
age have they deposited *dafn karda and ki az*
beneath the dust, of (usually written *kaz*)
whose existence (*lit.*, *hastiyash ba rū, e zamīn*
that of his exist- *yak nishān na mānad.*
ence) no trace remains
on the face of the
earth,

Again :—

I am not he whose back *ān na man bāsham ki rūz-*
you will see in the day *i-jang binī pusht-i-man.*
of battle (*lit.*, that you
should see my back),

Example in the dative :—

O (thou) to whom my *ai ki shakhṣ-i-manat hakār*
 person appeared con- *namūd.*
 temptible (*lit.*, that
 my person appeared to
 thee),

Example in the accusative :—

he whom I beheld all fat, *ān ki chūn pista dīdam*
 like the pistachio nut *ash hama maghṣ.*
 (*lit.*, he that I saw him),

Example in the ablative :—

that (proceeding) in which *ān ki dar wai mazzina,*
 there is suspicion of *khatr ast.*
 danger,

The terms *harki*, *harchi* correspond respectively to
 “whosoever,” “whatsoever.” *Harki* refers to rational
 beings; *harchi* to inferior animals or inanimate objects.

For example :—

whosoever shall wash his *harki dast az jān bishūyad,*
 hands of life, the same *harchi dar dil dārad bi-*
 will utter whatever he *goyad.*
 has on his mind,

When a substantive is expressed after *har*, the par-
 ticle *ki* may follow, as :—

everything which, *har chūz ki.*

When *yā,e majhāl* is added to a noun, followed by *ki* or *chi*, the substantive is rendered more definite, as :—

envy is such a torment *ḥasad ranje ast ki az mash-*
 that it is impossible to *akḥat-i-ān juz ba marg na*
 escape from its pangs *tawān rast.*
 except by death,

The particles *ki* and *chi*, when used interrogatively, are to be considered as substantives, as :—

whose horse may that be? *ān asp-i-ki bāshad?*
 to whom are they speaking? *kirā mī-goyand?*
 who are they? *eshan kiyan?*
 on account of what are you *az bahar-i-chi āmadāi?*
 come?
 for what did you go? *chirā rafti?*

The particle *tā* is frequently added to numerals; it implies individuality, as :—

I have two or three let- *man ham dū si tā kāghaz*
 ters to write (*lit.*, two *dāram binawīsam.*
 or three individual let-
 ters),

When two nouns come together, so as to form one compound word, the genitive is formed by adding *az* to the first noun, which should be made definite by affixing *yā,e waḥdat*, or by prefixing a numeral, as :—

a sword of steel, *shamshīre az fulād, or*
 shamshīr-i-fulādī.
 two swords of steel, *dū shamshīr az fulād.*

CONCORD OF VERBS.

If the nominative to a verb be expressive of rational beings, the verb will agree with its nominative, as :
 the brothers were vexed, *barādarān ranjīdand.*

Two or more nouns, in the singular, require a plural verb, as :—

the goldsmith and carpenter seized the images, *zargar wa najjār butān-rā giriftand.*

If the nominative to a verb be expressive of irrational beings, the verb is *usually* in concord with its nominative; but sometimes it is in the singular, as :—

four horses were killed, *chahār asp kushta shudand;*
 or, chahār asp kushta shud.

the animals of the forest made a noise, *jānwarān-i-besha āwāz namūdand.*

When two or more nouns (expressive of distinct genera) have a common verb, the verb will be in the plural, as :—

the horse and the ass are *asp wa khar az yak jins*
 not of the same genus, *nāstand*
 a horse, an ass, and an ox *aspe, wa khare, wa gāwe*
 were killed, *kushta shudand.*

In respect to nouns representing inanimate objects, the verb is sometimes made to agree with its nominative, sometimes put in the singular.

It is not absolutely necessary to use a verb in the singular when the nominative is in the plural; at the same time the verb is often so used, *especially in the passive voice*, by eminent writers and correct speakers. In the Active Voice the verb should usually agree with its nominative. For example:—

the houses of the people *khānahā,e mardum kharāb*
 were destroyed, *shudand*; or, *khānahā,e*
mardum kharāb shud.

the houses of this city are *khānahā,e īn shahr bisiyār*
 very small, *kūchak and*; rarely,
khānahā,e īn shahr bisiyār kūchak ast.

If several nouns representing *distinct* classes of objects have a common verb, the verb will be in the plural, as:—

water, fire and earth are *āb, ātash wa khāk az az*
 of opposite nature, *dād-i-yak digar and.*

If, however, they be of the same *quality* or *class*, the verb may be in the plural, but is usually in the singular, as :—

in our garden grapes, figs, *dar bāgh-i-mā angūr wa*
and apples are not to be *anjūr wa seb yāft na mī-*
found, *shavad; or, rarely, na*
mī-shavand.

at this season snow, rain, *dar īn mausim baraf wa*
hail, thunder, and light- *bārān wa tagarg wa ra'd*
ning frequently come *wa bark mukarrar bāham*
together, *mī-āyad; or, rarely, mī-*
āyand.

If the nouns be expressive of things which have no material existence; *e.g.*, time, day, night, joy, grief, &c., the verb is usually put in the singular, as :—

grief, joy, death, life, all *gham wa shādī wa marḡ*
come from God, *wa zindagī hama az*
khudā mī-āyad.

manliness and generosity *jawān-mardī wa muruwat*
make this demand, *chunīn iktizā mī-kunad.*

When a numeral precedes a noun the latter does not require the plural termination; yet if the noun express a rational being, the verb will be in the plural, as :—

ten darweshes will sleep *dah darwesh dar gīlīme*
on one carpet, *bi-khuspand.*

Irrational beings and inanimate objects take the verb in the singular, as:—

a hundred thousand horses *ṣad hazār asp ḥāẓir shud.*
were ready,

there were two thousand *dū hazār ghurfa wa hazār*
rooms and a thousand *aindān būd.*
vestibules,

Nouns of multitude, denoting rational beings, are followed by verbs in the singular or plural, according to the unity or plurality of the idea conceived in the mind of the speaker, thus:—

to the just monarch the *shāhīnshāh-i-'ādil-rā ra-*
people is an army, *'īyat lashkar ast.*

a gang of Arab thieves *īā,īfa,e duzdān-i-'arab bar*
had settled on the sum- *sar-i-kohe nishista bū-*
mit of a certain moun- *dand.*
tain,

the whole nation through *khalḳe ba ta'aṣṣab bar o*
partiality flocked to *gird āmadand.*
him,

The rule for addressing persons is as follows:—

Among persons in the same sphere of life *you* is used.

Between intimate friends, either *you* or *thou*. From a superior to an inferior, *thou*; but if the inferior be an independent person, it is better to use *you*.

Kings are addressed in the third person singular, sometimes third person plural. The phrase "His Majesty" is used, *not* "Your Majesty." Sovereigns, when speaking of themselves, say, "His Majesty," never "I" or "We." In writing they use "We."

Great personages address each other in the third person singular. Inferiors speak of their superiors in the third person singular.

It will have been noticed that where several nouns have a common verb, the conjunction *wa*, "and," is required.

Har and *hama* take the noun in the singular; *har* takes the verb also in the singular; *hama* in the plural, as:—

all the people came, *hama kas āmadand*.

In speaking of exalted personages the plural verb is used, as:—

if the king wishes, *agar pādshāh kabūl farmāyand*.

The verb is used in the singular, when speaking of God.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

An active verb does not, as a rule, require that its complement should have the sign of the accusative case. For example:—

O, cup-bearer, bring a *sākiyā saghir i-sharāb bi-yār*.
goblet of wine!

the darwesh preserved *the* darwesh sang-rā ba khud
stone in his possession, nigāh dāsht.
a certain villager had *an* ass, dihkāne khare dāsht.
the people of the garden mardumān-i-bāgh khar-rā
used to beat *the* ass, mī-zadand.

When the accusative case is used indefinitely, *rā* is omitted. When any ambiguity would arise from its omission, *rā* should be inserted, as :—

the goldsmith struck the zargar najjar-rā zad.
carpenter,
the man slew the lion, mard sher-rā kusht.

In these cases *rā* is obviously necessary. In the case of compound verbs, *rā* is never added to the substantive (see page 86).

When *rā* is used to denote the *dative* case, its insertion is absolutely necessary, as :—

I gave a book to that man, ān mard-rā kitābe dādam.
In this case *kitābe*, the accusative, is indefinite, and the dative case is expressed by *rā*.

When a verb governs an accusative and a dative case, *rā* cannot be used for both cases. If the *accusative* requires *rā* the *dative* will be expressed by *ba*. For example :—

let them give *the* ruby to la'l-rā ba ān zan dihand.
that woman,
give me the book, kitāb-rā ba man bi-dih.

When the object is in a state of construction with another noun or with an adjective, and from its nature requires *rā*, that termination is added to the latter noun or adjective. Moreover, however complex the sentence may be, *rā* should be placed at the end, as:—

I saw Zaid the son of the minister, *Zaid pisar-i-wazīr-rā dīdam.*

one of the kings of Khurāsān saw in a dream Sultān Mahmūd, the son of Sabaktagīn, *yake az mulūk-i-khurāsān Sultān Mahmūd-i-Sabaktagīn-rā bakhwāb dīd.*

they sent forward several individuals from among men who had seen service and had experienced war, *tane chand az mardān-i-wākī'a dīda wa jang azmūda-rā bi-fristād-and.*

The termination *rā* is often used in the sense, "in respect of," as:—

they relate a story with regard to a certain tyrant, *zālime-rā hikāyat kunand.*

I have heard of a darwesh, *darweshe-rā shunīda am.*

After a generic noun, used generically, *rā* is omitted,* as:—

* Generic nouns may be used in three ways: definitely, indefinitely, and generically. Thus we may say either *the man, the bird*; *a man, a bird*; or *man, bird*, with reference to the entire species.

Greediness brings both *dar ārad tama' murgh wa*
bird and fish into the *māhī ba band.*
net,

The *rā* is equivalent to the definite article "the" used *definitely*, and is, therefore, omitted after generic nouns.

If, however, the noun is in construction with *ki*, the noun is considered definite, and *rā* must be added, as :—

bring, O Sūfī, the cup *Sūfī biyār ki ā,ina šāf ast*
which is pure as a *jām-rā.*
mirror,

In the old Persian writers the accusative is formed by prefixing the particle *mar* to the noun, as :—

I saw the man, *mar mard-rā dīdam.*

The particle *rā* is sometimes used in the sense of of the genitive, as :—

Zaid's head, *Zaid-rā sar.*
a certain person had lost *yake-rā dīl az dast rafta*
his heart, *būd.*

When an *indefinite* noun occurs at the commencement of a sentence *rā* is required, as :—

I saw a holy man, *pārsā,e-rā dīdam.*

Sometimes *rā* is omitted, as :—

I had a companion, *rafīke dāshtam.*

The pronouns and the Arabic word *fulān*, "such a one," always take *rā*, as :—

I saw thee,	<i>tū-rā dīdam.</i>
I saw such an one,	<i>fulān-rā dīdum.</i>
such a person has concealed himself,	<i>fulān shakhṣ khud-rā pin-hān karda ast.</i>

The *rā* is always used in the case of specific nouns, as :—

Zaid struck Omar, *Zaid 'Umr-rā zad.*

The pronominal suffixes reject *rā*, as :—

I said to him, *guftam-ash.*

Sometimes *rā* is used, as "Gulistān," book iii. tale 8 :—

(one of the sages) prohibited his son from eating	<i>pisar-ash-rā nahī kard az</i>
too much,	<i>bisiyār khurdan.</i>

Again, Firdūsī's "Shah-nāma" :—

he gave arms and money	<i>silāh wa dirham dād lash-</i>
to his army,	<i>kar-ash-rā.</i>

When an entire phrase is used in apposition to a noun, *rā* is placed at the end of the phrase, as :—

I saw 'Alī (may Allah be pleased with him !) in a dream,	<i>'Alī (raziyu-l-lāh 'anhū) rā ba khwāb dīdam.</i>
--	---

When an *adjective* is placed in apposition to a noun, *rā* is added to the *noun*, as :—

I saw a tyrant asleep, *zālīme-rā khufta dīdam.*

The verbs *bāyistan*, to be necessary; *shāyistan*, to be fit; *tawānistan*, to be able; are used impersonally, as :—

it is necessary to do, *bāyad kard.*

it is proper to say, *shāyad guft.*

one may do, *tawānad kard*

The root of *tawānistan* is more frequently used, as :—

one may do, *tawān kard.*

Some impersonal verbs take a nominative of cognate meaning, as :—

it rains, *bārān mī-bārad.*

it thunders, { *r'ad şadā mī-żanad; or,*
 r'ad mī-ghurad.

 { *tundar mī-tundad.*

it lightens, *bark mī-darakhshad.*

Two tenses of the Potential Mood, present and past, can be formed by adding the contracted infinitive to the aorist and preterite of the verb *tawānistan*, “to be able” :—

I am able to go, *tawānam raft.*

I was able to go, *tawānistam raft.*

The verb *khwāstan*, "to desire," is similarly used, as :—

I will go, *khwāham raft.*

If the infinitive precede the governing verb, it takes the full form, as :—

I cannot do this deed, *in kār kardn na mī-ta-wānam.*

When the infinitive and its governing verb are separated by an intervening clause, the full form is used, as :—

it does not become persons *abnā, e jins-i-mārā na shā-*
of our sort, in the pre- *yad dar huzrat-i-pād-*
sence of kings, to speak *shāhān juz ba rāstī*
other than the truth, *sukhan guftan.*

Often after *khwāstan*, *shāyistan*, *bāyistan*, and *ta-wānistan*, the present subjunctive with the particle *ki* is used, instead of the infinitive, as :—

I wish to go, *mī-khwāham ki bi-ravam.*
it is proper that I should *shāyad ki bi-khwānam.*
read,

This construction is sometimes necessary, for the sentence *turā bāyad zad* might stand for—"I must strike you," or "you must strike."

The infinitive is often used as a verbal noun, in

which case the noun which follows is put in the genitive, as :—

from the arrival of spring	<i>az āmadan-i-bahār, az raf-</i>
and the departure of	<i>tan-i-dai, aurāk-i-ḥa-</i>
winter the leaves of our	<i>yāt-i-mā mā-gardad</i>
lives are folded.	<i>ṭai.*</i>

THE TENSES.

After verbs signifying “to command,” “to order,” the perfect tense is used to imply that the order given was *immediately* carried out, as :—

the king gave orders to	<i>pādshāh farmūd tā o-rā</i>
put him into prison,	<i>dar zindān nihādand.</i>
the sage commanded that	<i>ḥakīm farmūd tā ghu-</i>
they should throw the	<i>lām-rā ba daryā andākh-</i>
boy into the sea.	<i>tand.</i>

If the fulfilment of the order was not *immediate*, the present subjunctive is used, as :—

(the king) commanded	<i>bi-farmūd ki muṣāra'at ku-</i>
them to wrestle,	<i>nand.</i>
he gave orders so that they	<i>farmūd tā ustād-rā khil'a-</i>
bestowed a robe of ho-	<i>o ni'mat dādand.</i>
nour and a reward on	
the master,	

* To become rolled up ; to close, *ṭai gardādan.*

In narration, when a second verb occurs after a verb in the preterite, the present, or aorist, is used, as :—

the young tiger saw that *palang bachcha dīd ki tā-*
 he *has* not the power *kat - i - mukāwamat na*
 of resisting. *dārad.*

In recounting a conversation the very words of the speaker are used, as :—

Hātīm told her that he *Hātīm o-rā guft ki na*
 would not eat, *khwāham khurd.*

SECTION II.

COMPOSITION OF SENTENCES.

LESSON I.

Substantives.

man,	<i>mard</i> ; <i>ādām</i> ; <i>mardum</i> ; <i>īnsān</i> .
father,	<i>padar</i> ; <i>wālid</i> ; <i>ab</i> ; <i>abū</i> ; (parents) <i>wālidain</i> .
husband,	<i>shauhar</i> ; <i>zauj</i> ; <i>khaṣm</i> .
brother,	<i>barādar</i> ; <i>akh</i> .
son, or child,	<i>pisar</i> ; <i>walad</i> ; (child) <i>ṭifl</i> ; <i>ibn</i> .
boy,	<i>kodak</i> ; <i>ṭifl</i> , (plur.) <i>aṭfāl</i> ; <i>bachcha</i> .
animal,	<i>jānwār</i> ; <i>jānwar</i> ; <i>haiwān-i-ghair nāṭik</i> ; (beast of prey) <i>nakhchīr</i> ; (wild beast) <i>waḥsh</i> , (plur.) <i>wuhūsh</i> .
horse,	<i>asp</i> ; <i>markab</i> ; <i>faras</i> .
house,	<i>khāna</i> ; <i>kād</i> ; <i>buḥ'a</i> ; <i>makām</i> ; <i>makān</i> ; <i>baṭ</i> ; <i>maskin</i> ; <i>ma,wā</i> ; (hut) <i>kulba</i> ; (building) <i>'imārat</i> ; (palace) <i>maḥall</i> .
pen,	<i>kalam</i> .
dog,	<i>sag</i> ; <i>kalb</i> .
elephant,	<i>fīl</i> ; <i>pīl</i> .
woman,	<i>zan</i> ; (married lady) <i>khātūn</i> ; (lady of rank) <i>begam</i> .
mother,	<i>mādar</i> ; <i>wālidā</i> .
wife,	<i>zan</i> ; <i>zauja</i> .
sister,	{ <i>khwāhar</i> (elder). <i>hamshūra</i> (younger).
daughter,	<i>dukhtar</i> ; <i>ṣabīya</i> .
girl,	<i>dukhtarak</i> ; <i>zan-i-shabāb</i> .
thing,	<i>chīz</i> ; <i>shai</i> (plur.) <i>ashiyā</i> .
mare,	<i>nādiyān</i> .
table,	<i>mez</i> .

book,	<i>kitāb</i> ; <i>daftar</i> ; <i>jarīdat</i> .
fox,	<i>rūbāh</i> .
cow,	<i>mādah gāw</i> ; (cattle) <i>baḡar</i> or <i>mawāshī</i> .

Adjectives.

good,	<i>khūb</i> ; <i>nek</i> ; <i>bih</i> ; <i>ṭaiyab</i> ; <i>naḡīs</i> .
bad, wicked,	<i>bad</i> ; <i>khārāb</i> ; <i>khabiṣ</i> ; <i>fāhish</i> ; <i>fāsid</i> .
great, large,	<i>kalān</i> ; <i>buzurg</i> ; <i>ʿaẓīm</i> ; <i>aẓam</i> ; <i>kabīr</i> .
little, small,	<i>khurd</i> ; <i>khwār</i> ; <i>kotah ḡad</i> , or <i>kāṣir ḡad</i> (stature).
lazy,	<i>sust</i> ; <i>tamhal</i> .
wise,	<i>dūnā</i> ; <i>ʿaklmand</i> ; <i>dānishmand</i> ; <i>zakī</i> ; <i>khīradmand</i> .
ignorant,	<i>nādān</i> ; <i>nā fahm</i> ; <i>jāhil</i> ; <i>nā khwānda</i> .
swift,	<i>tez</i> ; <i>chust</i> ; <i>chālāk</i> ; <i>tezrau</i> ; <i>chābuk</i> .
high, lofty,	<i>buland</i> ; <i>ālī</i> .
handsome,	<i>khūb-ṣūrat</i> ; <i>ḡasīn</i> ; <i>zebā</i> ; <i>marghūb</i> ; <i>khūsh</i> <i>shakl</i> ; <i>khūsh haikal</i> ; <i>ḡabūl-ṣūrat</i> ; <i>jamīl</i> ; <i>wajīh</i> .
ugly,	<i>bad-ṣūrat</i> ; <i>bad haikal</i> ; <i>zisht</i> ; <i>karīhu-l-</i> <i>manḡar</i> ; <i>ṭalʿat-i-nā-mauzūn</i> ; <i>shaklu-</i> <i>l-malʿūn</i> ; <i>ḡabīh-ṣūrat</i> ; <i>nā khūsh ṭalʿat</i> .

EXAMPLES.

this is my brother,	<i>īn barādar-i-man ast.</i>
that is your son,	<i>ān pīsarat ast.</i>
these are their houses,	<i>īn khānahā,e eshān and.</i>
this is my father's house,	<i>īn khāna,e padaram ast.</i>
that is your brother's horse,	<i>ān asp-i-barādar-i-[tū ast]</i> or <i>[tūst]</i> .
this is that man's mother,	<i>īn mādar-i-ān mard ast.</i>
that is your sister,	<i>ān khwāharat ast.</i>
thy sister's horse is swift,	<i>asp-i-khwāharat tezrau ast.</i>
this pen is very good,	<i>īn ḡalam bisiyār khūb ast.</i>
that is a very good book,	<i>ān kitāb bisiyār khūb ast.</i>
she is a little woman,	{ <i>o zan-i-kotah-ḡad ast.</i> <i>o zanak ast.</i>
his father was a great man,	<i>padar-i-o buzurg būd.</i>

your sister was very handsome,	{	<i>khwāhar - i - tū mah-wash būd.</i>
		<i>khwāhar - i - tū mah-tal'at būd.</i>
		<i>khwāharat bisiyār marghūb būd.</i>
my brother's horses were extremely swift,		<i>aspān-i-barādaram nihāyat tez-raftār būdand.</i>
their children's books were very good,		<i>kitābhā, ebachchagān-i-eshān bisiyār khūb būdand.</i>

Exercise.—I am that man's brother. This woman is my brother's daughter. That boy is my brother's son. This is my sister's book. That man is this boy's father. These houses are very lofty. That girl's mother was very wise. Your father's horse was very swift. My brother's children are handsome. My sister's daughters are very good girls. That man's brother's wife was a very ignorant woman. That was a very handsome woman. This boy is very lazy. These girls are very lazy. These women were excessively ugly. The man's horses were very small. They are very bad husbands. She is a bad wife. They are very bad wives.

LESSON 2.

EXAMPLES.

the elephant is larger than the horse,	<i>fīl az asp kalān-tar ast.</i>
the fox is smaller than the dog,	<i>rūbāh az sag khurd-tar ast.</i>
the horses are swifter than the elephants,	<i>aspān az fīlān tezrau-tar and.</i>
the elephant is the largest animal of all,	<i>fīl az hama jānwārān buzurg ast.</i>
	<i>fīl buzurgtarān-i-hama hai-wānāt ast.</i>

the elephant, the horse, and
the dog, are wiser than
all other animals,

{ *fil, asp, o sag az ama jā n-*
warān-i-dīgar dānā-tar
and.
fil, asp, o kalb az hama
haiwānāt-i-dīgar zakā-
wat-tar dārand.

Exercise.—The cow is more lazy than the horse. These men are more wicked than dogs. The boys are more ignorant than the girls. The horses and the dogs are handsomer than the elephants. My pen is better than your pen. This boy is wiser than that boy. My father's horse is swifter than your brother's mare. Our dogs are swifter than your horses. The men are worse than the women. The fox is wiser than the dog. This pen is the worst of all (worse than all). This woman is the handsomest of all (more handsome than all). That girl was much wiser than her mother. She was the wisest of all the girls (wiser than all the girls).

LESSON 3.

EXAMPLES.

who is that man?	<i>ān ādam kīst?</i>
who is this woman?	<i>īn khātūn kīst?</i>
who are these boys?	{ <i>īn kodakān kīstand?</i>
who are those girls?	{ <i>īn atfāl kīstand?</i>
whose house is this?	<i>ān dukhtarān kīstand?</i>
whose children are these?	<i>īn khāna, e kīst?</i>
whose books are these?	<i>īn bachchagān-i-kīstand?</i>
whose daughter is she?	<i>īn kitābhā, e kīstand?</i>
where is my father?	<i>o dukhtar-i-kīst?</i>
where is his brother?	<i>padaram kujā ast?</i>
where are your father's	<i>barādarash kujā ast?</i>
horses?	<i>aspān-i-padar-i-shumā kujā</i> <i>and?</i>

where are my brother's children's books?	<i>kitābhā,e bachchagān-i-bar-ādar-i-man kujā and?</i>
where may be that man's mother's mare?	<i>mādiyān-i-mādar-i-ān ādam kujā bāshad?</i>
is this your house?	<i>āyā, in khāna,e shumā ast?</i>
was that my father's horse?	<i>āyā, ān asp-i-padar-i-man būd?</i>
may this be my sister's table?	<i>āyā, mez-i-khvwāhar-i-man bāshad?</i>
how many pens will there be?	<i>chand kalamhā khvwāhand būd?</i>
what-like books will they be?	<i>kitābhā,e chi kism khvwāhand būd?</i>

Exercise.—Where is your brother? Where is this man's mother? Whose son are you? Whose horses are these? How many houses are there? What sort of book is this? Is that your sister's table? Is this pen yours? Where had you been yesterday? Where will these children be to-morrow? When will you be at home (in the house)? Was your father at home yesterday? Will your brother be at home to-morrow? Were my two books on the table yesterday? Where are his four sons? Have his three daughters been at home? Were there seven horses there yesterday? Will there be eight men in the house three days hence? Were there five or six dogs there two days ago? What is this thing? What animals are these? Is that animal a horse or a cow?

LESSON 4.

day,	<i>roz; yaum.</i>
city,	<i>shahr; balad (plur. bilād).</i>
river,	{ <i>daryā; rūd-khāna.</i>
	{ (canal) <i>nahr.</i>
forest,	<i>besha; bādiya; (desert) dasht; ṣaḥrā; bi-yābān kā'-i-basīf.</i>
a plain,	<i>maidān.</i>

water,	<i>āb</i> ; (drinking) <i>āb-i-zulāl</i> ; (dirty) <i>āb-i-mukad-dar</i> , or <i>manjal āb</i> ; (iced) <i>āb-i-yakh</i> ; (pure) <i>salsabīl</i> ; (impurity of) <i>kadūrat</i> ; (purity of) <i>'uzūbat</i> ; (boiling) <i>āb-i-dāgh</i> ; (warm) <i>āb-i-malūl</i> ; (still) <i>āb-i-khufṭa</i> ; (running) <i>āb-i-rawān</i> .
fish,	<i>māhī</i> ; <i>samak</i> .
street,	<i>kūcha</i> .
night,	<i>shab</i> ; <i>lail</i> .
a boat,	<i>māshūya</i> ; <i>zaurak</i> ; <i>safīna</i> ; <i>kishtī</i> , <i>khurd</i> .
a tree,	<i>darakht</i> ; <i>shajar</i> ; (young) <i>nihāl</i> ; (branch) <i>shākh</i> .
a road,	<i>rūh</i> ; <i>rāh</i> ; (high) <i>shāh-rāh</i> ; <i>shārī</i> ; <i>jāda</i> .
fruit,	<i>mewā</i> ; <i>bar</i> ; <i>samar</i> (plur.) <i>aṣmār</i> .
bird,	<i>paranda</i> ; <i>murgh</i> ; <i>tair</i> (plur.) <i>ṭuyūr</i> .
name,	<i>nām</i> ; <i>ism</i> .
people,	<i>ahl</i> ; <i>ins</i> ; <i>insān</i> ; <i>ḥaiwān-i-nātiq</i> .

Intransitive Verbs.

to stay, dwell,	{ <i>māndan</i> .
to come,	{ <i>manzil dāshtan</i> ; <i>sākin būdam</i> .
to go,	<i>āmadan</i> .
to run,	<i>raftan</i> .
	<i>dawīdan</i> ; <i>pūyīdan</i> .
to sleep,	{ <i>khwābīdan</i> .
	{ <i>khufṭan</i> .
	{ <i>khushīdan</i> .
to arrive,	<i>rasīdan</i> ; <i>wārid</i> or <i>wurūd shudan</i> .
to flow,	{ <i>jārī shudan</i> .
	{ <i>rawān shudan</i> .
to proceed, advance,	{ <i>sail-i-āb shudan</i> .
	{ <i>pesh raftan</i> ; <i>muḳaddam shudan</i> .
to retreat, fall back,	{ <i>pas pā shudan</i> .
	{ <i>akab āmadan</i> .
to sit,	{ <i>muta'ākib shudan</i> .
to return,	<i>nishastan</i> .
	<i>bāz</i> or <i>pas gashtan</i> .

to die, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{murdan.} \\ \text{wafāt yāftan.} \\ \text{ba jahān-i-bākī raftan.} \\ \text{intikāl kardan.} \\ \text{(ready) ba jān āmadan.} \end{array} \right.$

EXAMPLES.

I am staying in the city, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{man dar shahr mī-mānam.} \\ \text{man dar shahr manzil mī-} \\ \text{dāram.} \\ \text{man dar shahr sukūnat} \\ \text{[pažīram]. [mī-dāram.]} \\ \text{padāram dar ān [khāna]} \\ \text{tashrīf mī - dārand.} \\ \text{[manzil.]} \end{array} \right.$

my father dwells in that house, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dī rūz az besha mā āmadem.} \\ \text{mā farda ba shahr khwāhem} \\ \text{raft.} \\ \text{murgh bālā, e shākh-i-da-} \\ \text{rakht mī-nishast.} \\ \text{kujā mī-ravad?} \\ \text{az kujā in [daryā rawān} \\ \text{ast]? [rūd - khāna mī-} \\ \text{ravad.]} \end{array} \right.$

we came from the forest yesterday,

we will go to the city to-morrow,

the bird was sitting on the tree,

where are you going?

whence does this river flow?

do these men sleep in the city?

where does this road lead to (go to)?

is the fish in that river very large?

who were those that were sitting underneath the tree?

Exercise.—The forest near the city is very large. How many men are sleeping beneath the tree? The road towards the forest is not very good. The horses

were running from the plain. The water flows from the river into the city. In that forest there were many large trees. The boats on the river are coming towards the city. How many boats are there? There will be 250 horses on the plain to-morrow. There were 2500 men on the large plain near the city yesterday. A hundred and fifty men have retreated from the river towards the forest. The horses are dying on the plain, and a hundred men died yesterday within the city. That man stayed nine days in my house. I slept one night in the forest, but I will not sleep there a second night. The water is flowing from the river into the streets of the city. The men are advancing towards the city. The fruit on these trees is very good. Where do all these people come from? What is the name of that city? What is the name of that river which flows from the forest? What is the name of the street in which you dwelt? The people were sitting beneath the trees. When did you arrive in this city? When will you return home?

LESSON 5.

Substantives.

bread,	<i>nān.</i>
butter,	<i>maska; kara; zubdat.</i>
wine,	<i>sharāb; mai; bāda; ṣahbā; (fermented liquor) <u>khamr</u>.</i>
tea,	<i>chā or chā,e; (urn) samāwar.</i>
breakfast,	<i>(very early) nāshta; (between 11 and 12) nahār; (about noon) chūsht.</i>
dinner,	<i>shām; ta'ām-i-shām; (food) <u>khurish</u>; <u>khōrūk</u>; <u>ghizā</u>; āshām; ma'ishat.</i>
knife,	<i>kārd; (penknife) chūkū.</i>
fork,	<i>changāl.</i>
meat,	<i>gosht; (cold meat) gosht-i-shabīna or gosht-i-sard; gosht-i-shabmānda.</i>
milk,	<i>shīr; (cream) sar-i-shīr; zabd.</i>
rice (boiled),	<i>(raw) birinj; (cooked) chalaaw.</i>

plate,	<i>bushkāb</i> ; <i>rikāb</i> ; <i>ṭabak</i> ; (large) <i>kāb</i> ; (cover) <i>sar posh-i-kāb</i> .
spoon,	<i>kūshugh</i> .
sugar,	<i>shakar</i> , <i>kand</i> , <i>nabūt</i> ; (sugar-cane) <i>nai-shakar</i> ; (loaf) <i>kulla</i> , <i>e kand</i> ; (refined) <i>kand-i-mukarrar</i> .
a letter,	<i>khatt</i> ; <i>ruka'a</i> ; <i>risālat</i> ; (royal) <i>nāma</i> ; (official) <i>khatt-i-sarkār</i> ; (private) <i>khatt-i-khūnagī</i> .
news,	<i>khābar</i> ; <i>akhbār</i> ; <i>īlām</i> .

Adjectives.

cold, <i>sard</i> ; (intense) <i>zamharī</i>	clean, <i>ṣāf</i> ; <i>pāk</i> ; <i>pākīza</i> ; <i>naẓīf</i>
hot, <i>garm</i> ; <i>hārr</i>	pure, <i>khūlīs</i> ; <i>mahz</i> ; <i>khulūs</i>
sweet, <i>shirīn</i>	ready, <i>taiyūr</i> ; <i>muḥaiyā</i>

Verbs.

to swim,	{ <i>shināwīdan</i> .
to bring,	{ <i>shināw kardan</i> .
	<i>āwardan</i> .
to make (prepare),	{ <i>sakhtan</i> .
	{ <i>taiyūr</i> or <i>muḥaiyā kardan</i> .
to eat,	<i>khurdan</i> .
to drink,	{ <i>khurdan</i> .
	{ <i>naushīdan</i> .
to eat and drink,	<i>akl wa sharb farmīdan</i> .
to make, do,	<i>kardan</i> .
to place, put,	<i>nihādan</i> .
to take away,	{ <i>burdan</i> .
	{ <i>bar dāshtan</i> .
	{ <i>bar girīftan</i> .
to call,	<i>ṭalabīdan</i> .
to learn,	<i>āmokhtan</i> .
to give,	{ <i>dādan</i> .
	{ <i>bakhshīdan</i> .
	{ <i>ināyat kardan</i> .
	{ <i>āta kardan</i> ; <i>arzānī dāshtan</i> .

to say, tell,	{ <i>guftan.</i> <i>harf zadan.</i> <i>sukhan guftan.</i>
to see, look,	{ <i>didan.</i> <i>mushāhida kardan.</i> <i>mu'aiyana kardan.</i> <i>mulāhaza kardan.</i>
to hear,	{ <i>shunīdan; ishghā kardan.</i> <i>shunūdan; gosh kardan.</i> <i>shinuftan.</i> <i>istimā' namūdan.</i>
to strike,	{ <i>zadan.</i> <i>zarb zadan.</i>
to read,	<i>khvāndan.</i>
to write,	<i>nawishtan; raḡam or tah-</i> <i>rīr kardan.</i>
to take,	<i>giriſtan; (seize) dast dar</i> <i>girebān zadan.</i>

EXAMPLES.

he is bringing bread,	<i>o nān mī-ārad.</i>
we drink water,	{ <i>mā āb-i-zulāl mī-khurem.</i> <i>mā āb-i-zulāl mī-naushem.</i>
they drink wine,	<i>eshān sharāb mī-naushand.</i>
my brother will drink cold	<i>barādaram āb-i-sard o šāf</i>
pure water,	<i>khwāhad khurd.</i>
make tea,	{ <i>chā taiyār bi-kun.</i> <i>chā bi-sāz.</i>
bring a spoon,	<i>kāshughe biyār.</i>
give me some meat,	<i>kadre gosht marā bi-diḥ.</i>
bring a knife and fork,	<i>kārde o changāle biyār.</i>
make breakfast ready,	<i>nahār taiyār bi-kun.</i>
bring a clean plate,	<i>bushkāb-i-šāf biyār.</i>
when will you get dinner	<i>kai shām-rā khwāhed āward?</i>
ready?	
will you drink wine?	<i>sharāb khwāhed khurd?</i>
what will you eat?	<i>chi khwāhed khurd?</i>

Exercise.—Do you eat any fruit? Bring me some tea, sugar, and milk. Put a knife and fork on the table for my father. Cool (make cold) some wine for us. Prepare dinner for six people. You will bring us some rice and milk. Will you give me some wine and some cold water, that I may drink? Do you drink tea? Will your brother drink wine? Bring us three knives, three forks, three spoons, and three clean plates. He reads very good books. He writes a letter to me every day. She was writing letters when I came to her house. He hears good news of him. We were reading their letters when they arrived. Tell us all the news of the city. I will tell you the news of the city when I return. Give us some bread and butter.

LESSON 6.

EXAMPLES.

put the water on the table,	<i>āb-rā bar mez [bi-nih].</i>
	<i>[bi-guzār.]</i>
take away the sugar,	{ <i>shakar-rā [bar dār]. [bar</i>
	<i>gūr.]</i>
	{ <i>kand-rā bi-bar.</i>
give me the wine,	<i>sharāb-rā ba-man bi-dih.</i>
clean (make clean) the plate,	<i>bushkāb-rā šāf bi-kun.</i>
cool the water,	<i>āb-rā sard bi-kun.</i>

Exercise.—The dog is drinking the milk. They were putting the water on the table. Who has taken away the sugar? He is cleaning the plate. They are cooling the water. Take away the meat and put the wine on the table. Put the water near me on this table. The dogs will drink the water. Beat (or strike) that idle boy. He was eating the sugar and drinking the wine. I shall see him to-morrow. We shall see them to-day in the city. If they see us here, they will beat us very much. We shall not see that man, if we remain in this house.

LESSON 7.

EXAMPLES.

he has placed good food upon the table,	{ o bar mez <i>ta'am-i-khūb</i> ni- hāda ast. o bar mez <i>khurish-i-nafis</i> guzāshta ast.
she has made tea,	ān zan chā ta'yār karda ast.
my father has 'drunk all the wine,	padaram tamām sharāb-rā <i>khurda</i> ast.
we drank cold water,	mā āb-i-sard <i>khurdem</i> .
who has eaten the rice ?	birinj-rā ki <i>khurda</i> ast ?
he called all the servants into the house,	o hama naukarān-rā anda- rūn-i- <i>khāna</i> talabīd.
we had given very good bread to the men,	mā mardumān-rā bisiyār <i>khūb</i> nān dāda būdem.
the women ate bread and drank milk,	zanān nān o shīr <i>khurdand</i> .

Exercise.—Have you learned the Persian language? I have read a few pages. Have you seen the city of Teherān? You have made the voyage of the sea, what wonders did you see there? I may say what one of the sages said, "The wonder that I saw on the sea was this, —that I came safe to land." How much money have your friends given you? My father gave me an order for one thousand rupees. How much did you give to the man? How many rupees did he demand of you? He demanded ten rupees, and I gave him three rupees and a half. Have you prepared breakfast? Have you prepared a good dinner for two people? Have you put the bread on the table?

LESSON 8.

to be able, *tawānistān*; root *tawān*.

EXAMPLES.

he can (or is able to) speak our language,	{ o zabān-i-mā mī-tawānad guft. o zabān-i-mā guftān mī-ta- wānad.
---	--

are you able to read my writing?	{ shumā nawishta, e marā khwāndan mī-tawāned? dast-i-khatt-i-man khwān- dan mī-tawāned?
no one will be able to read this but yourself,	siwā, e shumā kase īn-rā khwāndan na khwāhad tawānist.
he can speak a little English,	kadre dar zabān-i-inglisī mī- tawānad harf zad.
they have done eating,	{ eshān az khurdan fāriḡh shuda and. eshān az tanāwul-i-tā'ām pardākhta and.
have you done writing?	{ eshān-rā az tanāwul-i-tā'ām farāḡhat kūsil shud. shumā az nawishtan fāriḡh shuda ed?
they had done reading when I arrived there,	{ ¹ dar hīn-i-rasīdan-i-man, eshān az khwāndan fāriḡh shuda būdand. wakte ki man rasīdam e- shān, &c. ba-mujarrad-i-rasīdan-i- man, eshān, &c.

Exercise.—When he had done writing the letter, then I came away from the house. When you come (*i. e.* shall come) here to-morrow, I shall have done reading the book. Can you swim across this river? I cannot swim at all, but my brother is an excellent swimmer. So great was the darkness that I could not see anything. The ruler of this village cannot speak English, but he can speak Persian well. I hope I shall be able to learn the language of this country in the space of six months.

¹ "Come punctually," *wakt-i-[ma'u'ūda] biyā. [ma'hūd; mu'ayan.]*

LESSON 9.

to rise,	<i>khūstan.</i>	root <i>khez.</i>
to begin,	<i>giriftan.</i>	„ <i>gīr.</i>
to allow,	{ <i>dādan.</i>	„ <i>dih.</i>
	{ <i>guzāshtan.</i>	„ <i>guzār.</i>

EXAMPLES.

he arose and began to say,	<i>o bar khāst wa guftan girift.</i>
they began to read,	<i>eshān khwāndan giriftand.</i>
you began to eat,	<i>shumā khurdan girifted.</i>
he allows them to come	<i>dar khāna eshān-rū ijāzat-i-</i>
into the house,	<i>āmadan dihad.</i>
let him go,	{ <i>o-rā raftan bi-dih.</i>
	{ <i>o-rā bi-guzār ki bi-ravad.</i>
he is allowed to come,	{ <i>o mī-tawānad āmad.</i>
	{ <i>orukhsat-i-āmadanyāfta ast.</i>
he will allow us to do what	<i>harchi mā mī-khwāhem, o</i>
we like,	<i>rāwā dārad ki mā bi-kunem.</i>

Exercise.—He sat down, and began to tell this story. One man began to say, I shall not be able to eat this bread. Another began to say, I will not allow the children to read these books. He will give you leave to walk in this beautiful garden every day. My father is allowed to go to Shirāz on account of transacting (making) business. Go to my brother's house, present to him my compliments, and bring home my saddle. Strip off your clothes, swim across this river, and bring the boat to this side.

LESSON 10.

EXAMPLES.

he is in the habit of read-	{ <i>o har ṣabāḥ 'adat-i-khwān-</i>
ing every morning,	<i>dan dārad.</i>
	{ <i>o har ṣabāḥ mī-khwānad.</i>

- he is in the habit of writing something every day, { *o har rūz chīze mashk-i-nawishtan dārad.*
o har rūz chīze 'ādat-i-nawishtan dārad.
- he used always to give (make) this injunction to the scholar, *o hamesha shagird-rā 'ādat-i-tākid mī-kard.*
- I wish to learn the Persian language, { *man zabān-i-fārsī āmokhtan mī-khwāham.*
marā arzū, e āmokhtan-i-zabān i-fārsī ast.
- what do you wish to say? *kudām sukhan guftan mī-khwāhed?*
- I wish to write a letter, *khāff nawishtan mī-khwāham.*

Exercise.—I am accustomed every day to rise at the dawn. He is in the habit of dining every day at two o'clock. We make it a practice to read three hours in the morning. I wish very much to learn the language of this country. Do you wish to read this book? It is necessary to learn the Arabic language in order to speak and understand well the Persian. It is desirable to know the language of the country in which you are dwelling.

LESSON 11.

EXAMPLES.

- who killed that man? { *ān ādam-rā ki kusht?*
kudām kas katl-i-ān ādam kard ast.
- he has placed all the things on the table, *o hama chīzhā bar mez [nihāda] ast. [guzāshta.]*
- lay my watch on the shelf, *šā'at-i-man bar šāk [bi-guzār]. [bi-nih.]*

they have eaten up all the dinner,	{ <i>eshān tamām shām-rā bi-l-kull <u>khūrda</u> and.</i>
write a letter for me,	{ <i>eshān shām tamām tanāwul karda and.</i>
	<i>az barā,e man <u>khatte</u> bi-nawīs.</i>
he has cut down all the trees in the garden,	{ <i>tamām darakh̄t ki dar bāgh ast, burīda ast.</i>
	{ <i>o hama darakh̄thā,e bāgh-rā munḡaṭṭi' karda ast.</i>

Exercise.—Put all the things on the table. That man has killed my companion. Has he written out the two letters, as I told him? The king said to the soldier, Cut off this man's head in my presence. Throw out the water from this basin. They all spoke out, saying, We will not sit down in your house unless you make an apology for this conduct. His father, mother, brothers, and sisters have all died. The goat has smashed the looking-glass with his horns. He has lost a great sum of money (very many rupees) in gambling. You will sit down in this room until I return from the king's audience (*darbār*). The dog has eaten up the whole of the butter. Who has cut down that fine tree?

LESSON 12.

EXAMPLES.

I read my book,	<i>man kitāb-i-<u>khud</u>-rā mī-<u>khwānam</u>.</i>
thou readest thy book,	{ <i>tū kitāb - i - <u>khudat</u> mī-<u>khwānī</u>.</i>
	{ <i>tū kitāb - i - <u>khud</u> mī-<u>khwānī</u>.</i>
he reads his (own) book,	<i>o kitāb - i - <u>khudash</u> mī-<u>khwānad</u>.</i>

she reads her (own) book,	<i>ān zan kitāb-i-khud-rā mī-khwānad.</i>
we have seen our father,	<i>mā pidar-i-[khub] dīda em.</i> <i>[khub-i-mān.]</i>
have you written your letter?	<i>shumā khatt-i-khud-rā na-wishta ed?</i>
the goldsmith and carpenter went to their (own) city,	<i>zargar o [nājjār] ba shahr-i-khub-i-shān raftand.</i> <i>[darrūdgar.]</i>
the women feed their (own) children,	<i>zanān bachchagūn-i-khub-i-shān mī-parwarand.</i>

Exercise.—Did you see your father yesterday? Bring your dogs here to-morrow, that we may go a-hunting. Wait in this room till I shall have done writing my letter to your master. Give my compliments to your master and say that Mr. F. is not at home. Why do you beat your servants in that manner? In my country every man considers his own house as his castle. My friend is gone to his native country for the benefit of his health. The judge said to the plaintiff, Go and take your money from the woman. The plaintiff came back and said, Sir, I cannot get my money from this woman.

LESSON 13.

EXAMPLES.

where did you find this dog-like, unclean animal?	<i>in jānwar ki najis miṣal-i-sag ast kujā yāfted?</i>
a wise man like you,	<i>{ miṣal-i-shumā dānā.</i> <i>{ hamchū shumā dānā.</i>
what-like animals are these?	<i>{ in haiwānāt chi sān and?</i> <i>{ in jānwarān miṣal-i-ki and?</i>
he took up a very large stone,	<i>o sange bisiyār kalān bar dāsht.</i>
a fine-looking stag came in sight,	<i>āhū,e khūsh manzar ba nazar āmad.</i>

will you come yourself to-morrow?	{ <i>shumā khud farda khwāhed āmad?</i> <i>shumā khud-i-tān farda khwāhed āmad?</i> ¹
will you, sir, come to-morrow?	<i>shumā khud tashrīf khwāhed āward?</i>
how is the health of your honour?	{ <i>mizāj-i-sharīf chigūna ast?</i> <i>mizāj-i-janāb chi [sūn] ast?</i> [<i>ṭaur.</i>]
will you, sir, drink any wine?	{ <i>shumā khud kadre sharāb naush-i-jān khwāhed farmūd.</i> <i>janāb khud mail-i-sharāb khwāhand farmūd.</i>
may it please monsieur to sit down,	{ <i>janāb-i-'ālī ba kursī tashrīf bi-dāred?</i> <i>bismi-l-lāh bi-farmāyed</i> (at the time of eating).
how is the health of your highness?	{ <i>mizāj-i-janāb-i-'ālī ba khairiyat ast?</i> <i>mizāj-i-janāb-i-'alā ba 'āfiyat ast?</i>

Exercise.—I am going there myself this very day. Will you come yourself to-morrow? If he himself cannot give the money, perhaps his brother will be able to advance it for him. We do not wish to appear ourselves in this business. I am your worship's faithful slave. I have sought for the child in your honour's garden. Your worship's (master's) dinner is ready. Master's pālki (*vulg.* palanquin) is now at the door. You, sir, are my father and mother; there is no one in the world, except your honour, who will assist your poor miserable slave. Where is the native country of your highness? Will your majesty ride on the white elephant to-day?

¹ This form is rarely used.

LESSON 15.

EXAMPLES.

you must go home,	{ tū-rā ba <i>khāna</i> , <i>e</i> <i>khud</i> raftan bāyad. bāyad ki tū ba <i>khāna</i> , <i>e</i> <i>khud</i> bi-ravī.
I must buy a good horse,	{ az barā, <i>e</i> <i>khud</i> asp i- <i>khūb</i> marā bāyad <i>kharīd</i> .
do not commit such folly,	{ chunīn <i>himākat</i> ma kun. dar chunīn bādiya, <i>e</i> zalālat ma rau.
do not go to that country,	{ badān mullk ma rau. ilhāl ba īrān irāda, <i>e</i> raftan na mī-dūram.
I do not now intend to go to Persia,	{ hālan marā irāda ba raftan- i-īrān nīst. aknūn man irāda, <i>e</i> raftan- i-'ajam na dāram. ilhāl az barā, <i>e</i> raftan-i-fārs irāda na dāram.

Exercise.—We must not do evil to the end that good may result. That wounded soldier must not eat so much fruit. You must read three pages of this book every day. Do not speak more nonsense. Never strike your horse on the head. Do not strike your dog in that manner. Do not drink any of the foul water of that river. When do you intend going to Europe? He is about to travel in Persia (*Fārs*), Arabia (*Arab*), and Turkey (*Rūm*). She does not mean to remain in this country after the cold season. The officers do not intend to go to the tiger-hunt.

LESSON 16.

Use of the Relative.

EXAMPLES.

that which you say is all true,	<i>ānchi shumā mī-goyed, hama</i> <i>rāst ast.</i>
------------------------------------	---

speak plainly whatever *ānchi dar dīl-i-tū bi-āyad,*
 comes into your mind, *ṣāf bi-go.*

the man whom you saw in *{* *ān mard ki shumā o-rā dar*
 the city yesterday died *shahr dī rūz dīded imrūz*
 this morning, *ṣubḥ murd.*
 { marde ki o-rā dī rūz dar
 shahr dīded, imrūz dam-i-
 ṣubḥ [wafāt yāft]. [ba
 jahān-i-bākī raft.]

the letter which you wrote *khātṭe ki ba-man nawishted,*
 to me has not arrived, *na rasīda ast.*
 where there is a rose there *ba-jāe ki gul ast, khār ast.*
 is also a thorn,

as you act, so will you *{* *ānchi mī-kārī, bi-duravī.*
 experience, *ānchi mī-kunī, biyābī.*
 harkī shākh-i-mazarrate
 kārad, mewā,e manf'at
 kujā chīnad.

wherever you go, thither *{* *har jā,e ki tū ravī hamrāh-*
 will I also go, *i-tū khwāham būd.*
 har jā,e ki tū ravī [akab-i-
 tū] khwāham āmad. [mu-
 ta'ākib-i-tū; dar pāi,e tū.]

as the master, so will be *{* *ānchi ustād bāshad, shāgird-*
 the scholars, *ānash bāshand.*
 ānchi mu'allim¹ bāshad,
 talāmīzash bāshand.

hamchū zāgh, hamchū bach-
 cha.

hamchū rīsh, hamchū shāna.

Exercise.—That very foolish young man has lost in play all the money that his father had given him when he left home. They broke to pieces all the furniture

¹ master, *mudarris*; *mu,addib*: pupil, *talmīz*, (plur.) *talāmīz*; *muta'allim*.

which they found in the people's houses. The king highly approved of the horses which you sent to him last year from Arabia. Why have you not done what I told you? The officer rewarded the soldier who saved his life. Have you made a copy of the petition which the villagers brought to me yesterday? At the root of the very tree under which you are now standing there is buried a potful of *ashrafis*. The servant whom you recommended to me is a great rascal.

LESSON 17.

On Oriental Phraseology.

chess,	<i>shatranj</i>	game of hazard,	<i>kimār</i>
checkmate,	<i>māt ; shāh</i>	gambler,	<i>kimār bāz</i>
check,	<i>kisht</i>	knight (at chess),	<i>faras ; asp</i>
card,	<i>ganjīfa</i>	opponent (in a game),	<i>harīf</i>
card-maker,	<i>ganjīfa sāz</i>	pawn (at chess),	<i>piyāda</i>
cheating,	<i>dagha bāzī</i>	king	<i>shāh</i>
a cheat, <i>dagha bāz ; ghaddār</i>		queen	<i>farzīn ; wazīr</i>
dice,	<i>{ k'abat ; kimār</i>	bishop	<i>pīl ; fīl</i>
	<i>{ k'abatain</i>	castle	<i>rukḥ</i>
to bet,		<i>sharḥ kardan.</i>	
to checkmate,		<i>māt kardan.</i>	
to be checkmated,		<i>māt shudan.</i>	
to gamble,		<i>{ kimār bākhtan.</i>	
		<i>{ bāzī bākhtan.</i>	
		<i>{ bāzī bākhtan.</i>	
to lose a game,		<i>{ bāzī na yāftan.</i>	
		<i>bāzī yāftan.</i>	
to win a game,		<i>ganjīfa bākhtan.</i>	
to play at cards,		<i>kimār bākhtan.</i>	
to play at dice,			

EXAMPLES.

my brother said to me that he was going to the desert of Persia next day, *barādaram ba-man guft, ki pas farda ba dasht-i-be-daulat khwāham raft.*

he told me to go home,	<i>o marā guft ki ba khāna, e khud bi-rau.</i>
did he not tell you that he had lost all his money at play?	<i>āyā, o ba shumā na guft ki man hama pūl-i-khud-rā dar bāzī bākhtam?</i>
he says that his parents have died,	<i>o mī-goyad ki wālidain-i- man wafāt yāfta ast.</i>
ask him whether that horse be his own or not,	¹ <i>az o bi-purs ki ān asp az ān-i-o ast yā na?</i>
he says it is assuredly his own,	<i>o mī-goyad ki albatta az ān- i-man ast.</i>

Exercise.—My master sends you his compliments, and desires me to say that he cannot come to see you to-day, as he is busy writing. I told him, that if he would prove to me that he did not charge me more than the market price (or price current) for the grain, then I would give him the sum he asked. I wrote to my friend this morning, and told him that I would send him the book in a day or two, if he did not require it sooner. He told me that he had suffered great hardships on the journey; that he had been robbed of part of his property, and obliged to sell the rest in order to pay his expenses during his way home. He wished to come here this morning to see you, but he told me that his horse was dead, and therefore he could not come.

LESSON 18.

bring breakfast,	<i>nahār biyār.</i>
bring dinner,	<i>shām biyār.</i>
bring bread,	<i>nān biyār.</i>
bring milk,	<i>shīr biyār.</i>
give sugar,	<i>[shakar] bi-dih. [kand or nabāt.]</i>

¹ "Whose will it be?" *kirā bāshad?*

eat your dinner,
drink milk,
light the lamp,

light the candle,
bring the shade,
put out the candle,
raise the shade,

don't forget,

come here,
come near,
where do you come from?

where are you going?

make ready the tea,

turn to the right,

turn to the left,

go home quickly,

shām-i-khud bi-khur.

shīr bi-[naush]. [khur.]

chirāgh-rā roshan [bi-kun].
[biyāfroz.]

shama'-rā roshan bi-kun.

fānūs biyār.

shama'-rā khāmosh bi-kun.

fānūs [bar dār]. [bar gūr.]

{ ān-rā farāmosh ma kun.

az yād-i-ān zamāne ghāfl
ma shau.

īn jā biyā.

nazdik biyā.

shumā az kujā [mī-āyed]?

[tashrif mī-āred]?

shumā ba kujā [mī-raved]?

[tashrif mī-bared; ka-
dam ranga mī-farmāyed.]

chā,e [taiyār bi-kun]. [bi-
sūz.]

ba rāst [bar gard]. [rū,e
bi-kun.]

ba chap [bar gard]. [rū,e
biyār; rū,e bi-nih.]

ba khāna,e khud zūd bi-rau.

Exercise.—Who is bringing the breakfast? Sir, I have brought the breakfast. What is there to-day for dinner? They eat good bread and drink fresh milk. Have you lighted the candles? Bring us some tea, sugar, bread, and milk very quickly. Where have all the servants gone to? Sir, they have all gone home. When will they come back? When you go there, you will first turn to the left and then to the right. Ask these soldiers of what regiment they are. What is the name of the officer? At what hour to-morrow morning will they march for Ispahān?

LESSON 19.

move straight on,

call the porters,
take away the table,
take away the things,
raise the table,

be careful,

what is your command?
get ready the carriage,

it is of no consequence,
are you at leisure?

be pleased to forgive me,

bring a little bread,
have you made the bed?

fasten the door,

they are old,

{ *rāst bi-rau.*
rāst bar bīnī bi-rau.
mazdūrān-rā bi-talab.
mez-rā [bar dār]. [bi-bar.]
asbāb-rā bi-bar.
mez-rā [bar dār]. [bi-gūr.]
{ *khabar-dār bāsh.*
hoshiyār bāsh.
niyāh dār.
hukmat chīst?
kāliska [taiyār] bi-kun.
[āmāda.]
muzāyaka nīst.
āyā, ba shumā farāghat ast?
marā mu'āf bi-farmāyed.
{ *luṭf karda marā [mu'āf*
bi-farmāyed]. [ma'zūr bi-
dāred.]
az rū,e 'ināyat marā ma'zūr
bi-dāred.
marḥamat karda marā mu'āf
bi-farmāyed.
{ *az rū,e talāṭṭuf 'uzr-i-marā*
kabūl kuned.
kaḍre nān biyār.
shumā [bistar]-rā gustarda
ed? [rakht-i-khṣāb.]
{ *dar bi-band.*
dar mukaffal bi-kun.
eshān [kadīm] and. [derīna;
kuhna.]
{ *shakhsān-i-kadīm and.*

court dress, *raḵht-i-salāmī.*

to set off on a journey, *raḵht bar bastan.*

this is a misfortune,
they are ignorant,
bring my book,
bring my shoes,

go to the market,
bring a little meat,

¹*in* [*bad*] *bakhtī ast*. [*kam.*]
eshān jāhilān and.
kitāb-i-man biyār.
[*kafsh*]-*i-man biyār*. [*pā*
posh, *pā afzār*, or *pā,e*
zār, or *pā,e dān*, or *mūza*.]
ba bāzār bi-rau.
kadre gosht biyār.

Exercise.—Sir, all the porters have come. Tell them to put the things in the carriage. Have you fastened the door of the house? When I shall be at leisure I shall see him. Has the servant brought the meat from the market? Have you put my books on the table? Sir, pray forgive me, I had forgotten. Well, do not forget again. What a great misfortune this is! Sir, I have brought your shoes. I am not at leisure to see him to-day, tell him to come early to-morrow. Who is that old man who is standing near the door?

LESSON 20.

who are you?
why are you come?

you will say something to
me,

don't be troublesome,

call my house steward,

shumā kīsted?
chirā āmaded?
shumā chīze khvāhed guft.
shumā mī-khvāhed ki marā
chīze bi-goyed.
marā ma ranjān.
dast az man dār.
takhlīfam ma dih.
marā mutakhallif ma shav.
marā dar mashakkat may-
andāz.
[*darogha,e*] *pesh khidmat-*
gārān - i-marā bi-ṭalab.
[*nāḡir-i.*]

¹ misfortune, *āfat*; *balā*; *sakhtī*; *muṣibat*; *shiddat*; *tirā-bakhtī*; *āshūb*; *nakbat*; *āsīb*; *ṣammā*.

order dinner,

I will go out,

bring my clothes,

please come quickly,
repair the warehouse,

bring the newspaper,

is this the very thing?

they are all there,

who is he?

is any one there?

say that again,

how are you?

we shall go to-morrow,

move this way,

move that way,

has the gun fired?

{ *shām biyār.*
shām ba mez nigāh dār.
shām ba mez nig h dār.
shām ba mez bi-guzār.
ḥukm-i-āwardan-i-shām bi
dih.
man, ba käre, berün khwāham
raft.
¹ *rakhūt-i-poshīdan-i-marā*
biyār.
zūd tashrīf biyāred.
marammat-i-khāna, e tijārat
bi-kuned.

{ *akhbār biyār.*
akh b art biyār.
in chīz bi-'āinihi hamān ast.
eshān hama ānjā and.
o kīst?
āyā, ān jā kase ast?
bāz bi-go.
chigūna ī? or chi taur ī?
ahwālat chi taur ast?
farda man khwāham raft.
in [rāh] bi-rau. [t'raf.]
ān [rāh] bi-rau. [jānīb.]
{ ² *top sar shuda ast?*
top zada ast?

Exercise.—Who is that man, and why has he come here? Is the newspaper come to-day? Where have you put my clothes? Has the *khānsāmān* yet returned from the market? Tell me when he comes back. Sir, the *khānsāmān* says there is no good meat in the market

¹ *rakhūt* is the plur. of *rakht*, apparatus, apparel.

{ *top-rā sar dādan; tufang-rā sar dādan.*
² to fire, { *top-rā sar kardan.*
top-rā zadan.

to-day. Carry the books and newspapers to the warehouse. What will he say to you to-morrow? How is he to-day? He says that he is now much better. The gun in the fort is fired every morning at dawn, and also at the end of evening twilight. Such is the custom of this country.

LESSON 21.

send for the palanquin quickly, has the master risen?	¹ <i>az barā,e 'amārī,e rawān zūd bi-firist.</i> <i>āyā, ṣāhibat az khwāb [bar khāsta ast]. [bedār shuda ast.]</i>
this is a very fine fruit,	<i>īn mewa [lazīz] ast. [nafīs; latīf.]</i>
this is wonderful news, we are hungry and thirsty, he is a careful man,	<i>īn akhbār-i-'ajīb ast.</i> <i>mā gursina o tushna em.</i> <i>o shakhse [dūr andesh] ast.</i> <i>[hoshiyār; bā khabar; ṣāhib-i-intibāh.]</i>
they are great rogues,	² <i>eshān kalān [bad ma'āsh] and. [aubāsh; dūnān o khasishimmatān; fāsikān; ishrār; nā-kasān.]</i>
the whole land is level,	<i>hama zamīn [barābar] ast.</i> <i>[hamwār; musattāh.]</i>
his heart is grieved,	<i>dīl-i-o [maghmūm] ast. [ran-jīda; mukaddar; malūl; majrūh.]</i>
is your business now completed?	<i>ilhāl kār-i-shumā [tamām shuda ast]? [ba itmām rasīda āst.]</i>

¹ Litter for an elephant, 'amārī.

Litter for a camel, *haudaj*, or *kajūwa* (for women).

A palanquin, 'amārī,e rawān.

² Victuals, *kifāfi-ma'āsh*.

is the proof of it strong?	{ şabūt-i-ān amr mazbūt ast? dalīl-i-ān kār kāmīl ast? o bisiyār gustākḥ ast. o bisiyār be adab ast. āsmān <u>khūb</u> muşaffa ast. in bachchagān [<u>shokḥ</u>] and. [muzirr.]
she is very impudent,	o [sazā] bisiyār yāft. [siyāsāt; ta'zīb; 'akūbat; 'ikāb.]
the sky is quite clear,	eshān hama [<u>nihusta</u>] mān- dand. [poshīda; dar pinhān.]
these are mischievous chil- dren,	{ <u>khātir</u> - i - o [muztarīb ast]. [jam' nīst.]
he received great punish- ment,	dil-i-o bekarār ast. dil-i-o dar iztirāb mī-āyad. o [akmak] ast. [abla; nā-dān; nā-fahm.]
they all remained hidden,	in kāghaz [tar] ast. [nam- nāk.]
his heart is restless,	{ kī [shor] mī-kunad? [şaut; şadā; ghaughā.]
ne is a fool,	{ shumā chī mī-goyed? shumā chī harf mī-zaned?
this paper is moist,	
who is making a noise?	
what are you saying?	

Exercise.—Sir, the pālki is ready. Bring me some paper, that I may write. Ask that man if his master has yet risen. What is the name of this fruit? Is there much fruit on that tree? I shall come home when I have completed my business. Do not make so much noise there. You said that these men were great liars. You say that you are very careful. The fool says everything that comes into his heart; but whatever comes into the heart of the wise, the same remains hidden. The news from the army this week is by no means favourable. The man who brings the news is a very great rogue, and those who believe him are fools.

LESSON 22.

speaking easy Persian,
whence are you come?

go away, you have leave,

go not there again,

put us on shore,

who lives there?

go on straightforward,
bring some wine and water,
cool the water well,
the dinner is on the table,

what is your name?

he is very clever,

wake me very early,

it is fair to-day,

he has made confession,
make a signal to the porter
for coming here,
have patience a little,
send them to my house,

sprinkle a little water,
turn back that leaf,
tie their hands and feet,

fārsī, e [salīs] bi-go. [āsūn.]
az kujā āmada ed?

{ *bi - rau [murakhkhaṣ ed].*
[shumā-rā rukḥṣat ast;
shumā rukḥṣat ed.]

ān jā bāz ma rau.

{ *mā-rā ba sāhil pā, in bi-kun.*
mā-rā ba kināra, e daryā
bi-guzār.

{ *ān jā ki manzil dārad?*

{ *ān jā ki mī-mānad?*

{ *ān jā kudām kas manzil*
dārad?

rāst bi-rau.

kādre sharāb o āb biyār.

āb-rā bisiyār sard bi-kun.

shām [bar mez] ast. [mu-
ḥaiyā.]

nām-i-shumā chīst?

{ *o bisiyār hoshiyār ast.*

{ *o bisiyār 'aklmand ast.*

{ *o zī shu'ūr ast.*

marā [waqt-i-ṣubḥ] bedār bi-
kun. ['alā-s-ṣabāḥ; bām-
dād.]

imrūz rūz-i- [bahārī] ast.
[muṣaffa.]

o ikrār kāda ast.

baḥammālīshārat-i-āmadan-
i- [in-jā] bi-kun. [in ṭaraf.]

ṣarra ṣabr bi-kun.

eshān-rā ba khāna, e man bi-
fīrist.

kādre āb biyafshān.

ān warāk-rā bāz bi-gardān.
dast o pā, e oshān bi-bānd.

PROGRESSIVE LESSONS AND EXERCISES.

Exercise.—You say that the Persian language is very easy. He put them all ashore there yesterday. Have you well cooled the wine and the water? Tell me when the dinner is on the table. Why did you not wake me very early, as I told you? If you forget another time, then you will get great punishment. Have they seen our signal for their coming here? Send the wine and water to my house. We do not live there. These boys are very clever. He has made no confession as yet. Who has torn the leaf from my book? The magistrate caused the prisoners to be bound hand and foot.

LESSON 23.

put those rupees in the bag, ¹ *dar* [*kīsa*] *ān rūpiya* ^{bi-guzār.} [*jīb.*]

there is a fakir at the door, *bar dar darveshe istāda ast.*

he is very intelligent, *o bisiyār zakī ast.*

this is very good bread, *īn nūn bisiyār khūb ast.*

come back this way, *ba īn rāh bāz ā.*

move a little slower, *andake āhista bi-rau.*

come, take off my boots, *biyākafsh-i-man pāyīn bi-kun.*

come out of the house, *az khāna berūn biyā.*

wash your hands and face, *dast o rū, e khud bi-[shūe].*

he has many friends, [*shū.*] *o bisiyār dostān dārad.*

what benefit will there be in that? *dar ān amr chi fā, ida khwāh-ad būd?*

they have suffered much { *eshān bisiyār gham khurda*

sorrow, *and.*

ba eshān bisiyār gham rasīd ast.

¹ a bag for money or letters, *kīsa*.

a cut-purse, *kīsa bur*; (thief) *duzd*; (highwayman) *rāh-zan*; *tarrār*.

a purse-bearer or letter-carrier, *kīsadār*; *kāsid*.

a purse, *surra*.

a letter-bag, a letter, *kharīta*.

he has got a long beard,

what bird is this?

he is a great drunkard,

they are decidedly guilty,

whose field is this?

there are many flies here,

they have great prudence,

how many people were
present?

o rīsh-i-darāz dārad.

{ *in kudām murgh ast?*

{ *in murgh chīst?*

{ *o bisiyār sharābī ast.*

{ *o bisiyār [sharāb khwār]
ast. [sharāb khur; kham-
mār.]*¹

*yakīnan eshān [mujrim] and.
[mukāṣṣar.]*

in kisht az kīst?

in jā bisiyār magasūn and.

{ *eshān bisiyār [ākibat an-
deshī] dārand. [hazar;
hazm; ihtirāz.]*

{ *eshān bisiyār ihtiyāt bajā mī-
ārand.*

*chand mardumān hāzir būd-
and?*

Exercise.—How many rupees are there in the bag? Bring water, that I may wash my hands and face. I have suffered much sorrow on your account. What is the name of this fine bird? These flies give me much trouble. That *fakīr* has a very long beard. Give him a rupee and tell him to go away. Tell him that if he makes such a noise another day, I will punish him severely. Where do your friends live? Are all the people present to-day? His friends afford him one hundred rupees a month. That man is quite innocent. There are many very fine trees in that field. These men never speak the truth; I cannot place any reliance upon what they tell me.

¹ eating, or consuming, *khur*.
devouring men, *mardūm khur*.
inheriting, *mīrās khur*.

LESSON 24.

there is no oil in the lamp,	<i>hech rūghan dar chirāgh nīst.</i>
pray give me a sample,	{ <i>marā namūna, e [ʾināyat] bi- farmāyed. [lutf.]</i>
this is a mere stratagem,	<i>īn fakat [hīla] ast. [dām; fareb; makt; zarf.]</i>
where is his shop?	<i>dūkān-i-o kujā ast?</i>
have you got a rope,	¹ <i>āyā, shumā rassane dāred?</i>
the king sat upon the throne,	{ ² <i>bādshāh bar takht julūs farmūd.</i> <i>bādshāh bar takht nishast.</i> <i>bādshāh jūlis-i-takht gardid.</i>
his voice is good,	{ <i>āwāz-i-o khūsh ast.</i> <i>īn shakhs khūsh alhūn ast.</i>
what sort of animal is this?	<i>īn haiwān kudām kism ast?</i>
what is your advice?	<i>ṣalāh-i-shumā chīst?</i>
what is your age?	<i>ʾumr-i-shumā chīst?</i>
send the palki near me,	<i>nāzd-i-man ʾamāri, e rawān bi-frīst.</i>
give me the whip and hat,	<i>[tāziyāna] o kulā, e marā bi-dih. [chābuk.]</i>
bring water for washing the hands,	{ <i>āb-i-dast shū, e biyār.</i> ³ <i>āb-i-dast shorī biyār.</i> <i>āb az barā, e shustan-i-dast-i- man biyār.</i>

¹ string, *rishka*; a dependent, *rishka dār*.
rope, *rassan*; thick rope, *rassan-i-kulūft*; thin rope,
rassan-i-bārīk or *rishtak*.

² to sit, to sit down, to ascend the throne, *julūs kardan*.

³ to wash, { *shustan*, root *shū, e* or *shū*.
shorīdan, root *shor*.

how is your health?

{ *mizāj-i-sharīf chigūna ast?*
aḥwāl-i-janāb chi taur ast?
mizāj-i-mukaddas chigūna
ast?

give me the tooth-brush and
 powder,

{ *ṭabīʿat-i-a'lā chigūna ast?*
mizāj-i-shumā chigūna ast?
miswāk o sūda,^e dandān
shorī bi-dih.
miswāk o safūf-i-dandān
shū,^e bi-dih.

bring a suit of clothes,

¹ *yak dast-rakht-i-poshīdan*
biyār.

bring ink, pen, and paper,

² *murakkab, kalam, kāghaz*
biyār.

whose horse is that?

{ *ān asp az ān-i-kīst?*
ān asp az kīst?
ān asp māl-i-kīst?

who is that European?

ān farangī kīst?

Exercise.—One day, in the summer season, a king and his son went a-hunting. When the air became very hot, then they placed each his cloak on the back of a certain jester. The king, having laughed, said, "Now, O jester, there is an ass's burden on thy back." The jester gave answer, "Verily, your majesty, I bear the burdens of two asses."

LESSON 25.

whose house is this?

{ *īn khāna māl-i-kīst?*
īn khāna az ān-i-kīst?

¹ best suit of clothes, *yak dast-rakht-i-[a'lā]*. [*bihtar* or *kashang*.]

² blotting paper, { *kāghaz-i-murakkab kash.*
kāghaz-i-murakkab khushk kun.

this soil is barren,	<i>in zamīn [wairān] ast.</i>
they are very avaricious,	<i>[shora-būm.]</i> <i>eshān bisiyār [tām'i] and.</i>
this rupee is adulterated,	<i>[harīs.]</i> <i>in rūpiya kāsīd ast.</i>
its shape is bad,	<i>šūrat-i-ān bad [haikal] ast.</i>
the English language is	<i>[shakl; haiyar.]</i> <i>zabān-i-īnglīsī [mushkil] ast.</i>
difficult,	<i>[mughlak.]</i>
brush off the spider's web,	<i>{ khāna, e'ankabūt pāk bi-kun.</i> <i>tār-i-'ankabūt pāk bi-kun.</i> <i>lu'āb-i-'ankabūt pāk bi-kun.</i>
what crime has he com-	<i>{ ¹o chi [taqšīr] karda ast?</i>
mitted?	<i>[khaṭā.]</i> <i>{ az o chi taqšīr šādir shuda</i> <i>ast?</i>
there is much dew on the	<i>{ bar sabz-zār bisiyār shabnam</i> <i>ast.</i>
grass,	<i>{ bar kāk bisiyār shabnam</i> <i>uftāda ast.</i>
now they are very helpless,	<i>{ bar giyāk bisiyār shabnam</i> <i>bārīda ast.</i>
what business are you	<i>{ ilhāl bisiyār [be 'ilāj] and.</i>
doing?	<i>[lā 'ilāj; lā chār.]</i> <i>{ in jā chi kār mi-kuned?</i>
there is no end of his	<i>{ behūda goī, e o ākhīr na</i> <i>dārad.</i>
chattering,	<i>{ [ākhīrat]-i-yāwa goī, e o</i> <i>nīst. [ikhītām.]</i>
	<i>{ makālāt-i-mihāl amez wa</i> <i>makāula, e mustahīlāt-i-o</i> <i>ikhītām na dārad.</i>

¹ right and wrong, *ṣawāb o khaṭā.*

they made much apology,	{ <i>eshān bisiyār 'uzr kardand.</i> <i>eshān dar makām-i-'itizār āmadand.</i>
my parents have gone to their house (other people's house),	<i>wālidān-i-man ba khāna, oshān rafta and.</i>
there are many fruits in that garden,	<i>dar ān bāgh bisiyār mewahā and.</i>
I have a headache,	{ <i>sar-i-man dard mī-kunad.</i> <i>man šudā' dāram.</i>
where did you hear this news?	<i>shumā kujū īn khabar-rā shunīded?</i>
it is late, let us depart,	<i>der shuda ast, biyā ki mā bi-ravem.</i>

Exercise.—They thus say, that in a certain house a tiger and a man saw a picture, in which the man was drawn as victorious, and the beast subdued. The man said to the tiger, "Dost thou see the bravery of the man, how he has overcome the tiger?" The tiger gave answer, "The painter was a man: if a tiger had been the painter, then the drawing would not have been in this manner."

LESSON 26.

he has a liver complaint,	<i>o bīmārī, e jigar dārad.</i>
this is a fine season,	<i>īn mausim khūb ast.</i>
sow that seed in the garden,	¹ <i>dar bāgh ān tukhm-rā bi-kār.</i>
he has a toothache,	{ <i>o [dard]-ī-dandān dārad.</i> <i>[wajā'.]</i>
there are many playthings in the bazar,	<i>dandān-i-o dard mī-kunad.</i> <i>dar bāzār bisiyār chīzhā, e bāzīcha and.</i>

¹ a field, *mazra'*; *zara'*; *zirū'at*; to sow a field, *kishtan*, root *kār*.

what is your occupation ?	[<i>kār</i>]- <i>i-shumā chīst?</i> [<i>pesha</i> ; <i>kasb</i> ; <i>ishtighāl</i> .]
this translation is very good,	<i>in tarjuma bisiyār khūb ast.</i>
his case will come on to-day,	{ <i>mukaddama, e o imrūz</i> <i>khwāhad shud.</i> <i>[kazīya,] e o imrūz rujū</i> <i>khwāhad shud.</i> [<i>murāfa'a.</i>]
your watch goes well,	<i>sā'at-i-shumā khūb mī-ravad.</i>
this is a wax candle,	<i>in shama, e momī ast.</i>
how much is the fare of the boat ?	{ <i>[kirāya, e] māshūya chi ka-</i> <i>dar ast ?</i> [<i>ujrat-i-</i> .] <i>chand sā'at ast ?</i> <i>chi waqt ast ?</i>
what o'clock is it ?	<i>kulā o kabā, e marā šāf kun.</i>
brush my hat and coat,	<i>az barā, e yak rūz kirāya</i>
what is the fare for a day ?	<i>chi kadar ast ?</i>
lift up the blinds, take away the dishes,	<i>pardahā bar dār, bushkābhā</i> <i>bi-bar.</i>
place my watch on the table,	<i>sā'at-i-marā bar mez bi-</i> <i>guzār.</i>
this fruit is very acid,	<i>in mewa bisiyār talkh ast.</i>
why are you angry ?	{ <i>chirā [khafa ed] ?</i> <i>[baham bar āyed ; rū, e</i> <i>darham mī-kashed ; dar</i> <i>khāshm mī-āyed ; chīn</i> <i>ba jābīn shuda ed.]</i>

Exercise.—One day, a stag, from fear of the hunters, having fled, entered within a certain cave. There a large tiger having gone, seized and began to eat the stag. At the time of dying, that helpless animal said, in his own heart, "Alas, what a great misfortune is mine ! I fled hither from fear of man, and now I have fallen into the claws of an animal whose cruelty is even greater than man's."

these are very wicked in *bachchagān bisiyār sharir*
 children, and.
 his disposition is cruel, { *khulk-i-o be rahm ast.*
 { *ṭabī'at-i-o be rahm ast.*
 they are lazy and negligent, *eshān sust o ghūfil and.*
 they are of a very stern *eshān bisiyār [sakht ṭabī'at]*
 disposition, and. [*durusht khulk*;
 tund khū; bad khū.]

Exercise.—In a dark night a blind man, having taken a lamp in his hand, and a jar on his shoulder, was going along in the market. Somebody said to him, “O fool! in thy eyes day and night are alike; of what use is a lamp to thee?” The blind man, having laughed, said, “O you great blockhead! do you imagine that the lamp is for my benefit? No, it is entirely on thy account, that thou mayest not break my jar amidst the darkness.”

LESSON 28.

this pen is too soft, *in kalam bisiyār narm ast.*
 this paper is very coarse, ¹ *in kāghaz bisiyār [kuluft]*
 ast. [zibbir.]
 this letter is ill-shaped, *in ḥaraf [bad šurat] ast.*
 [bad khatt.]
 you speak very slowly, { *shumā bisiyār āhista mī-*
 goyed.
 { *shumā ba bisiyār āhistagī*
 mī-goyed.
 can you speak English? *zabān-i-inglisī ḥaraf zadan*
 mī-tawāned?
 descend, otherwise you will [*pāyān*] *biyā, warna shumā*
 fall, *khwāhed uftād. [farod.]*

¹ thin, fine, *bārīk*; *nāzūk*.

you must go with me,
take away this bundle,

*bāyad ki bā man bi-raved.
in basta bi-bar.*

it is cloudy, yea, it rains a
little,

{ *imrūz saḥābī ast, balki
kadre mī-bārad.
imrūz saḥābī ast, balki
tarashshuh dārad.*

see, has it cleared up a
little?

*bi-bīn ki kadre ṣāf shuda
ast, yā na?*

we know it all,

mā hama mī-dānem.

they know a great deal,

eshān bisiyār mī-dānand.

he gave me much trouble,

*o marā bisiyār [takhlīf]
dād. [zuḥmat.]*

why do you laugh without
cause?

*shumā be sabab chirā mī-
khanded?*

they have annoyed us very
much,

{ *eshān mārā bisiyār tashwīsh
dāda and.
az kirdār-i-eshān munagh-
ghis shuda em.*

this is not my house,

{ *in khāna az ān-i-man nīst.
in khāna az māl-i-man nīst.
in khāna az milk-i-man nīst.*

allow me to smell that
flower,

{ *luṭf bi-farmāyed ki [bū,e
āngul-rā bi-bīnam]. [gul-
rā bū bi-bīnam; gul-rā
bū bi-shinavam.]*

apply oil to that chair,

*az rū,e luṭf bū,e ān gul bar
giriṣtan marā bi-dīhed.*

open the lock of that door,

*ān kursī-rā rūghan bi-māl.
kuṣṭ-i-ān dar-rā wā kun.*

Exercise.—A very poor man went to a very rich man and said, “We two are sons of Adam and Eve (*Ādam o Hawā*), therefore we are brothers; you are very rich and I am very poor; give me a brother’s share.” The rich man, on hearing this, gave to the poor man one *kaurī*. The poor man said, “Oh, sir! why do you not bestow upon me a brother’s share?” He replied, “Be

content, my good friend; if I give all my poor brothers
one *kaurī* each, I shall not have any remaining."

LESSON 29.

some of our soldiers have *b'aze sar-bāzān-i-mā majruh*
been wounded, *shuda and.*
beat that lazy boy, *ān kodak-i-sust-rā bi-zan.*
dig up that underwood, *ān darakhthā, e khurd-rā*
bar kan.

having said this, he de- *in guft o [rukhsat girift].*
parted, *[rawāna shud.]*

wring the moisture from the { *az jāmāhā [nam] bar gir.*
clothes, *[tar; namnāk.]*

they sleep carelessly (sound- { *az jāmāhā [nam] biyafshār.*
ly), *eshānghāfilāna mī-khuspand.*
what is the amount of your { *eshānghāfilāna mī-khwāband.*
bill? *jām', e hisāb-i-shumā chīst?*

a wasp has stung me, *¹ zambūr marā [gazīda] ast*
[nesh-zada.]

what is the tonnage of this *in jahāz chi kadr bār bar*
ship? *mī-dārad?*

what need is there of so { *ihtiyāj-i-in kadr-i-khabar-*
much care? *dārī chīst?*
ihtiyāj-i-in kadr-i-hifāzat
chīst?
in kadar ihtiyāj chi maslahat
dārad?

what is the price of these *kūmat-i-in chīzhā chīst?*
things?

¹ a bee { *magas-i-'asal.*
magas-i-shahd.
magas-i-ambagīn.
purified honey, *'asal i-musaffā.*

what is the depth of this tank ?	{ 'umuk-i- <u>in</u> hauz chi kadr ast ? in yambūgh chi kadr 'amīk ast ?
what is the difference between these two ?	{ mā bain-i- <u>in</u> har dū farak chīst ? dar miyān-i- <u>in</u> har dū tā tafrik chīst ? miyān-i- <u>in</u> har dū tufāwat chīst ? chi farak az in badān ast ?

Exercise.—A person went to a scribe, and said unto him, "Write a letter for me." He said, "There is a pain in my foot." The man said, "I do not wish to send you anywhere, why are you making this unreasonable excuse?" The scribe replied, "You are speaking the truth; but when I write a letter for any person, then I am always sent for to read it; for nobody else is able to read my handwriting."

LESSON 30.

this army does not know its exercise,	in lashkar kawā'id-i- <u>khud</u> na mī-dānad.
between you two what fighting is there ?	mā bain-i-shumā har dū [kazīya] chīst ? [d'awā; takrā,e; ma'raka; mujādilat o munāza'at; jang o jadal o harb; munākisha o mukābila; mukhātībā o mu'ātībā.]
in this book how many chapters are there ?	dar in kitāb chand [bābhā] and ? [faṣṭhā.]
on these goods is there any discount ?	{ bar in asbāb hech [kaṣr] ast ? [kaṣr; kasr.] in asbāb-rā chand pūl tanzīl mī-kunand ?

the drum beats every day in the fort,	{ dar <i>hišār har rūz</i> [<i>kos kofīa mī-shavad</i>]. [<i>ṭibl mī-zanand.</i>] dar <i>kila' har yaum duhul mī-nawāzand.</i>
this boy is much loved by us,	īn <i>kodak bisiyār 'azīz-i-mā ast.</i>
in this tank are there any fish?	dar īn [<i>ḥauz</i>] <i>hech māhī ast?</i> [<i>āb-gīr; bīrka.</i>]
make a hole here in the earth,	īn <i>jā dar zamīn</i> [<i>maghāke</i>] <i>bī-kan.</i> [<i>gaude.</i>]
I caught a fish with a rod,	<i>bā dām māhī, e girijtam.</i>
this cow has no horns,	{ īn <i>mādah-gāw-rā shākhkhā nayand.</i> īn <i>mādah-gāw shākhkhā na dārad.</i>
of what kind is this cloth?	īn [<i>pārcha</i>] <i>chi kism ast?</i> [<i>ṭāka.</i>]
do you intend going to Europe?	<i>āyā, irāda, e raftan-i-sarang-istān mī-kunēd?</i>
hang up this lamp in the hall,	¹ <i>dar dālān īn fānis-rā</i> [<i>mu-'allak bi-kun.</i>] [<i>bīgūwez.</i>]
do you go by land or by water?	<i>ba khūshkī yā ba tarī khwūhed raft?</i>

Exercise.—A certain hare having gone to the presence of the tigress, said to her, “O tigress, of me every year there are many young ones, but of you, during the whole of your life, there are no more than two or three.” The tigress, having smiled, replied, “What you say is very true: of me, indeed, there may be only one young one in all my life, but that one is a tiger.”

¹ hall, *dālān*; *aiwān*.

LESSON 31.

there is no lock to your box,	{ <i>ṣandūk-i-shumā-rā kuft nist.</i> <i>ṣandūk-i-shumā kuft na dār.</i> <i>ad.</i>
there is much mud on the river side,	<i>bar lab-i-daryā bisiyār</i> [<i>khilāb</i>] <i>ast.</i> [<i>gil; shor;</i> <i>wahal.</i>]
how many passengers were in that vessel?	<i>dar ān jahāz chand 'ābirān</i> <i>būdand?</i>
the whole room was scented,	{ <i>tamām-i-hujra khūsh bū kar-</i> <i>da shuda ast.</i> <i>tamām-i-hujra mu'attar kar-</i> <i>da shuda ast.</i>
are you the owner of this house?	<i>āyā, mālīk-i-īn khāna ed?</i>
from idleness is loss,	{ <i>az [sustī] nuḡṣān ast.</i> [<i>ih-</i> <i>māl; taghāful.</i>] <i>natīja, e kāhilī nuḡṣān ast.</i>
such as you will do, so will you find,	<i>harchi shumā khwāhed kard,</i> <i>khwāhed yāft.</i>
resignation is the best com- panion,	{ <i>taslīm khūbtarīn-i-muṣāhib</i> <i>ast.</i> <i>taslīm a'lātarīn-i-muṣāhib</i> <i>ast.</i> <i>taslīm yake az khūbtarīn-i-</i> <i>muṣāhibān ast.</i>
the world is the house of deceit,	{ [<i>dunyā</i>] <i>khāna, e fareb ast.</i> [<i>kurra, e arz.</i>]
the fruit of rashness is re- pentance,	{ <i>natīja, e [ta'jīl] tauba ast.</i> [<i>be tadbīrī; tahawwar.</i>]
patience is an excellent quality,	{ <i>ṣabr kamāl khulk ast.</i> <i>ṣabr 'ālī khaslat ast.</i>
temperance is excellent physic,	<i>parhez khūb dawā ast.</i>
hearing is better than speaking,	<i>shunīdan az guftan bihtar</i> <i>ast.</i>
from labour results great- ness,	<i>natīja, e miḡnat buzugī ast.</i>

Exercise.—A certain old woman had a goose which every day used to lay an egg of gold. One day the old woman thought in her own mind, thus : “If I increase the food of this goose, then she will every day give two golden eggs.” Having thus determined, the old woman began to give the goose every day as much food as she could eat. Now, after some days, the goose having become very fat, gave no more eggs.

LESSON 32.

such as you speak so will *ānchi tū goyī, bi-shinavī.*
you hear,

this world is the harvest
for the next, { *in dunyā kisht-i-’ālam-i*
[*’akābat*] *ast.* [*’ālam-i-*
ākhir; *sarā,e jāwadānī*;
dūru-l-bakā; ’ukbā.]
jahān-i-fānī khirmān-i-
jahān-i-bākī ast.

contentment is the key of
repose, *kinā’t [kalīd-i-ārām] ast.*
[*musabbib-i-rāhat; wajh-*
i-’aish.]

to be ignorant is death to
the living, *jāhil shudan maut-i-zindagī*
ast.

moderation in everything is
best, [*ausat-i-ahwāl*] *bihtar ast.*
[*i’tidāl.*]

to the wise a hint is enough,
death laughs at expecta-
tions, *’ākil-rā ishāra,e bas ast.*
bar ummed [maut] mī-khan-
dad. [ajl.]

assist your brother in
distress, *barādar-i-khud-rā [dar*
hālat-i-sakhtī] madad bi-
dih. [dar hālat-i-ihtiyāj;
dar muhtājī.]

very frequently medicine is
sickness, *akṣar aukāṭ dawā bīmārī*
ast.

God is upright and holy, *allāh ta’ālā [hakko pāk] ast.*
[*rāst-bāz o muḥaddar.*]

man becomes known from his conduct,	{ ādam az mu'āmala, <i>e</i> <i>khud</i> mashhūr mī-shavad. ādam az 'amalhā, <i>e</i> <i>khud</i> [mashhūr mī-shavad]. [shuhrat mī-yābad.]
from prohibition desire in- creases,	{ az mana' kardan <i>khvāhish</i> ziyāda mī-shavad. az muzāhamat <i>khvāhish</i> ta- rakkī mī-pazīrad.
fortune does not increase with wisdom,	{ az 'aql [nafāka] ziyāda na mī-shavad. [rozina; kifāf.]

Exercise.—One day a large bull was grazing in a field, when a conceited fly came and sat on one of his horns. The fly began to say in her own mind, “I am very heavy, and if I remain here, assuredly the bull will not be able to lift his head from the ground.” Then the fly said aloud, “O bull, I am afraid I am giving you great inconvenience; if so it be, then speak out, and I will immediately depart.” The bull answered, “O fly, be not uneasy on my account, for I was not in the least aware of your being there till you spoke to me.”

LESSON 33.

during this month much rain fell,	dar īn māh bisiyār bārān uftād.
send a servant there,	ān jā [naukarē] bi-frist. [mulāzim; <i>khādime</i> ; <i>chā- kar.</i>]
sit under this tree,	zer-i-īn darakht bi-nishīn.
what is the price of these pearls?	{ kīmat-i-īn dūnāhā, <i>e</i> durr chīst? kīmat-i-īn dūnāhā, <i>e</i> mar- wārīd chīst?
how heavy will this stone be?	{ wazn-i-īn sang chi qadr mī- shavad?

what is the name of this village? ¹ *nām-i-īn [dih] chīst?*
 bring the riding-horse, *[mauza'; karyā.]*
 brush the curtains well, so *asp-i-sawārī-rā biyār.*
 that no mosquito may *parda-rā khūb biyafshūn tā*
 remain, *ki pasha, e na mānad.*

clean the shoes well, { *kafshhā-rā khūb [sāf] bi-*
kun. [pāk.]
kafshhā-rā siyāh rang bi-
dih.

we ought to be benevolent, { *bāyad ki [karīm] bāshem.*
[mushfik.]
sharṭ-i-ādmiyatān ast, ki
karīm bāshem.

we have fallen into great difficulties, *dar mushkilāt-i-kalān uftā-*
da em.

many ships have been damaged by the storm, { *az ṭufān bisiyār jahāzhā*
nuḡsān khurda and.
az ṭufān ba bisiyār jahāzhā
nuḡsān rasīda ast.

he every day drinks new milk, *o har rūz shīr-i-tāza mī-*
naushad.

to sit still is better than quarrelling, *ba khamoshī nishastan az*
bar khāstan ba ḡaziya
bihtar ast.

grind this wheat in the mill, { ² *dar āsiyā īn ghalla biyās.*
dar āsiyā īn ghalla bi-sāb.

do you know who is his agent? *shumā mī-dāned ki [wakīl]-*
i-o kist? [gumāshta ;
nā,ib.]

Exercise.—A man went, for the purpose of seeing a certain person, to his house, at the time of midday. That person, from his own house, saw the man coming,

¹ village, *dih*, or *dih*; plur. *dihāt*.

² to grind, *sābīdan* or *āsīdan*.

and said to his servants, "When he asks where the master of the house is, you will say that he is now gone to dine with some one." In the meanwhile, the man having arrived, asked, "Where is the master of the house?" They said, "Our master is gone out." The man said, "A great fool he is to have gone out of his house in the midst of such heat." The master of the house, having put his head out of the window, said, "You are a very great fool to wander about at this time: for I have been all day in my own house."

LESSON 34.

buy two candlesticks for me,	{ ¹ <i>az barā,e man dū 'adad-i-shama'dān bi-khar.</i> (with glass shades) <i>ba jihat-i-man yak juft-i-pūya,e lāla bi-kharīd.</i>
this cat has large claws,	{ <i>īn gurba kalān [panja] dār-ad. [nākhun; khanj.]</i>
take away this counterpane into the other room,	<i>dar hujra,e dīgar īn liḥāf bi-bar.</i>
is this place in the district of Shīrāz?	<i>āyā, dar 'alāqa,e Shīrāz īn mauza ast.</i>
I will show you a beautiful picture,	<i>man shumā-rā taṣwīre [ḥasīn] khwāham namūd. [ma-khul; marghūb; nādīr; ma'kūl.]</i>
your signature is necessary to this bond,	<i>ba īn tamassuk dastkhatt-i-shumā [zarūr] ast. [lā-zim; malzūm.]</i>

¹ one pair of candlesticks, *yak juft-i-shama'dān*; i.e., two articles.

one pair of scissors, *'adad-i-miḡrāz*; i.e., one article.

to-day there is a guest in *imrūz dar khāna, e eshān*
their house, *mihmāne ast.*

who is this boy's governor? { [*aṭālik*]-*i-īn kodak kīst?*
[*murabbī.*]

it is very late, permit us to { *bisiyār der shuda ast mārā*
go home, *ba khāna, e khud raftan*
bi-dih.

in this affair there is much { *bisiyār der shuda ast [biyā]*
cruelty, *ki ba khāna bi-ravem.*
[*ijāzat bi-dih.*]

they commit oppression of { *dar īn mu'āmala [zulm] ast.*
every sort, [*bisiyār berahmī; bisiyār*
be murūwatī.]

we have at present a long { *eshān [zulm]-i-har kism mī-*
journey, *kunand. [jaur; sitam;*
be dād.]

Exercise.—A certain feeble old man having gathered a load of wood (*literally* sticks) in a forest, was carrying it to his own house. After having gone some distance, the old man became very tired, and having thrown down the burden from his shoulder on the ground, he began to cry out, "O Angel of Death, deliver me from this misery?" At that very instant the Angel of Death stood before him, and said, "Why have you called me, and what do you want with me?" On seeing this frightful figure, the old man, trembling, replied, "O friend, be pleased to assist me, that I may lift once more this burden upon my shoulder: for this purpose only have I called you."

LESSON 35.

have you a glass for holding ¹ *āyā shumā barā, e giriftan-*
the medicine? *i-dawā finjān-i-shīsha*
dāred?

¹ a glass-blower, *shīsha-gar.*

man has reason, a brute *insān 'akl dārad, haiwān na.*
none,

please give me a letter of { *az rū, e luṭf marā siḡārish*
introduction, *nāma bi-diḡed.*
az sar-i-luṭf marā siḡārish

why do you write with a *ba ḡalam-i-bad ḡirā shumā*
bad pen? *mī-nawīsed?*

of these two which is the *az īn ḡar dū tā kudām biḡtar*
best? *ast?*

I will take the business from *man az tū 'amal ḡhwāḡam*
you and give it to him, *ḡirīḡt o bado ḡhwāḡam*
dād.

your going there is not *ān jā raḡtan-i-shumā ḡarūr*
necessary, *nīst.*

he is well versed in science, { *¹ o dar 'ilm ḡḡūb wāḡīḡ ast.*
o az 'ilm ḡḡūb mahārat yāḡta
ast.
o dar 'ilm ḡḡūb mahārat
dārad.

he is very learned and *o bisīyār 'ālim ast o tez-fahm.*
intelligent,

this will be best of all, { *īn [biḡtarīn-i-hama] ḡhwāḡ-*
ad būd. [az hama biḡtar.]

tell me what he is saying, *bi-go ḡi o ḡi mī-goyad.*
tell the groom to get the *mīḡtar-rā bi-go ḡi asp tāīyār*
horse ready, *bi-kunad.*

Exercise.—In a country of Kashmir a certain merchant had an Abyssinian slave whose skin was as black as charcoal. One day in the winter season the slave took off his clothes, and having taken up some snow, he began, with great labour, to rub it on his body. During this, his master came that way, and having seen this curious circumstance, said, “What are you doing here?” The

¹ experience, *wāḡīḡ kārī; tajriba kārī.*

slave answered, "I am rubbing my body with snow, so that I may become white like the people of this country." His master, laughing, said, "O fool, do not labour in vain; your body may, indeed, dissolve the snow, but your skin will not thereby become white."

LESSON 36.

I also wish to go out,

*man mī-khwāham ki berūn
bi-ravam.
man nīz berūn raftan mī-
khwāham.
marā nīz irāda, e berūn
raftan ast.
man khwāhish-i-berūnraftan
dāram.*

why do you climb the tree?

*chirā ba dirakht bar mī-
āyed.*

when will you be able to
depart?¹

*kai judā shudan khwāhed
tawānist.*

is the saddle on the horse
or not?

*bar asp zīn [basta] ast yū
nā? [karda shuda.]*

we will return in a few
minutes,

*mā dar chand [daqīqa] bāz
khwāhem āmad. [lahza.]*

if dinner be ready, bring it,

*agar [shām] taiyār ast
biyār. [kharish, kharak.]*

give my compliments to
your master,

*[salām]-i-man ba shāh-i-
khud bi-dih. [taslim]*

do you know this man?

shumā in mard-ra mī-dāned?

he has acquired much
science,

*o bisiyār 'ilm ḥāṣil karda
ast.*

he has amassed much wealth,

*o bisiyār daulat jama' karda
ast.*

¹ To leave a person, *az kase [judā] shudan. [rukhsat.]*
To leave a town, *az shahre rukhsat shudan.*

come, let us two have some talk,	<i>biyā, ki mā har dū bāham guft-gū bi-kunem.</i>
will one horse be able to draw so great a weight?	<i>āyā in qadr bār-i-girān yak asp mī-tawānad kashīd?</i>
you go on, we are coming,	<i>shumā pesh bi-raved, ki mā [ham] mīyāyem. [dar-pai.]</i>
these things are come from Europe,	<i>az walāyat-i-farang in chīz-hā rasīda and?</i>
where shall we pass the night?	<i>{ mā kujā shab ba sar bi- [kunem]? [guzārem; guzrānem.] }</i>
we have no time to play at present,	<i>{ ilhāl mā-rā furṣat-i-bāzīnīst. ilhāl mā furṣat-i-bāzī na dārem. }</i>

Exercise.—One day an ox was grazing in a field in which several young frogs were playing. By chance one of the young frogs was crushed under the foot of the ox, and died. The other frogs having seen this, went home, and having told their mother what had occurred, they then said, "O mother, we never before saw so large an animal." On hearing this, the old frog, having distended her belly very much, said, "Is he as large as this?" The young ones replied, "Assuredly, he is much larger than that." She then, having distended herself twice as much, said, "Is he so large?" They answered, "O mother, he is a thousand times larger." The old frog, however, through pride, continued to distend her body more and more, till at last her skin burst, and she died.

LESSON 37.

he has scalded his foot,	<i>o pā, e khud-rā ba āb-i- [garm] sozānīda ast. [dāgh; josh.]</i>
--------------------------	--

all these knives are rusty,	{ hama in kârd zang [âlûda]
	and. [girifta.]
these children are screaming all day,	in bachchagân hama rûz
	[shor o ghul] mî-kunand.
	[ghaughâ.]
we were seeking for this all day,	mâ tamâm rûz barâ,e in
have you sealed your letter?	just o jû dâstem.
	âyâ khatt-i-khud-râ muhr
	[karda ed] ? [zada ed.]
our house is shaded with trees,	khâna,e mâ dar zer-i-sâya,e
it is raining, give us shelter,	dirakht-hâ ast.
	aknûn bârân mî-bârad, mârê
	panâhe bi-dih.
go forward there, and stand still,	ân jâ pesh bi-rau o ba
bring out these things from the pâlkî,	khâmoshî biyist.
speaking loud, then I shall hear you,	az'amârî,e rawân in chîz-hâ
what do you call that in Persian?	biyâr.
	ba âwâz-i-buland bi-go ki
	bi-shinavam.
	ân chîz-râ dar zabân-i-fârsî
	chî mî-goyed ?

Exercise.—From the house of a certain person, a bag of rupees was stolen. The owner of the money gave information to the judge of that city. The judge immediately called before him all the people of the house ; but after much investigation he was unable to detect the thief. At last he said to them, " This night I will give each of you a stick one cubit in length, and it will so happen that the stick of him who is the thief will become one inch longer than those of the rest." Having thus spoken, the judge gave each a stick, and dismissed them. During the night, the thief being afraid, said to himself, " If I cut off one inch from my stick, in the morning it will be of the same length with the rest." Thus, having considered, he cut off an inch from his stick, and next

day attended, along with the others. The judge, having looked at the sticks, thus discovered the thief.

LESSON 38.

set up something as a shelter
from the sunshine,

he agreed with me this
time,

you exercise yourself in
writing and reading,

on hearing this news they
were much frightened,

how much indigo will this
chest contain?

they are all offended with
one another,

*barā, e tābīsh-i-āftāb panūhe
bar ār.*

*o īn waqt ba-man muwāfik
āmad.*

*o īn waqt ba rā, e man
[muwāfik] shud. [mutta-
fik.]*

*dar nawishtan o khwāndan
khud-rā mashāk bi-sāz.*

*az shunīdan-i-īn-khabar
eshān tarsīdand.*

¹ *az shunīdan-i-īn-khabar
[dar hālat-i-pareshānī ām-
adand]. [dar hālat-i-iẓti-
rāb āmadand; dahshat
wa pareshānī bar oshān
mustaulī shud, or istilā
yāft.]*

*dar īn sandūk chi kadr nīl
khwāhad ganjīd?*

*dar īn sandūk chi kadr nīl
khwāhad āmad?*

*īn sandūk chi kadr nīl
khwāhad girift.*

*hama az yak digar [khafa]
shuda and. [shakar
ranj.]*

¹ to vex, *pareshān kardan*.

tell the coachman not to drive so quick,	<i>kāliskabān-rā bi-go ki chandān [zūā] na rānad. [tez or tund.]</i>
we have escaped from the hands of the enemy,	<i>{ mā bamakr o fareb az dast-i-dushman [rihā shudaem]. [rihā, i yāfta em ; jān ba salāmat burda em.]</i>
the whole city has been flooded,	<i>{ mā az dast-i-dushman ba hīla <u>khalās</u> shuda em. tamām shahr [<u>ghark</u>] shuda ast. [<u>gharik</u> ; daryā burd.]</i>
put these two trays together,	<i>in har dū kāb-rā ba ham bi-guzār.</i>
with this our joy will be increased,	<i>¹ badīn <u>khus̄hī</u>, e mā ziyāda <u>khwāhad</u> shud.</i>

Exercise.—A certain person having a pain in the stomach went to a physician, and said, "For God's sake, doctor, give me some physic, otherwise I die from a pain in the stomach." The doctor asked him what he had eaten that day. The man said, "Merely a piece of burnt bread." On hearing this, the doctor said, "Let me look at your eyes." Then, having called one of his servants, he said, "Bring me the medicine for the eyes." The sick man, on hearing this, screamed out, "O doctor, is this a time for your joking? I am dying from a pain in the stomach, and you talk of medicine for the eyes. What connexion is there between medicine for the eyes and a pain in the stomach?" The doctor replied, "I wish, in the first place, to make your eyes sound, for it is evident that you are unable to distinguish between black and white, otherwise you would never have eaten burnt bread."

¹ joy, *shādmānī*; *farah*; *khurramī*; *farab*; *mubāsāfat*; *imbisāt*; *nishāt*.

LESSON 39.

we have much reduced our expenditure,	<i>mā kharch-i-khud-rā bisiyār takhfīf karda em.</i>
this money must be sent back to him,	<i>in pūl ba o zarūr wūpas bāyad kard.</i>
the commander-in-chief has pardoned a soldier,	<i>sipāh-sālār az takšīr-i-sipāhī, e dar guzāšta ast.</i>
	<i>sipāh-sālār sipāhī, e-rā mu'āf karda ast.</i>
rule your paper, then write,	<i>kāghaz - i - khud-rā awwal [mistār bi-kun] pas binawīs. [khatt bi-kash.]</i>
all the people have died with hunger,	<i>hama mardumān az [gursin-agī murda] and. [jū' ba jān āmada.]</i>
they have fallen one upon another,	<i>eshān [dar-ham] uftāda and. [bar yak dīgar.]</i>
splice these two ropes together,	<i>in har dū rassan-rā bā-ham dīgar bi-paiwand.</i>
they live in great affliction, or through much toil,	<i>ba miḥnat-o-mashakkat-i-bisiyār eshān guzrān mī-kunand.</i>
he has built a house on the bank of the Euphrates,	<i>ba lab - i - daryā, e farāt, 'imārate ta'mīr karda ast.</i>
he drove the chariot two parsang, when one of the wheels broke,	<i>b'ad az rāndan-i-dū parsang, yake az pāyahā, e kāliska [shikast]. [bar āmad.]</i>

Exercise.—Two women were quarrelling with one another about a child, and neither of them had any witness. Having gone before the judge, the one continued saying, "The child is mine;" and the other also was saying, "The child is mine, O your worship, give me justice." The judge, being helpless, sent for the executioner, and said to him, "Of this child make two

pieces, and give one to each of these women." On hearing the order of the judge, the executioner drew the sword, and was about to cut the child in two. During this, one of the women stood still, and said nothing, but the other woman, weeping aloud, said, "O sir, do not kill my child; if such is justice, I give up my claim. For God's sake give her the child." On hearing this, the judge became convinced that this indeed is the real mother. To her he gave up the child; and to the other woman having given punishment, he ordered his people to expel her from the country.

LESSON 40.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| why should we run away,
there is no danger there? | { | <i>ān jā khaṭra hech nīst, pas
chirā mā bi-gurezem?</i> |
| he has abandoned his late
friends, | | <i>o dostān-i-kaḏīm-i-khud-rā
guzāšta ast.
muṣāhibat-i-dostān-i-sābika-
rā ba dīl-i-khud inkār
karda ast.
az yārān-i-sābika suhbat kaṭa'
karda ast.</i> |
| they went to Europe six
months ago, | { | <i>pesh az īn shish māh eshān
ba mulk-i-farang raftand.
az shunīdan-i-īn sukhānhā,
[bunyād]-i-khanda nihā-
dand. [binā.]</i> |
| on hearing a statement of
this sort, they began to
laugh, | | <i>b'ad az shunīdan-i-īn chunīn
sukhānhā eshān khandi-
dan [giriftand]. [aghāz
kardand; aghāz nihād-
and; shurū' kardand.]</i> |
| gardener, sow the seed of
this flower in the garden, | { | <i>ai bāghbān dar bāgh
[tukhm]-i-īn gult
[bāzr; bāzr.]</i> |

he has taught us with great labour,	<i>o mā-rā ba miḥnat-i-bisiyār [āmoḵhta] ast. [dars dāda.]</i>
by the grace of God we have found repose,	<i>mā az faẓl-i-<u>khudā</u> ārām yāfta em.</i>
it is very cloudy, perhaps it will rain much,	<i>{ imrūz bisiyār [ṣahābī] ast, shāyad bisiyār bārān <u>khvāhad</u> bārīd. [abr muḥīt, or abr muḥīt-i-āsmān.]</i>
he has amassed much wealth and property,	<i>o bisiyār daulat o māl jama' karda ast.</i>
in this house there is a hall and three rooms,	<i>dar īn <u>khāna</u> yak dālān o si ḥujra and.</i>
how long is it since you received this news?	<i>{ chand waqt ast ki īn <u>akhbār</u> ba shumā rasīda ast? b'ad az ān ki īn <u>akhbār</u> girifted, chand waqt guz-ashta ast?</i>

Exercise.—A fox having seen a crow sitting on the branch of a tree, with a fine piece of cheese in his mouth, began to think in her own heart, "How shall I get this delicious morsel into my own possession?" She then said aloud, "O Master Crow, I am quite delighted to see you this morning : your elegant figure and black feathers have entirely fascinated my heart. Will you sing to me one of your charming songs, so that the pleasure of my ears may be like that of my eyes?" On hearing this flattery, that foolish crow opened his mouth that he might show his skill in music. As soon as he opened his mouth to sing, the piece of cheese fell upon the ground. The fox immediately seized it, and walked away, saying, "My dear friend, your voice is a little out of tune to-day : pray remain silent till I have gone some distance. In the mean time, receive this advice of mine—Never pay any attention to the words of those who flatter you."

LESSON 41.

they live with their parents, *eshān bā wālīdāin-i-khud*
mī-mānand.

we have taken a walk on { *ba lab-i-daryā mā [gashta]*
the bank of the river, { *em. [gardīda.]*
¹ *ba sāhil-i-daryā mā [sair]*
karda em. [tamāsha.]

for how much will you sell { *ba [sāhib]-i-man bā chānd*
(this) to my master ? { *kīmat īn rā khvāhed fa-*
rokht ? ² *[walī n'imat ;*
murabbi ; khudāwand-i-
n'imat.]

is there anything to be had { *yā hech chīz barā,e khur-*
there for eating and { *dan o naushūdan hāsil mī-*
drinking ? { *āyad ?*

{ *āyā hech chīz barā,e khurdan*
o naushūdan [*muṣassar*
mī-shavad] ? [*ba-ham mī-*
rasūd ; dast yāb mī-sha-
vad.]

are you at all aware where { *hech m'alūmat ast ki hama*
they are gone ? { *kujā rafta and ?*

remain here until we return, { *hamīn jā [bi-mān] tā ki mā*
bāz bi-gardem. [bāsh.]

the knife fell from my hand { *kārd az dast-i-man [dar]*
into the river, { *daryā uftād. [ba.]*

¹ to walk to see anything, *barā,e sair raftan.*

to walk, or travel, for amusement, *sair kardan.*

² heir apparent, *walī,e 'ahd.*

in speaking Persian, our general fault is in not pronouncing each individual letter fully, *dar sukhān guftan-i-zabān-i-fārsī kušūr-i-mā in as ki mā ḥasbu-l-ma'mūl har lafẓ ba tafrik talaffuz na mi-kunem.*

a man who cannot speak the language of the people among whom he sojourns may sometimes be in danger of starving, ¹ *shakhṣe ki dar diyāre sukūnat pazīr shuda bāshad wa zabān-i-ahliyān-i-ān mulk na dānad, pas tarsast ki shāyad az [gursinagi] khvāhad murd [be āzuka.]*

he tells you to speak to him in his own language, *o mī-goyad ki dar zabān-i-man bi-go.*

Exercise.—A certain washerman had an ass, which he used to let go in a garden for the purpose of grazing. The people of the garden used to beat the ass, and drive him away from thence. One day, the washerman fastened around him a tiger's skin, and said, "At the time of night go you into the garden to graze, and do not make any noise." Even so, every night the ass in the tiger's skin used to go into the garden. Whenever the people saw him by night, they used to think for certain that this was a tiger. One night the gardener himself saw him, and from fear he went up into a tree. In the mean time, another ass which was in that neighbourhood

¹ do you live there? *shumā ān jā sukūnat pazīr hasted?*

he lives there, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ān jā o sukūnat pazīr ast.} \\ \text{ān jā o maskan dārad.} \\ \text{ān jā maskan-i-o ast.} \end{array} \right.$

I like this book, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in kitāb marā pazīr ast.} \\ \text{in kitāb marā maṭlūb ast.} \\ \text{in kitāb marā marghūb ast.} \\ \text{in kitāb-rā pasand dāram.} \end{array} \right.$

made a noise, and the ass of the washerman, on hearing that, also raised his voice, and began to bray in the manner of all asses. The gardener, on hearing his noise, discovered what he was. He came down from the tree, and having thoroughly beaten the ass, he drove him out of the garden. Hence, on this subject the wise men have said, "For asses silence is best."

A LIST OF USEFUL WORDS.

an axe,	<i>tabar.</i>
baker,	<i>khabbāz</i> ; <i>nān paz</i> ; <i>nān bā.</i>
button,	<i>tukma</i> ; <i>dukma</i> ; <i>gīra.</i>
bald,	<i>kal</i> ; <i>dāgh sar</i> ; <i>dāgh-sar.</i>
bath,	<i>hammām.</i>
basin,	(metallic) <i>ṭasht</i> ; <i>lagan aṭṭāba</i> ; (baked clay) <i>kāsa.</i>
”	(holder) <i>ṭasht dār.</i>
bed furniture,	<i>rakht-i-khwāb.</i>
bedstead,	<i>khwāb-gāh</i> ; <i>chahār pa.e.</i>
bed,	<i>bistar.</i>
blanket,	<i>chādar-i-pashmīna.</i>
basket,	(wicker) <i>sapad</i> ; (grass) <i>gīra.</i>
bracelet,	<i>dastīna</i> ; <i>dastwāna</i> ; <i>'alankū dast</i> ; <i>mi'ṣad.</i>
bottle,	(glass) <i>shīsha</i> ; (jug) <i>kūza</i> ; (earthen- ware) <i>ṣurāhī.</i>
broom,	<i>miknasat</i> ; <i>jārūb</i> ; <i>jā-rū</i> ; <i>ruftan-rūb.</i>
bellows,	<i>minfākḥ</i> ; <i>tannūr-tab.</i>
butcher,	<i>kaṣṣāb.</i>
bundle,	<i>basta</i> ; <i>dasta.</i>
bag (leathern),	<i>ambān</i> or <i>ambāna</i> ; (carpet) <i>khurjīn.</i>
canvas,	<i>palās.</i>
coat,	<i>ḡabā</i> ; <i>durrā'at.</i>
coat (great),	<i>farghūl</i> ; <i>labāda.</i>
china-ware,	<i>kāsa-chīnī.</i>
cup,	<i>finjān</i> ; <i>piyāla</i> ; <i>ṭas</i> ; <i>jām</i> ; (goblet) <i>kadaḥ.</i>
chair,	<i>kursī.</i>
chair bench,	<i>sandalī</i> ; (bench) <i>sandal.</i>
counterpane,	<i>liḥāf.</i>
curk,	<i>disām</i> ; <i>sadād-i-aghār.</i>
curk (screw),	<i>pech.</i>
carpet,	<i>farsh</i> ; <i>gilīm</i> ; <i>bisāṭ</i> ; (prayer) <i>siy-</i> <i>jāda</i> ; (decapitation) <i>naṭ'.</i>

clothes,	<i>pārcha; libās; poshāk; jāma; kiswat;</i> (patched) <i>khirka; dalk; jāma, e</i> <i>zhanda; dalk-i-murakka; (honour)</i> <i>khil'at; (religious) iḥrām.</i>
cord,	<i>rismān.</i>
candle,	<i>shama'; kandīl.</i>
"	(wax) <i>shama', e mūmī.</i>
chandler,	<i>shama' sūz.</i>
candlestick,	<i>shama' dān.</i>
cloth,	<i>pārcha; tāka; (broad) māhūt;</i> (striped) <i>burd; (brocade) dībak;</i> (damask) <i>dībū; (dimity) damiyāz;</i> (thick) <i>jāma, e hanguft.</i>
cooking-pot,	{ <i>deg; zarf-i-pukhtan (sing.)</i> <i>zurūf-i-pukhtan (plur.)</i>
cook,	<i>ashpaz; ṭabbākh.</i>
crumb,	<i>reza, e nān.</i>
chapter (of a book),	<i>bāb; fasl.</i>
corn,	<i>ghalla.</i>
cotton,	<i>pumba.</i>
compliments,	<i>salām; du'ā o salām.</i>
cupboard,	<i>paimāna-gāh; ganjina; ṭāk-i-pai-</i> <i>māna.</i>
door,	<i>dar; darwāza; bāb.</i>
ewer,	<i>ibrik.</i>
engraver,	<i>kalam-kār; hakkāk.</i>
envelope,	<i>lifāfa.</i>
furniture,	<i>sāmān-i-khānagi; khānumān; khān-</i> <i>mān; rakht-i-khāna.</i>
fan,	<i>bād-zan; bād-kash; mirwāḥa.</i>
fire-works,	<i>naft-andāzī; ātash bāzī.</i>
fire wood,	<i>hezum; hima.</i>
fire,	<i>ātash; nā, irat; (flame) zabāna;</i> (spark) <i>akhgar; sharār; ātash-</i> <i>pāra; ghuncha, e arghawan.</i>
gutter,	<i>badar-rav; nāv-dān.</i>
glass-ware,	<i>ūb-gūn.</i>

jib.

mirzāb;

na.

kalam;

hāhīn;

hazz;
zshkh

grocer,	<i>baḳḳāl.</i>
gum,	<i>samagh</i> ; <i>samagh-i-'arabī.</i>
glove,	<i>dast tāba</i> ; <i>dast afrāz</i> ; <i>dastāna</i> ; <i>dastposh.</i>
house,	{ (master of) <i>kat-khudā</i> ; <i>kad-khudā</i> ; <i>ṣāhib-i-buḳa'.</i>
„	(hold) <i>khāndān</i> ; (establishment) <i>lawūḥik-i-khāna.</i>
host,	<i>mezbān</i> ; <i>ṣāhib-i-da'wat.</i>
hospitality,	<i>mihmānī.</i>
hat,	<i>kulāh.</i>
hammer,	<i>chākūj</i> ; <i>chakush</i> ; <i>mitraḳat.</i>
hand-saw,	<i>dast-ar.</i>
hand-mill,	<i>dast ās.</i>
hotel, inn,	<i>sarā,e</i> ; <i>khān</i> ; <i>wurūd-gāh</i> ; <i>farod-</i> <i>gāh</i> ; <i>ribāṭ.</i>
kitchen,	<i>maṭbakh.</i>
knife,	(clasp) <i>chākū</i> ; (table) <i>kārd.</i>
„	(pen) <i>qalam tarāsh.</i>
key,	<i>kalīd</i> ; <i>miftāḥ.</i>
light,	<i>roshanī</i> ; <i>nūr.</i>
leaf,	(of a book) <i>warāḳ.</i>
„	(of a tree) <i>barg.</i>
letter (of condol- ence),	<i>ta'ziyat nāma.</i>
lock,	<i>kufl.</i>
„	(pad) <i>kufl-i-rūmī.</i>
„	(intricate) <i>kufl-i-waswās.</i>
match,	<i>kibrīt.</i>
mat,	<i>boriyā</i> ; <i>ḥaṣīr.</i>
mirror,	<i>ā,īna</i> ; <i>āb-gīna</i> ; <i>sajanjal.</i>
nail,	<i>mekh</i> ; <i>mismār.</i>
needle,	<i>sūzan.</i>
naphtha,	<i>naft.</i>
napkin,	<i>dastmālcha</i> ; <i>dast-khwān.</i>
oven,	<i>tannūr</i> ; (stove) <i>tūn</i> ; <i>manḳal</i> ; <i>ātaḥ-tāb.</i>

pocket,	<i>jīb</i> ; within the pocket, <i>tū, e jīb</i> .
potsherd,	<i>khazaf-reza</i> .
pot (flower),	{ <i>khazaf</i> ; <i>sifālīn</i> .
earthen vessel,	
potter,	<i>khazafī</i> ; <i>sifāl-gar</i> ; <i>gil-gar</i> .
pincers,	<i>minkāsh</i> .
pitcher,	<i>sabū</i> ; <i>khum</i> .
portico,	{ <i>dihlīz-i-khāna</i> .
pipe,	
	<i>pesh-gāh</i> .
	(water) <i>āb-rah</i> ; <i>mīzāb</i> ; <i>mirzāb</i> ;
	(tube) <i>lūla</i> .
pantry,	<i>rikāb-khāna</i> ; <i>tasht-dār khāna</i> .
pin,	<i>sanjāk</i> .
a porter,	<i>hāmīl</i> ; <i>hāmmāl</i> .
paste,	<i>sirīsh</i> .
pencil,	<i>kalam-i-surb</i> ; <i>siyāhī-dār kalam</i> ;
	<i>kalam-i-siyāhī-dār</i> .
papa,	<i>pāpā</i> .
pope,	<i>rīm pāpā</i> .
razor,	<i>ustura</i> .
stick (walking),	<i>chūb-i-dastī</i> .
staff,	<i>asā</i> .
scissors,	<i>mīkrāz</i> .
saucer,	<i>nalbakī</i> ; <i>ṭabaqcha</i> ; <i>tishtarī</i> .
shirt,	<i>pairāhan</i> ; <i>kamīsh</i> .
scale,	<i>mīzān</i> ; <i>tarāzū</i> ; (beam) <i>shāhīn</i> ;
	(pan) <i>kafa</i> .
sheet,	<i>chādar</i> .
screen,	<i>parda</i> .
shade,	<i>fānūs</i> .
sash,	<i>kamar-band</i> ; <i>miyān-band</i> .
shawl,	<i>shāl</i> .
skirt (of dress),	<i>dāman</i> .
satin,	<i>aṭlas</i> .
silk,	<i>āb-resham</i> ; <i>āb-reshīm</i> ; <i>harīr</i> ; <i>khazz</i> ;
	(painted) <i>parniyān</i> ; (stuff) <i>nasīkh</i> .
sock,	<i>jurāb</i> ; <i>pā-tūba</i> .

signature,	<i>dast-khatt ; sahīh.</i>
ack,	<i>juwāl ; juwālif.</i>
scribe,	<i>kātib ; nawīsanda ; muḥarrir.</i>
deal,	<i>muhr.</i>
late,	<i>lauh.</i>
spring (of water),	<i>āb-khez ; chashma.</i>
crew (turn),	<i>pech-kash.</i>
owel,	<i>dast-māl ; badan-i-khushk kun.</i>
urban,	<i>aastar ; amama.</i>
rousers,	<i>shalwār ; pā,e jāma ; zer-jāma.</i>
title (of a book),	<i>ism-i-kitāb.</i>
ape,	<i>nakh ; fīt.</i>
avern,	<i>mai-kada ; khum-khāna ; kharābat.</i>
able (cloth),	<i>sufra.</i>
ray,	<i>khwān ; khwāncha.</i>
„	(cover) <i>khwān-posh.</i>
threshold,	<i>āstāna.</i>
hread,	<i>rishta.</i>
umbler,	<i>istikān.</i>
ools,	<i>auzār ; dast afrāz.</i>
ongs,	<i>dast-pānāh ; ambūr.</i>
ailor,	<i>khayāt.</i>
elvet,	<i>makhmal.</i>
essel,	<i>zarf, (plur.) zurūf.</i>
vindow,	<i>ghurfa ; darīcha.</i>
ool,	<i>pashm.</i>
vard-robe,	<i>pesh-pā.</i>
vheat,	<i>gandum ; (stalks), darakhṭ-i-gan-</i> <i>dum.</i>
vasherman,	<i>gāzur.</i>
o arrange,	<i>bar chīdan.</i>
o bathe,	<i>ghusl kardan.</i>
„	(another) <i>ghusl dādan.</i>
o knock at the door,	<i>dar zadan ; halka,e dar zadan.</i>
o light a candle,	<i>shama'-rā āfrokhṭan ; shama'-rā</i> <i>roshan dādan.</i>
o make the bed,	<i>bistār gustardan.</i>

to put on one's clothes,	<i>poshāk poshīdan; libās dar bar kardān; libās zadan; jāma dar sarw bar kardan.</i>
to sew,	<i>do<u>k</u>htan, (root) doz; (to hem) sa<u>j</u>āf kardan.</i>
to stitch,	<i>ā<u>k</u>hīdan, (root) a<u>k</u>hīn; (to pipe) sa<u>h</u>īj kardan.</i>
to spread the table-cloth,	<i>sufra guzāshtan; or, sufra gustardān.</i>
to spin,	<i>rishtan, (root) rīs.</i>
to thread a needle,	<i>rishta ba sūzan and ā<u>k</u>htan; sūzan-rā na<u>k</u>h kardan.</i>
to thread pearls,	<i>{ durr suftan.</i>
to thread rubies,	<i>{ durr munsalik kardan.</i>
to extinguish a fire,	<i>lāl munsalik kardan.</i>
to take fire,	<i>ātash nishāndan.</i>
to set fire (to a house),	<i>ātash giriftan.</i> <i><u>kh</u>āna-rā ātash zadan.</i>

CONVERSATIONAL TERMS.

Good night!	<i>masā,u-l-khair!</i>
Peace be on you!	<i>salām 'alaikum!</i>
Good morning!	<i>ṣabāhu-l-khair!</i>
Praised be God!	<i>al ḥamdu-li-llāh!</i>
And on you be peace and the blessing of God!	{ <i>o 'alaikummu-s-salām o</i> <i>rahmatu-l-lāh!</i>
God bless you!	<i>khudā ḥāfiḡ-i-shumā!</i>
God be with you!	<i>khudā ḥamrāh-i-shumā!</i>
On whom be the peace of God!	<i>rahmatu-l-lāhi 'alaihi!</i>
Blessing on him!	<i>'alaihi-s-salām!</i>
May it be well!	<i>khair bāshad!</i>
No, by God!	<i>lā wa-l-lāh!</i>
With heart and soul,	{ <i>ba jān o dīl.</i> <i>ba sar o chashm.</i> <i>ba chashm.</i> <i>ba jān o minnat.</i>
The great and glorious God,	<i>khudā,e 'azza wa jalla.</i>
¹ In the name of God the merciful and compassion- ate!	<i>bismi-l-lāhi-r-rahmani-r- rahīm!</i>
¹ To God be praise and glory!	<i>li-l-lāhi-l-ḥamdu wa-l-min- natu!</i>
¹ There is no power, nor virtue, but in God,	<i>lā ḥawla wa lā kūwata illā bi-l-lāhi.</i>

¹These expressions are in common use. As they are at once common and peculiar they are given in character.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
لِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ وَالْمِنَّةُ
لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

The student should note :—

- (a) The use of *waṣla*.
- (b) The use of *fathā*, as a final termination, in the words *azza*, *jalla*, *ḥaula*, *kūwata*.
- (c) The use of *ḡamma*, as a final termination, in the words, *ḥamdu*, *minnatu*.
- (d) That ﷲ is pronounced as *allāḥ* ; that ﷲ *li-l-lāhi* is contracted from ﷲ, in respect to which the following remark is important :—

“ When the particle *l* is prefixed to a noun beginning with *l*, which, when definite, ought to have the article: the initial *alif* of the noun disappears, and (in order to avoid the meeting of three *l*'s) the *lāud* of the article is dispensed with, or represented by *tashdīd*.”

SECTION III.

LESSON 43.—ON BREAKFAST.

sabaḡ chihil o siwum dar nāshṭā.

- | | |
|--|---|
| get the breakfast equipage ready, | { <i>lawāzima,^e chāshṭ taiyār bi-kun.</i> |
| | { <i>sāmān wa asbāb-i-chāshṭ bi-sāz.</i> |
| toast some bread, and butter it properly, | <i>ḡadre nān ba āṭash garm bi-kun o ba <u>khūb</u> tarāḡ maska-ash bi-māl.</i> |
| does the water boil? | { <i>āyā āb ba josh mī-āyad?</i> |
| | { <i>āyā āb mī-joshad?</i> |
| give me a clean cup and saucer, | <i>finjān o nalbake sāf marā bi-dih.</i> |
| give that gentleman another cup of tea, | <i>ān sāhib-rā finjān-i-dīgar az chā bi-dih. barā,^e ān sāhib yak finjān-i-chā biyār.</i> |
| make it strong enough; and by putting in it plenty of milk and sugar you will always make it good, provided the water be actually boiling, | <i>chā-rā barābardurust bi-kun, o az andākhṭan-i-shīr-i-bisiyār o shakar hamesha <u>khūb</u> lazīz mī-shavad, ba sharṭe ki āb joshīda bāshad.</i> |
| bring the cold meat, fowl, ham, tongue, salt fish, rice, and split pease in the twinkling of an eye, | <i>gosht-i-shabīna, murgh, rān-i-<u>khūk</u>-i-namak-zada, za-bān, māhī,^e namkīn, <u>khushka</u> o dāl-i-mun-sharik ba chashm zadan biyār.</i> |
| give me a cup of coffee and a little more sugar, | <i>finjān-i-kahwa o ḡadre (andake) shakar-i-ziyāda marā bi-dih.</i> |

boil some eggs, but do not
let them get hard,

*chand dānā, e tukhm-i-
murgh-rā josh bi-dih,
magar ān-rā sakht shudan
ma dih.*

*chand dānā, e baiṣa bi-
joshān [amma nīm pukhta
bāshand] or [amma ma
guzār ki sakht shavand].*

set the egg-cups and salt-
cellar on that side, and
the tea-pot and coffee-pot
here,

*tukhm-i-murgh-dānā o na-
mak-dān ba ān ṭaraf bi-
guzār o chā-dān o kahwa-
dān ba īn ṭaraf.*

what a blockhead you are
to require repeated orders
for such things !

*chi kadam aḥmak ed ! ki
barā, e īn chunīn chīzhā
bār bār hukm mī-~~kh~~wāhed.
chi sār abla ed ! ki barā, e
īn chunīn chīzhā shumā-
rā [bār bār hukm dādan
bāyad]. [zarūrat-i-hukm-
i-mukarrar bāshad.]*

bring bread, biscuit, sweet-
meats, cake, &c.,

*nān, kulīcha, lauziyāt, nān-
i-~~kh~~ūsh, waḡhaira, biyūr.*

you know I cannot drink
tea without cream,

*shumā mī-dāned ki chā be
īmāgh na mī-tawānam
naushīd.*

the bread is very bad, and
full of sand,

*nān bisiyār bad ast, o pur
az reg.*

discharge the baker if he
ever dare to send such
bread here,

*agar nān-paz bār-i-dīgar
jur, at - i - firistādan - i -
chunīn nān bi-kunad, o-rā
ma'zul kun.¹*

¹ Or, *mura~~kh~~khāṣ bi-kun ; mau~~kh~~ bi-kun.*

the water with which this tea is made has not been boiling; it has no taste at all,

(*ābe ki az ān īn chā sākhta shuda ast barābar na joshīda[mazanamī-dihad]. [bi-l-kull maza na dārad; bad t'am ast; t'am na dārad.]*)

these eggs are not fresh; from whom have you brought them? Never bring any to the table but those that are laid at home,

īn dānāhā,e tukhm-i-murgh tāza nīstand, az ki [or kujā] āwarda ed, sīvā,e baiṣa,e-khānagī hargiz bar sufra mayār.

Exercise.—One night a *kāzī* found in a book that whoever has a small head and a long beard is a fool. The *kāzī*, having a small head and a long beard, said to himself, "I cannot increase the size of the head, but I will shorten the beard." He sought for scissars, but could not find them. Having no other course, he took half his beard in his hand, and carried the other half towards the lamp: when the hair took fire, the flames reached his hand; upon which, letting go his hold, the beard was entirely consumed, and the *kāzī* overwhelmed with shame, as it verified what was written in the book.

almond,
apple,
apricot,
beet-root,
burrage,
capers,
cherry,
citron,
cocoa-nut,
cress (water),

bādām.
seb.
zardālū.
chu ghundur; pāzhū.
puḍīna.
turushī,e kabār.
ālū-bālū.
turunj.
{ *nārijīl.*
{ *jauz-i-hindī.*
tara,e tezak.

curry,	<i>kaurma.</i>
date,	<i>khurma</i> ; (green,ripe) <i>ruṭab</i> , pl. <i>arṭāb</i> .
fig,	<i>anjir.</i>
fruit,	<i>mewa</i> ; <i>ṣamr.</i>
garlic,	<i>sīr.</i>
grape,	<i>angūr</i> ; (bunch of) <i>khūsha</i> , <i>e angūr</i> ; (small bunch) <i>tilinga</i> , <i>e angūr</i> .
herb (odoriferous)	<i>rīhān</i> , (plur.) <i>riyāhīn</i> .
kernel,	<i>maghz.</i>
leek,	<i>gandāna.</i>
lemon,	<i>līmū</i> ; (lime) <i>līmū</i> , <i>e kāghazī</i> .
mango,	<i>amba.</i>
melon,	(musk) <i>khārbūza</i> ; (water) <i>hindu-wāna.</i>
mushroom,	<i>kārch.</i>
nectarine,	<i>hulū.</i>
onion,	<i>piyāz.</i>
orange,	<i>turunj.</i>
pea,	<i>bāqilā</i> , <i>e mūsh.</i>
peach,	<i>shaft ālū.</i>
pear,	<i>nāshpatī.</i>
pepper,	(white) <i>filfil-i-abiaz</i> ; (red) <i>filfil-i-surkh</i> ; (black) <i>filfil-i-aswad.</i>
pickles,	<i>turush.</i>
plum,	<i>ālū</i> ; (mogul) <i>bālū-zard.</i>
pomegranate,	<i>anār</i> ; <i>rumān.</i>
quince,	<i>bih.</i>
shell,	<i>post-i-jauz.</i>
thyme,	<i>ipār</i> ; <i>tar khūm.</i>
walnuts,	<i>girdū</i> ; (peeled) <i>maghz - i - jauz</i> <i>girdū.</i>
an omelette,	<i>khāgīna.</i>
flour,	<i>ārd.</i>
to lay an egg,	<i>tukhm dādan</i> ; <i>tukhm nihādan.</i>
to roast,	{ <i>ba sikh kardan</i> ; <i>kabāb kardan.</i>
to fry.	{ <i>gūst kofta ba sikh nihādan.</i> <i>hirnān sālhtan</i>

to poach an egg,	<i>baiṣa gawāza kardan.</i>
to fry an egg,	<i>baiṣa nīmru kardan.</i>
raw,	<i>khām.</i>
cooked,	<i>pukhta.</i>

LESSON 44.—ON DINNER.

sabaḳ chihil o chahārum dar ta'ām.

tell the cook to have the dinner ready at three o'clock,	[<i>ash paz</i>]- <i>rā hukm bi-diḥ ki khurāk-i-shām ba waqt-i-sā'at-i-si taiyār bi-kunad.</i> [<i>ṭabbākh</i> ; <i>muṭabbikh.</i>]
sir, dinner is ready,	<i>ṣāhibā, shām taiyār ast.</i>
where is the soup and the soup-spoon?	<i>shorba o kashugh-i-shorba kujā ast?</i>
bring a hot-water plate, some bread, potatoes, greens, asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, carrots, cucumbers,	<i>bushkāb-i-āb-i-garm, kadre nān, ālū, sabza, asfarāj, karam-kalla, karam-kalla, e shugufta, shalgham, gazar, khiyār, biyār.</i>
let me have a clean plate, knife, fork, spoon, salt, mustard, vinegar, pepper, horse-radish, olive-oil, sauce, and everything of this sort,	<i>az barā, e man bushkāb-i-sāf, kārd, changal, kashugh, namak, khardil, sirka, filfil, turb-i-tez, raughan-i-zait, turshī o waghaira az in kism biyār.</i>
let me have of every sort of vegetable on the table daily, and tell me the name of each,	<i>har ruz az barā, e man bar sufra sabza, e har kism bi-guzār, o az nām-i-har chiz nishān bi-diḥ.</i>
what do you call that vegetable?	<i>ān baklat-rā chi mī-goyed?</i>

get one dressed for me every day, and tell me the name of each as I eat it, till you see I can call for everything of this sort by its proper name,

do so with everything else, as this will be a capital plan for learning and digesting this useful tongue, being at once a meal and a lesson,

bring some beef, mutton, veal, fish, fowl, and venison,

can you dress Persian dishes well?

what fruits are in season now? bring me some of each sort,

to-morrow we shall dine in the country, send everything in time,

will this meat keep so long in this weather?

now you may all depart, you have leave,

har rūz barā, e man yake bi-paz, o ba wakt-i-khurdan-i-oaznāmasknishān bi-dih tā ki ba shumā m'alūm shavad ki man nām-i-īn gūna chīz barābar giriftan mī-tawānam.

ba har chīz ham badīn taur bi-kun, zīrā ki barā, e ā-mokhtan o yād dāsh-tan-i-zabān-i-mufīd bisiyār khūb tajwīze khwāhad būd, ki hamsabak o ham tabak ast.

kadre gūsh-t-i-gāw, gūsh-t-i-gūsfand, gūsh-t-i-gūsāla, gūsh-t-i-māhī, gūsh-t-i-murgh, wa gūsh-t-i-āhū biyār.

shumā ta'am chū ahl-i-fārs ba farah-i-khūb mī-tawāned pukht?

[mausim-i-kudām mewā ast?] *kadre az har kism biyār. [īn wakt mewā, e kudām kism rasīda būshad?]*

fardā berūn-i-shahr shām khwāhem khurd, har chīz [bar wakt] bi-firist. [ba wakt.]

āyā dar īn mausim īn gosht tā ba īn kadar der tāza khwāhad mād?

ilhāl shumā bi-raved, rukhsat ast.

īn wakt shumā tashrif bi-bared, murakhkhashed.

Exercise.—A person said to his servant, "If you see two crows together early in the morning, apprize me of it, that I may also behold them, as it will be a good omen, whereby I shall pass the whole day pleasantly." In short, the servant saw two crows in one place: he informed his master; but when the latter came, he saw only one, the other having flown away. He was very angry, and began to beat the servant; at which time a friend sent him some victuals. The servant said, "O my lord! you saw only one crow, and have obtained victuals; had you seen two, you would have got a beating."

LESSON 45.—ON NAMING, TELLING, SPEAKING, &c.

sabak chihil o panj dar nāmīdan o guftān.

what is the name of this?

what do you call this thing?

what do they call that in Persian?

can you tell me where Mr. — lives?

tell me the name of this in your own language,
do not tell any one what I said to you about that book,

he would not tell me which of the two was yesterday's or to-morrow's lesson,

nām-i-īn chīz chīst?
shumā īn chīz-rā chi [mī-goyed?] [mī-nāmed.]

ān-rā dar zabān-i-fārsī chi mī-goyand?

marā mī-tawāned guft ki sāhib-i-fulān kujā manzil dārad?

dar zabān-i-khud marā az nām-i-īn chīz nishān bi-dih. az bābat-i-ān kitāb ānchi ba tū guftam ba kase ma go.

marzi, e o na būd ki bi-goyad az īn har dū sabak kudām sabak-i-dīrūza būd, yā kudām sabak-i-furdā khwāhad būd.

o ba man guftan na mī-khwāhad, ki az īn har dū kudām sabak-i-dīrūza, o kudām az fardā

our servant does not mind
what you say to him,

{ *ba ānchi shumā mī-goyed
naukar-i-shumā muta-
wajjih nīst.*

tell him he is a great rogue,
and that he is always
telling his master no end
of lies.

{ *naukar-i-shumā bar hukm-i-
shumā [mutawajjih na
mī-shavad]. [khayāl na
mī-dihad; gosh na mī-
dihad.]*

well, I will not speak to
him, as I may get angry
and beat him; but give
him his wages and dis-
miss him,

*o-rā bu-go ki tū bisiyr
aubāshī wa hamesha a
sāhib-i-khud [darogh az
hadd ziyāda mī-goyī].
[daftar-i-darogh mī-
kushā, ī.]*

what did he say when you
told him to remain till I
returned?

*bisiyār khūb, man ba o
sukhan na khwāham kard
az īn sabab ki shāyad
khashmnāk shavam, o o-rā
bi-zanam; ammā shumā
o-rā muwājib-ash bi-dihed,
o rukhsat kuned.*

he said he had business, and
could not possibly remain,

*o chi guft, wakte ki shumā
hukm dāded ki tū bāz
gashtan-i-man [injā bāsh]
or [bi-mān].*

did you ask him of what
nature the business
was?

*o guft ki marū [kār] ast, o
manna mī-tawānam mānd.
[shughle.]*

yes, I did ask; but he said
it was an affair of secrecy
which he could not
divulge,

*az o pursided ki kār-at chi
būd?*

{ *bale, man az o pursīdam,
lekin guft ki [kār-i-makh-
fī] ast, o ān-rā gāhir na
mī-tawānam kard. [su-
khan-i-parda.]*

they speak English among themselves and Persian with us,

they will know him to be a foreigner, though he speaks the Persian very grammatically,

could I speak the Persian I would with pleasure; but, alas, I cannot join two sentences together in that tongue,

you will be able to speak it in a few months, and you ought to practise speaking it with every one who is able to tell you how to speak it well,

how much I regret not to be able to understand what they say,

I take the liberty to inform you that nothing but practice will enable you to speak with fluency,

[*darmiyān-i-khud-i-shān*]
zabān-i-anglisī mī-goyad, o bā mā fārsī. [hā ham.]

eshān khwāhand dānist ki o [ghair mulkī,e] ast agarchi zabān-i-fārsī ba kā,ida mī-goyad. [gharību-l-waṭne.]

agar zabān-i-fārsī mī-tawānistam guft ba khūshī mī-guftam, ammā afsos! ki dar-ān zabān dū jumla bāham na mī-tawānam sākht.

dar'arṣa,e chand māh shumā barābar khwāhed tawānist guft, ammā bāyad ki bā har shakhs,e ki az shīḥat-i-kalām agāh tawānid namūd mukālima bi-kuned o istīmāl-i-mashk-i-ḥaraf zadan karda bashed.

bisiyār maghmūm am! ki ānchi eshān mī-farmāyand, ba fahm-i-māna mī-āyad. agarchi gustākhi ast, ba shumā izhār mī-kunam ki ba juz mashk dīgar chiz tawānāi,e guft-gū ba ṭarrārī na mī-bakhshad.

Exercise.—A poet went to a rich man, and bestowed great praises on him; at which the latter, being pleased, said, "I have not any money at command, but a large quantity of grain: if you come again to-morrow I will give you some." The poet went home

why he was come. He answered, "Yesterday you promised to give me some grain, and I am now come for it." The other replied, "You are an egregious fool; you delighted me with words, and I have also pleased you; why, therefore, should I give you any corn?" The poet went away ashamed.

LESSON 46.—ON VISITING, SHOPPING, &c.

sabaḡ chihil o shishum dar mulākūt kardan o kharidārī.

bring the pālki near me,

{ *nazd-i-man [pālki] biyār.*
[*takht-i-rawān.*]

take me to Mr. —'s,

marā ba khāna, e sāhib-i-fulān bi-bar.

send the footman on before
to see if the gentleman
be at home or not,

*piyāda, e-rā pesh bi-frist, ki
āyā janāb-i-mirzā ba khā-*

bring the pālki close to the
door

na tashrif dārānd yā na.
nazd-i-darwāza pālki biyār.

go as fast as you can,

ba harchi tamāmtar ba [ta'-jīl] bi-rau. [ʻujlat.]

ask if the gentleman has
gone out, and when he
will return,

*bi-purs, āyā sāhib berūn
rafta, o agar rafta and kai
bāz [khwāhand āmad].
[tashrif khwāhand ā-*
ward.]

give my compliments to
your master, and give
this note to him when he
returns,

ṣalām-i-man ba sāhib-i-khū-
dat bi-rasūn, wa waḡte
ki o bāz bi-āyānd, in
khatt ba oshān bi-dih.

you have lost the road to
Mr. —'s house; this is
not it.

{ *rūh-i-khāna, e sāhib-i-fulān*
gum karda ed; [in nist
ki mī-raved]. [in rūh
khata ast.]

ask the people in that house
to show you the way,
go to the China bazar,

az mardumān-i-ān khāna
rāh bi-purs.
ba bāzār-i-chīnī bi-rau.

- keep on this side or on that side,
 take care you do not go near that bull,
 keep clear of that dust on the road,
 let that chair go on before,
 keep behind my brother's chair,
 why do you pass any gentleman's chair in that way?
 bring the umbrella to this side,
 do not go near the carriage, put down the pālki,
 stop, I am going to this shop,
 what is the price of this book?
 I will not give so much,
 I won't give half the price you ask,
 I do not want the book, but if you sell it very cheap I may purchase it,
 I have no cash about me, but if you will follow me you will receive your money at my house,
- īn ṭaraf yā ān ṭaraf bi-gīr.*
khābar-dār ki nazd-i-ān nār gaw na ravī.
az [khāk]-i-rāh ba kinār bāsh. [gard.]
bi-guzār ki ān kursī-rā pesh bi-barand.
dar pai [or 'akab]-i-kursī, e barādar-am bāsh.
chirā ba ān ṭarah az pahlū, e kursī, e kudām ṣāhib mi-guzārī.
ba īn ṭaraf chatr biyār.
nazd-i-kāliska ma rav.
pālki pā, īn bi-guzār.
istāda bāsh, ba īn dūkān mī-ravam.
kīmat-i-īn kitāb chīst?
ān kadar [chandīn] kīmat na khwāham dād.
ānchi kīmat ki shumā mī-khwāhed nisf-i-ān nīz man na khwāham dād.
marā zarūrat-i-kitāb nīst, ammā agar arzān kh wh-ed farokht, shāyad ki bi-kharam.
[nazd-i-khud-am pūl nīst,] agar shumā 'akab-i-man khwāhed āmad, ba khāna, e man khwāhed yāft. [ba khud pūl na dāram.]

bring the book with you, *kitāb ham rāh-i-khūd biyār,*
and then receive its price, *o pas kīmat-ash bi-gīr.*

Exercise.—One day a tyrannic king having gone out of the city unattended, saw a person sitting under a tree, of whom he inquired, "What is the character of the king of this country? Is he oppressive or just?" He answered, "He is a great tyrant." The king said, "Do you know me?" He answered, "No." The king rejoined, "I am the monarch of this place." The man was terrified, and asked, "Do you know who I am?" The king said he did not. He rejoined, "I am the son of such a merchant; three days in every month I lose my senses, and this is one of those three days." The king laughed, and ended the conversation.

COLOURS—*ranghā.*

ashy,	<i>khākistārī.</i>	green,	<i>sabz; akhzar.</i>
azure,	<i>āb-gūn; lājaward.</i>	red,	<i>surkh.</i>
colour,	<i>rang.</i>	rusty,	<i>zangārī.</i>
black, <i>siyāh; aswad; shūm.</i>		violet,	<i>binafsh.</i>
blue,	<i>kabūd.</i>	white,	<i>safaid; abyaz.</i>
blue, indigo,	<i>nīl.</i>	yellow,	<i>zard.</i>
brown,	<i>gandum-gūn.</i>		

LESSON 47.—ON WALKING, RIDING, &c.

¹ *sabak chihil o haftum dar sair o sawārī.*

he is gone out somewhere *az barā,e [gashtan] ba jā,e*
to walk, *rafta ast. [sair; tamāsha.]*

¹ *sabak chihil o haftum dar gashtan bar rāh o sawār shudan.*

- I shall go out also, and walk round the fort,
 in my country people walk a great deal,
 can you walk much ?
 I like walking on foot very much, and, were I not lame, I would walk out with you,
 walking in the open field when it is cool is highly beneficial to health,
 do not walk among that grass, lest you tread on a snake,
 is the horse ready ?
 put the saddle well on,
 hold the bridle till I be fairly mounted,
 take up the stirrup one hole,
- man nīz berūn khwāham raft
 o gird-i-kīlā' khwāham gasht.
 dar mulk-i-man marḡumān
 bisiyār mī-gardand.
 shumā pā-piyāda bisiyār mī-
 tawāned gasht ?
 pā-piyāda raftan bisiyār
 pasand dāram [mī-khwā-
 ham], o agar lang na
 būdam man ba ham rāh-
 i-shumā mī-gashtam.
¹waḡte ki mausim sard ast
 dar maidūngashtan barā'e
 ṭabī'at bisiyār muḡīd ast.
 darmiyān ān 'alaf-zār na
 gard [ki pāyat bar māre
 nayuftad].
 [ki pāyat bar māre na
 khurad.]
 [ki pā,e tūrā māre na
 zanad.]
 asp taiyar ast ?
 barasp zīn ba khūbī bi-band;
 asp-rā zīn ba khūbī kun.
 tā man bar zīn barābar bar
 āyam, lagām girifta bāsh.
 ligām-rā barābar bi-gīr tā
 man muḡkam sawār sha-
 vam.
 ba kadar-i-yak sūrākh-i-
 dīgar [rikāb bālā bi-
 gīr]. [sākaṭ-rā kotāh bi-
 kun.]*

see that the reins are strong
and kept in constant re-
pair,

here, you groom, hold the
horse, I must dismount
for a little,

take care, he will get out of
your hands,

see, is that ground proper
for the horse to go over,
coax him that he may not
be restive,

put a cloth over the horse's
eyes,

where is the saddle-cloth,
crupper, the bit, belly-
band, housings, &c. ?

examine the place carefully,
and see how far the water
comes up,

you must not give the horse
water now whilst he is
so very warm,

is this a quiet horse for the
road ?

does he stand fire ?

walk him about, rub him
well down, and take care,
at your peril, that he
does not catch cold,

*bi-bīn ki zamāmhā kawī and
yā na, o hamesha ānhā-rā
marammat karda bāsh.*

*ai sū, is! asp-rā bi-gīr ki
marā, barā, e andak fur-
sate pā, in shudan bāyad.*

*khābar dār ki asp az dast-i-
shumā na gurezad.*

*bi-bīn ki ān zamīn munāsib-i-
raftan-i-asp ast yā na.*

*o-rā nawāzish bi-kun, ki
khīra na shavad.*

*bar chashmhā, e asp parda
bi-guzār [or bi-band].*

*zīn-posh, dumchi, dahana, e
lagām, tang, ajlāl, wa-
ghāira kujā and ?*

*ān jā, e-rā ba khābardārī
mulāḥaza bi-kun o [m'a-
lūm bi-namā] ki āb tā
kujā mī-rasad. [muttālī
shau.]*

*asp-rā āb na bāyad dād tā
ki in chunīn garm bāshad.*

*barā, e rāh raftan in asp
ṣalīm ast, yā na ?*

*az āwāz-i-top o tufang [ram
na mī-kunad] ? [na mī-
ramad.]*

*o-rā bi-gardān, ba khūbī
mālīsh-i-o bi-kun o [kha-
bardār bāsh ki in kār, bu
zimma, e tūst] ki sarā na
gīrad. [khābar dār.]*

Exercise.—A learned man used to attend a mosque,

and preach to the people. One of the congregation wept constantly. One day the preacher said, "My words make a great impression on this man's heart, which is the reason of his crying so much." Others observed thus to the man who wept: "The learned man does not make any impression on our minds; what kind of a heart must you have to be always in tears?" He answered, "I do not weep at his discourse, but I had a favourite goat, of which I was exceedingly fond. When the goat grew old he died: now, whenever the learned man speaks and wags his chin, the goat comes to my remembrance, for he had just such a long beard."

STABLE TERMS—*dar bāb-i-[ištābal]. [ṭawīla.]*

bay,	<i>kahar ; surkh.</i>	grey,	<i>khiṅg.</i>
black,	<i>adham ; shabdez.</i>	piebald,	<i>ablak.</i>
chesnut,	<i>kumait.</i>	white,	<i>nukra.</i>
dun,	<i>kuran ; samand.</i>		

FORAGE—'alaf.

barley,	<i>jau.</i>	<i>sabza ; giyāh ; giyāh-i-</i>
bran,	<i>kāzim.</i>	<i>akhzar.</i>
corn,	<i>ghalla.</i>	grass, <i>kāh ; giyāh.</i>
gram,	<i>nakhūd.</i>	hay, straw, <i>kāh.</i>
grain,	<i>dāna.</i>	purslain, <i>giyāh-i-namnāk.</i>
greengrass (barley)	<i>khawīd ;</i>	

PARTS OF THE HORSE.

back,	<i>pusht.</i>	hoof,	<i>sum</i>
chest,	<i>sīna.</i>	leg,	<i>sūk.</i>
ear,	<i>gosh.</i>	mane,	<i>ayāl.</i>
eye,	<i>chashm.</i>	neck,	<i>gardan.</i>
forehead,	<i>peshānī.</i>	shoulder,	<i>shāna.</i>
foot,	<i>pā, e.</i>	thigh,	<i>shalwār.</i>
head,	<i>sar.</i>		

a broker,
farrier,
rider (good)
bucket,
cart,
a colt,
dung,

halter,
horse,

leather,
peg (to which to
fasten the heel
ropes),

stirrup,
shoe,
saddle cloth,
tether,
whip,

broad,
beautiful,
clean and straight,
cheap,
dear,
expansive,
elegant form,
graceful action,
hand,
open,
quiet,
quick,
slender,
tall,
taper,

(horse) *dallāl-i-asp*; *saudāgar-i-asp*.
n'al-band.

shāh sawār; *chābuk sawār*.
taghār; *dalw*.

'*arāba*; (carriage) *kāliska*.

khung; *kurra*.

(horse) *sargīn-i-asp*; (cow) *sargīn-i-gāw*.

nukhta; *pālāhang*; *pālhang*.

(trappings) *sāz-o-yarāk-i-asp*; (har-
ness) *raḥt-i-kāliska*; (cloth)
gardanī.

postīn; *charm*.

gur mekh.

rikāb; (leather) *rikāb-duwāl*; *sāḥat*.

n'al; (shoeing) *n'al-bandī*.

namad zīn; *namda*.

ṭawīla; *ṭūla*; *tasma*.

tāziyāna; to whip, *tāziyāna zadan*.

'*arīz*.

makbūl.

pāk o rāst.

arzūn.

girān.

pahan.

khūsh-shakl; *khūsh andām*.

khūsh harakat.

wajab; (half) *nīm-wajab*.

wasī.

salīm; *gharīb*; *ḥalīm*.

chālāk.

bārīk.

buland.

kalāmī.

vicious,	<i>sharīr.</i>
wide,	<i>kushāda.</i>
horse,	(pleasant-paced) <i>asp-i-shāh gām</i> ; (slow-paced) <i>asp-i-kam raw</i> ; <i>kam-rāh</i> ; (fleet-paced) <i>asp-i-bād pā, e rawān.</i>
to curry (a horse),	<i>asp tīmār kardan.</i>
to dismount,	{ <i>az asp pā, in āmadan.</i> <i>az asp pā farūd āmadan.</i>
to drive,	<i>dar kāliska nishasta asp rāndan.</i>
to graze,	<i>charīdan.</i>
to gallop,	<i>tākhtan.</i>
to goad a horse,	<i>bar asp mahmez zadan.</i>
to leap,	<i>jastan.</i>
to be lame,	<i>langīdan.</i>
to mount,	{ <i>bar asp sawār shudan.</i> <i>bar asp ba zīn bar āmadan.</i> <i>bar asp ba zīn bar nishastan.</i>
to neigh,	<i>zinūdan.</i>
to ride,	<i>sawār-i-asp būdan</i> ; <i>sawār shudan</i> ; <i>sawār raftan.</i>
to stumble,	<i>laghzīdan</i> ; (a slip) <i>laghzish.</i>
to understand	<i>asp shinākhtan.</i>
horses,	
a thorough bred	<i>asp-i-'arabī, e khālīṣ</i> [or <i>khāṣṣ</i>] ; <i>asp-i-tāzī.</i>
Arab horse,	
blood,	(good) <i>khūsh rag</i> ; <i>aṣīl</i> ; (bad) <i>bad rag</i> ; (mixed) <i>dū rag.</i>
good marks,	<i>khūsh nishān.</i>

LESSON 48.—ON SPORTING.

sabak chihil o hashtum dar bāb-i-shikār [or nakhchīr].

*is there much game in this dar īn [nawāhi] bisiyār
neighbourhood ? shikār ast ? [atrās ;
aknāf.]*

there are wild buffaloes in abundance, a few tigers, and all kinds of smaller game.

in every field there are partridges, and that swamp is full of water-fowl,

clean all the fowling-pieces well, and put up a few bullets also for the large guns,

call some of the villagers to show the usual haunts of the game,

behind that copse there are two wild buffaloes; do you fire at the one towards the left, I shall take the other,

you have hit the mark, but I have missed, how many birds have you killed?

do you think there is any game here, or any beast of prey?

when it gets cool, towards the evening, we shall go to that wood; perhaps we may see something or other,

if you can swim, bring out that duck and those two geese: the duck has dived, but will soon appear again,

*bisiyār gāmesh - i - dashtī,
chand sher o şaid az har
kism and.*

*dar har kisht kabakān and
o ān tālāb az murghābi-
yān pur ast.*

*hama tufanghū ba khūbī
şāf bi-kun o nīz barā,e
tufang hā,e-kalān chand
gulūlahā bi-guzār.*

*chand [dihkānān]-rā bi-
talab nishān dihand ki
kujā shikār mī-mānand.
[ahl-i-dih; nafrān.]*

*pas-i-ān besha dū gāmesh-i-
dashtī and, shumā ba ān
gāmesh ki ba chap ast
tufang bi-zaned, man bā
rāst.*

*shumā nishān zada ed, o man
khatā karda am.*

*chī qadar murghān [kushta]
ed? [zada.]*

*ayā, shumā mī-dāned ki īn jā
şaide ast, yā nakhchīre.*

*chūn karīb-i-wakt-i-shām
sard khwāhad shud, ba ān
besha mā khwāhem raft;
būshad ki chīze dīgar bi-
bīnem.*

*agar shumā shināmi-tawāned
kard, ān baṭ wa ān har
dū kāz bar āred; baṭ
ghoṭa khurda ast zūd ba
nazar khwāhad āmūd.*

give me some small shot and
a turnscREW; this powder
is damp,—dry it a little
in the sun,

take the people with you,
and beat all the bushes
well,

keep close there, I see a
tiger near that bush,

why do you fire in that
careless manner? you
will wound the country
people,

take a good aim, do not be
confused, but lodge the
ball in the tiger's head,
otherwise we are all dead
men,

have you brought the fish-
ing apparatus with you?
there are some good
fishing stations here,

*marā kadre sūchima bi-dih o
pech-gard; in bārūt [nam-
nākast]; o-rā darāftābbi-
guzār ki khushk bi-shavad.
[nam girifta ast] or [nam
kashīda ast] or [tar shuda
ast].*

*mardumān-rā ham rāh-i-
khud bi-gīr o besha-rā ba
khūbī bi-zan.*

*ān jā [poshīda bāsh] ki nard-
i-ān dirakht shere mī-
bīnam. [pinhān shau;
sākit bāsh.]*

*chirā ba ān chunān be kha-
barī tufang mī-zaned?
dihkānān - rā zakhmī
khwāhed kard.*

*shist-rā khūb bi-gīr, pareshān
ma bāsh, ammā dar sar-
sher gulūla bi-zan; warna
bi-dān ki hama [murdagān
khwāhem būd]. [khwāhem
murd, or mī-mīrem.]*

*lawāzima, e mākī-gīr ba
ham rāh-i- khud-i- tūn
āwarda ed; in jā barā, e
giriftan-i- mākī bisiyār
jāhā, e khūb and.*

Exercise.—A woman was walking, and a man looked at her, and followed her. The woman said, "Why do you follow me?" He answered, "Because I have fallen in love with you." The woman said, "Why are you in love with me? my sister is much handsomer than I am; she is coming after me; go and make love to her." The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face.

Being greatly displeased, he went again to the other woman, and said, "Why did you tell a falsehood?" The woman answered, "Neither did you speak truth; for if you are in love with me, why did you go after another woman?" The man was confounded, and went away in silence.

NAMES OF ANIMALS.

animal,	<i>jānwar</i> ; <i>jūnwār</i> ; <i>haiwān</i> .
„ flesh-eating,	<i>daranda</i> ; <i>sabā</i> (sing. <i>sabū</i>).
„ grazing,	<i>charanda</i> ; (creeping) <i>girdshanda</i> .
„ flying,	<i>paranda</i> ; <i>murg̃han</i> ; <i>ṭair</i> (plur. <i>ṭuyūr</i>).
„ stinging,	<i>gazanda</i> .
„ four-footed,	<i>chār pā</i> ; (stall-fed) <i>'alaf-k̃hur</i> .

QUADRUPEDS.

ass,	<i>darāz-gosh</i> ; <i>himār</i> ; <i>k̃har</i> ; <i>ulāgh</i> ; (wild) <i>gor</i> ; <i>gor k̃har</i> .
antelope,	<i>āhū</i> ; (deer) <i>hiran</i> ; (stag) <i>gawazn</i> .
beast,	(wild or tame) <i>bahīmat</i> (sing.); (wild) <i>bahā'im</i> (plur.); <i>wah̃sh</i> , (plur. <i>wah̃ūsh</i>); (of prey) <i>nakh-chūr</i> .
buffalo,	<i>gāmūs</i> ; <i>gāo mesh</i> .
camel,	<i>shutur</i> ; <i>ushtur</i> ; (riding) <i>buk̃htī</i> ; (hump of) <i>kahūn</i> .
calf,	<i>gūs āla</i> .
cattle,	<i>haiwānāt</i> ; <i>mawāshī</i> (plur. of <i>mā-shīya</i>).
cat,	<i>gurba</i> .
dog,	<i>sag</i> ; <i>kalb</i> ; (pup) <i>tūla</i> .
dragon,	<i>azhdahā</i> .
elephant,	<i>fīl</i> ; <i>pīl</i> ; (trunk of) <i>k̃hurṭūm</i> ; (elephant body) <i>pīl tan</i> .
fox,	<i>rūbāh</i> .

goat,	<i>buz</i> ; <i>khaṣī</i> ; <i>kurk</i> ; (kid) <i>ghala</i> .
jackal,	<i>shaghāl</i> ; <i>shaghād</i> .
hare,	<i>khar-gosh</i> .
hog,	<i>khinzīr</i> ; <i>khūk</i> ; <i>gurūz</i> ; (hedge) <i>khār-prasht</i> .
leopard,	<i>palang</i> .
lion,	<i>sher</i> ; <i>zaigham</i> ; <i>asad</i> ; <i>zarghūm</i> ; <i>hizbar</i> ; <i>sabu'</i> ; (fierce) <i>sher-i-</i> <i>zhiyān</i> ; <i>sher-i-sharza</i> .
mule,	<i>kāfir</i> ; <i>astar</i> .
mouse,	<i>mūsh</i> .
mongoose, weazel,	<i>rāsū</i> .
mole,	<i>mūsh-i-kūr</i> ; <i>mushak</i> ; (squirrel) <i>mūshak-i-parrān</i> .
monkey,	<i>būzina</i> ; <i>būzna</i> ; <i>maimūn</i> .
panther,	<i>palang</i> ; (small) <i>yūz</i> ; (tiger) <i>sher</i> .
rhinoceros,	<i>karkaddan</i> .
sheep,	<i>gūsfand</i> .
wolf,	<i>gurg</i> .

¹ BIRDS—*paranda*.

bird,	(fabulous) <i>simurgh</i> ; 'an kā ; <i>rukhkh</i> .
bat,	<i>shab-pāra</i> ; <i>shabpara</i> ; <i>shab pūr</i> .
bustard,	<i>bālwād</i> .
crow,	<i>zāgh</i> ; (raven) <i>ghurāb</i> .
cock (dunghill),	<i>khurūs</i> .
fowl,	<i>murgh</i> ; (water) <i>tītū</i> ; <i>murghābi</i> ; (young) <i>chūza</i> .
hawk,	<i>bāz</i> ; (sparrow) <i>mush-gīr</i> ; <i>bāsha</i> .

¹ wing, *bāl* ; (feather) *par*.strong of wing, *kawī bāl* ; *tez-bāl* ; *janāh-i-isti'jāt*.beak of a bird, *minkār*.to peck at (a thing), *bar chīze minkār zadan*.to expand the wings, *bāl afshāndan*.to moult, *par rekhtan*.to build a nest, *bālūdan* ; *āshiyāna kardan*.

nest (bird's),	<i>āshiyāna</i> ; <i>āshiyān</i> .
nightingale,	<i>bulbul</i> ; <i>'andalīb</i> ; <i>shab-khwān</i> .
owl,	<i>būm</i> ; <i>chughd</i> ; <i>kokan</i> ; <i>kokah</i> ; <i>ko-kanak</i> .
parrot,	<i>tūtī</i> .
pelican,	<i>raḥam</i> ; (heron) <i>māhī - khwār</i> ; (crane) <i>kalang</i> .
peacock,	<i>tō,ūs</i> .
partridge,	<i>kabk</i> ; (note of) <i>kaḥkaha</i> ; (mountain) <i>kabk-i-darī</i> .
pheasant,	<i>tazarv</i> ; <i>tadarv</i> ; (quail) <i>tīhū</i> .
pigeon,	<i>kabūtar</i> ; <i>kūkū</i> ; (green) <i>kabūtar-i-sabz rang</i> ; (ring-dove) <i>fākhṭa</i> ; <i>fākhṭa, e mutawwak</i> ; <i>mutawwaka</i> ; (tumbler) <i>kabūtar-i-mu'allakī</i> .
sparrow,	<i>kunjashk</i> ; <i>'usfūr</i> .
swallow,	<i>bāhwāh</i> ; <i>abābīn</i> .
vulture,	<i>kargas</i> ; <i>nasr</i> ; (eagle) <i>'ukāb</i> ; (falcon) <i>shāhīn</i> ; <i>shāh-bāz</i> ; (kite) <i>zaghan</i> .

INSECTS.

ant,	<i>mor</i> .
bee,	<i>zambūr-i-'asal</i> .
beetle,	<i>kushtak</i> .
cricket,	<i>shab-gīr</i> .
fly,	<i>magas</i> ; (butter-) <i>parwāna</i> ; <i>farāsh</i> ; <i>shāh-para</i> .
flea,	<i>kaik</i> ; <i>shab gaz</i> ; (tick) <i>kāna</i> ; (louse) <i>shubsh</i> .
hornet,	<i>zambūr-surkh</i> .
locust,	<i>malakh</i> ; (grasshopper) <i>malakh-i-piyāda</i> .
mosquito,	<i>pasha, e kurak</i> ; (gnat) <i>rumd</i> .

¹ sting, *nesh*.

stinger, *nesh-zan*.

striking with a sting, *nesh-zanī*.

moth,
spider,
spider's web,
wasp,

parwāna.
'ankabūt ; sher-i-magas.
khāna,e 'ankabūt ; tār-i-'ankabūt.
zambūr-i-zard ; zambūr-i-kāfir ; zam-
būra.

REPTILES AND FISHES.

alligator, crocodile,
chameleon,
frog,
lizard,
leech,
millipede,
snake,
scorpion,
tortoise,
turtle,
worm,

fish,

nahang ; sher-i-ābī.
būk alamūn ; ābū-kurraṭ.
ghūk ; zafda'.
karfash.
zalū.
jānwār-i-hazār pā,e.
mār ; (large) aḡ'a ; (python) awb.
kazh dum ; 'aḡrab.
kashtūk ; kashaf.
sang-pusht ; sipar-posh.
(silk-) kīrim-i-bādāma ; (glow-)
kīrim-i-shab tāb ; (earth) kharāṭīn.
māhī ; (torpedo) ra'ād ; (oyster)
ṣadaf ; (scales of) pulak ; (crab)
kalankhār ; kharchang ; (whale)
ḥūt ; (porpoise) khūk-i-daryā.

LESSON 49.—ON TRAVELLING.

sabak chihil o nuhum dar siyāḥat [or saiyūḥi].

how many stages is Shirāz	<i>shīrāz az īn shahr chand</i>
from this town ?	<i>manzil [ast] ? [dārad.]</i>
is your boat ready ?	<i>āyā māshūh,e shumā taiyār</i> <i>ast ?</i>
are all your people ready to	¹ <i>āyā hama mardumān-i-</i>
go a voyage to Mecca ?	<i>shumā ba safr kardan-i-</i> <i>k'aba taiyār and ?</i>
what is the hire of this boat	<i>az barā,e dū māh kirāya,e</i>
for two months ?	<i>īn kishṭī chīst ?</i>

¹ the aim of one's life, *k'aba,e jān.*

at which hour does the tide serve to go up the river to-day ?

as soon as the tide serves, let the boat be taken above the shipping to such a *ghāṭ*, where we will embark in the evening,

we must not commence, such a journey without being provided with every necessary and comfort, few of which are procurable on the way,

both to avoid expense and inconvenience, we must reduce our baggage to as small a quantity as possible,

I am not going by water, I prefer going by land,

we must have everything well packed, to guard against all accidents, which occur frequently by the carelessness of servants, independent of those common to all travellers,

come, chairman, in whose service are you, and when did you arrive in Balkh ?

imrūz ba chi sâ'at âb bālā mī-ravad ki mā ba daryā raftan mī-tawānem ?

ba mujarrad-i-munāsib shudan-i-madd māshūh bālā, jahāzhū ba fulān 'ubūr-gāh bi-gīr, ki imshab sawūr shavem.

bidūn-i-maujūd shudan-i-sāmān-i-safr o waghaira zarūriyāt in chunūn safr kardan na bāyad, zirā ki dar rāh bisiyār chīzhā kam [dastyāb] mī-shavad. [muyassar.]

az barā, e kam kharch wa parhez-i-takhfīf munāsib ast, ki dar sāmān ba har kadar ki tawānem takhfīf namāyem.

az daryā na mī-ravam, balki rāh - i - khushkī pasand dāram.

bar hama wāki'āt nigāh dāshta bāshem ki az ghafilat-i-naukarān wāki' mī-shavad [siwā, e har] wāridāte ki bar musāfirān mī-uftad mā-rā bāyad kihama asbāb-rā ba tarāh-i-khūb bi-bandem. [ilāwa, e ān hama.]

ai hammāl ! shumā naukar-i-kisted, o kai ba balkh rasided ?

how many other chairmen
are with you ?

desire the people always to
pitch the tents near water,
and, if possible, under
trees,

are they all your country-
men only, or your rela-
tions ?

what tribe of chairmen is
there here who make
more money than the
rest ?

what district is this village
in, and who is the magis-
trate of it ?

how very highly cultivated
the country is, through
which we passed to-day !

tell the proprietor of that
village to send some of
his people in the evening
to beat up the game for
us,

take care that everything is
paid for, and that no
violence be used against
the villagers,

*hammālān-i-dīgar hamrāh-
i-shumā chand nafarand ?*

*mardumān-rā bi-go ki hame-
sha nazd-i-āb, o agar mum-
kin ast zer-i-dirākhtā,
khaimahā istāda bi-kunand
[or bar pā bi-kunand].*

*eshān hama ham-watanān-i-
shumā and, yā khweshān-
i-shumā ?*

*kudām tū, ifa, e hammālān
ast ki az dīgarān ziyāda
pūl ḥāṣil mī-kunand ?*

*in diḥ dar kudām ta'alluqa
ast, o ḥukim-i-ān kist ?*

*mulke ki mā az ān imrūz guz-
āshṭa em [chi ābād ast] ?
[chi bisiyār mazārī ? maz-
rū ast.]*

*zamīndār-i-ān diḥ-rā bi-go,
ki chand mardumān-i-
khud-ash-rā ba waqt-i-
shām bi-firistad ki eshān
barā, e masā'il-rā gird
biyāwarand.*

*khābardār ki kīmat-i-har
chīz dāda shavad, o ba
dihkānān [zabar dastī]
karda na shavad. [zulm;
taẓallum.]*

Exercise.—A miser said to a friend, "I have now a thousand rupis, which I will bury out of the city, and I will not tell this secret to any one besides yourself." In short, they went out of the city together, and buried the

money under a tree. Some days after, the miser went alone to that tree, but found no signs of his money. He said to himself, "Excepting that friend, no other has taken it away; but if I question him, he will never confess." He therefore went to his house, and said, "A great deal of money is come to my hands, which I want to put in the same place; if you will come to-morrow, we will go together." The friend, by coveting this large sum, replaced the former money, and the miser the next day went there alone, and found his money. He was delighted with his own contrivance, and never again placed any confidence in friends.

COUNTRIES AND TOWNS.

Aleppo,	<i>halb.</i>
Bassora,	<i>baṣra.</i>
Bushir,	<i>būshahr; ābūshahr.</i>
Bokhara,	<i>bukhārā.</i>
Bagdad,	<i>baghdād.</i>
Balkh,	<i>balḵ.</i>
Baalbec,	<i>ba'albak.</i>
Canaan,	<i>kan'ān.</i>
Constantinople,	<i>istambūl; kustuntuniya.</i>
Damascus,	<i>dimishk.</i>
Greece,	<i>yunān, rūm.</i>
Ispahan,	{ <i>isfahān; ispahān.</i> <i>sipahān.</i>
Jerusalem,	{ <i>yarūsalam.</i> <i>luds; arshalīm.</i> <i>makdis.</i> <i>baitu-l-mukaddas.</i>
Khiva,	<i>khaiva.</i>
Kashgar,	<i>kāshghar.</i>
Khorassan,	<i>khurāsān.</i>

Mecca,	{ <i>maka, kġbla.</i>
	{ <i>k'aba.</i>
Shirāz,	<i>shġrāz.</i>
Turkey,	<i>rūmiya ; mullk-i-rūm.</i>
Yemen,	<i>yaman.</i>

SEAS AND RIVERS.

Aral,	<i>baġru-l-āral.</i>
Azov,	<i>baġru-l-abyaz.</i>
Black Sea,	<i>baġru-l-aswad.</i>
Caspian,	<i>gaug ; baġru-l-kġazar.</i>
Euphrates,	<i>farāt.</i>
Indus,	{ <i>daryā, e sind.</i>
	{ <i>abāsġn ; āb-i-hind.</i>
Nile,	<i>rūd-i-nġl.</i>
Persian Gulf,	{ <i>baġru-l-fāris.</i>
	{ <i>kġhalġ-i-fārs.</i>
Red Sea,	<i>baġru-l-aġmar.</i>
Tigris,	{ <i>dajla.</i>
	{ <i>nahru-s-salam.</i>

anchor,	<i>langar.</i>
admiral,	<i>amġru-l-baġr.</i>
abyss,	<i>lajġat ; 'ākūl.</i>
a boat,	<i>māshūh ; safġna ; zaurak ;</i> <i>(skiff) būšġ.</i>
a blow,	<i>luġma ; (of waves) talāġum.</i>
compass,	<i>kuġb numā.</i>
chart,	<i>naġsha, e baġr.</i>
cable,	<i>zanġġr-i-langar ; katāġ.</i>
captain,	<i>nā khudā ; kishġġ-ban.</i>
cabin (of a ship),	{ <i>dabūs.</i>
	{ <i>dabūsa.</i>
capstan,	<i>āhanġad.</i>
dock,	<i>ġūdġ ; sinār.</i>

drowned,	<i>maghrūk.</i>
a drowning person,	<i>gharīk.</i>
depth,	<i>umūk.</i>
ferry,	{ <i>ma'abar.</i>
	{ <i>āb-guzār.</i>
ferry-boat,	<i>kishtī, e guzāra.</i>
horizon,	<i>ufk</i> (plur. <i>āfāk</i>).
light-house,	<i>manār ; fānūs ; fanūr ; ma-</i> <i>nāra.</i>
leadsman,	<i>raimānachi, e āb.</i>
loadstone,	<i>sang-i-maknātīs ; āhan-rübā.</i>
mast of a ship,	<i>tīr-i-jahāz ; sitūn-i-jahāz.</i>
maritime,	<i>bahrī.</i>
navigation,	<i>mallāhat.</i>
oar,	<i>halīsa ;</i> (blade of) <i>pala.</i>
port (sea),	<i>kishtī gāh ; bandar.</i>
pilot,	<i>rāh numā, e jahāz.</i>
rudder,	<i>sukkān ; dumbāl - i - kishtī</i> <i>khalla.</i>
rock (in the sea),	<i>koh.</i>
rigging,	<i>auzār-i-jahāz.</i>
rower,	<i>halīsa-zan.</i>
sail,	<i>bād bān.</i>
sea,	<i>bahr ; kalzan ;</i> (snore) <i>sāhil ;</i> (gulf) <i>khalīj ;</i> (stormy) <i>bahr-i-mashauwash ; ma-</i> <i>khshūsh ; tamawwuj.</i>
salt,	<i>milh ; namak ;</i> (being) <i>malā-</i> <i>hat.</i>
sailor,	<i>mallāh.</i>
storm,	<i>tūfān.</i>
steamer,	{ <i>jahāz-i-dukhānī.</i>
	{ <i>markāb-i-ādashī.</i>
	{ <i>kishtī, e dūdī.</i>
ship,	<i>jahāz ; kishtī ;</i> (deck) <i>paṭṭ-</i> <i>i-jahāz ;</i> (sides) <i>aḡlū' - i -</i> <i>jahāz.</i>

a swimmer,	{ <i>shināwar</i> ; <i>shinār</i> .
swimming,	<i>shināb</i> .
wharf,	<i>shinā</i> .
water,	<i>furza</i> ; <i>farūd-gāh-i-jahūz</i> .
„ shallow,	<i>āb</i> .
„ deep,	<i>āb-i-tunak</i> .
„ running,	<i>āb-i-'amīk</i> .
„ still,	<i>āb-i-rawān</i> .
wave,	<i>āb-i-ghair mutaharrik</i> .
wind,	<i>mauj</i> (pl. <i>amwāj</i>).
„ stormy,	<i>bād</i> ; (cold, boisterous) <i>bād-i-sarṣar</i> .
„ fair,	<i>bād-i-tund</i> .
„ adverse,	<i>bād-i-shurṭa</i> .
„ hot,	<i>bād-i-mukhālīf</i> .
„ -vane,	<i>bād-i-samūm</i> .
whirlpool,	<i>bād-numā</i> .
north,	<i>gird-āb</i> ; <i>warṭa</i> ; <i>āb-i-gardish</i> .
south,	<i>shamāl</i> .
east,	<i>janūb</i> .
west,	<i>mashrik</i> .
north-east,	<i>maghrib</i> .
south-east,	<i>mā bain-i-shamāl o mashrik</i> .
to blow (like the	<i>mā bain-i-janūb o mashrik</i> .
wind),	<i>wazīdan</i> .
to coil a rope,	<i>rassan pechīdan</i> .
to embark,	<i>bar kishtī sawār shudan</i> .
to founder,	<i>ghark shudan</i> .
to let go the sail,	<i>bād-bān pā, īn kardan</i> .
to let go the anchor,	<i>langar kardan</i> .
to row,	<i>halīsa zadan</i> .
to swim,	<i>shinā kardan</i> .
to steer the ship,	<i>jahāz-rā gardānīdan</i> .
to set sail,	<i>bād-bān bar dāshtan</i> .
to strike (ground),	{ <i>ba zamīn chaspīdan</i> .
	{ <i>ba zamīn nishastan</i> .
	{ <i>ba koh khurdan</i> .

to fall to pieces,	<i>pāra pāra shudan.</i>
admission ticket,	<i>madkhal nāma ; sanad-i-madkhal.</i>
¹ railway ticket,	<i>kāghaz-i-rasīd-i-kirāya, efī. nafar [az rāh-i-āhanī].</i>
	<i>sanad-i-kirāya, e 'arāba, e dukhānī.</i>
theatre ticket,	<i>madkhal nāma, e [tamāsha gāh]. [maḡhar.]</i>
free pass by rail,	<i>sanad-i-mu'āfi, e kirāya, e 'arāba, e dukhānī.</i>
bank note,	<i>barāt.</i>

LESSON 50.—WITH A MUNSHĪ.

sabak panjūhum dar guft-o-gū, e mā bain shakhṣe az farang o mu'allim-i-fūrsī.

munshī sāhib, I am very glad to see you ; why have you been absent so long ?	<i>munshī ṣāhib man az dīdan i-shumā bisiyār khūsham ; chirā in kadar muddat ghair hāzir mānda ed ?</i>
Have you brought me the works of Sa'dī ?	<i>az barā, e man kulliyāt [or ash'ār]-i-sa'dī āwarda ed ?</i>

¹ For the part within brackets we may use—
az 'arāba, e [ātashī]. [dukhānī ; dūdī.]

Similarly we may say for the steamer ticket—

*az jahūz-i-ātashī.
az markāb-i-dukhānī.
az kishti, e dūdī.*

can you teach me both the Persian and Arabic languages ?

what are the best books ?

do not allow me to pronounce badly,

do not use so many hard words,

tell me a short history, or the news of the day ; for, unless we converse much together, how can I learn to speak ?

your business is to teach me the real pronunciation and practice of the language,

is this correct or not ?

pray, sir, in your opinion, is the Arabic or Persian language the more difficult ?

as to the difficulty of the Arabic there can be no doubt, but it is more necessary than the Persian ; we therefore are striving to learn it. Can you teach us ?

marā har dū zabān fārsī o 'arabīmī-tawāned āmokht?

marā [ta'lim-i-har dū zabān] mī-tawāned dād. [dar har dū zabān ta'lim.]

āyā bihtarīn-i-kitābhā kudām and ?

kudām az kitābhā bihtar ast ?

marā bad talaffuz kardan ma di.

ma guzār ki man bad talaffuz bi-kunam.

chandīn lafz hū, e mushkil ba kār nayār (or mayār).

marā kīssa, e khurd yā akhbār-i-īnrūzhā bi-go: zī-rāki agar bisiyār guft-o-gū baham na khwāhem kard, [chigūna] guftan khwāham tawānist. [chi taur.]

kār-i-shumā īn ast, ki marā barābar talaffuz o ist'imāl-i-zabān biyāmozed.

īn barābar ast, yā na ?

shāhibā dar rā, e shumā kudām mushkil-tar ast 'arabī yā fārsī ? jawāb-i-īn sū, āl bi-farmāyed.

ba nisbat-i-mushkilāt-i-zabān-i-'arab shakk nīst, magar az zabān-i-fārs zarūr-tar ast ; az īn sabab īn-rā koshish-i-āmokhtan mī-kunem. āyā marā dars dādan mī-tawāned ?

do say, in your idea, for the person who has transactions of all sorts with both the low and the high throughout Persia, of these two languages, viz. Arabic and Persian, which is the most requisite?

in regard to the mere Arabic words which occur in the language, they are not so very difficult, but the masculine and feminine, with the discrimination of pronunciation in the pure Arabic, to learn them is so arduous a task, that no one as yet hath properly acquired it, nay, never will; for perfection in science is like an enchanted bird, which, the more one tries to catch, the farther that imp flies from him,

in acquiring the Persian tongue, what is your advice? Speak candidly, that I may learn the language accordingly, and remain eternally obliged to you on that account,

shumā ba khayāl-i-khud chi mī-goyed, barā, e shakhṣe ki mu'āmalā, e har kism, ba adnā o a'lā har dū dar tamām-i-fārs, dārad kudām zabān [zarūr] ast, āyū 'arabī yā fārsī? [lāzim.]

ba nisbat-i-alfāz-i-'arabi ki darmiyān-i-zabān wāki' mī-shavand, chand-ān mushkil nīst; am-mā, az tashkīl-i-muzakkhar o mu'annas, bā ma'-i tamīz-i-talaffuz-i-khālīs 'arabī chandān sakht kār ast, ki hech kas tā in waqt ba khūbī hāsil na kardā ast; balki, kase na khwāhad kard, az in sabab ki kamāl-i-'ilm miṣāl-i-paranda, e [af-sūn sūz] ast, ki har chand kase koshish-i-akhez-i-o mī-kunad ān kadar ān kāfir az dast dūrtar mī-shavad. [mu-sahhar.]

ba nisbat-i-āmoḵtan-i-zabān-i-fārsī chi farmāish mī-dihed? ba ṣadākat bi-goyed tāki man ba munāfik-i-ān zabān bi-āmozam; o az ān sabab, az shumā [mamnūn] tā rūz-i-kiyāmat bāsham. [ihsān-mand; mashkūr.]

if you obtain an acquaintance with the inflections of words, which is to be attained from the grammar only, your progress will then soon be complete,

it is true; for we can neither apply the words properly, nor do we know the reason of their application, without the grammar,

sir, your remark is just; and I am surprised that other English gentlemen do not think the same way,

in European languages we reckon eight or nine parts of speech; in Persian you reckon only three, viz. the noun, the verb, and the particle,

agar az gardān-i-alfāz o muḥāwara shumā muttālī?
[or wākif] *khwāhed shud ki fakat az šarf o naḥw ḥāṣil mī-shavad* [‘ilmīyat-i-shumā zūd kamāl *khwāhad girift.*] [‘ilmīyat-i-shumā kāmīl *khwāhad shud.*]

rāst ast, zīrā ki mā alfāz-rā ba khūbī isti’māl kardān na mī-tawānem, o be šarf o naḥw [ṭarīk]-i-isti’māl-i-ānhā na mī-dānem. [wajh.]

šāhibā, kaul-i-shumārāst ast, o man ta’ajjub mī-kunam ki šāhibān-i-dīgar chūn [na mī-andeshand]. [*kha-yāl na mī-kunand; ba ghaur na mī-pardāzand.*]

dar zabānhā, e farang mā haft yā nuḥ kism-i-kalimāt mī-shumārem, ammā dar zabān-i-fārsī širf si kism, y’anī ism, o fi’l, o ḥarf.

Exercise.—A horseman went to a city, and hearing there were many thieves in the place, said to his groom at night, “Do you sleep, and I will keep watch, for I cannot rely on you.” The groom answered, “Alas! my lord, what words are these? I cannot consent to be asleep and my master awake.” In short, the master went to sleep, and three hours afterwards awoke, when he called out to the groom, “What are you doing?”

He answered, "I am meditating how God has spread the earth upon the water." The master said, "I am afraid lest the thieves come and you know nothing of it." He replied, "O, my lord! rest satisfied, I am on the watch." The horseman went to sleep again, and awaking at midnight, he called out, "Holloa, groom! what are you doing?" He answered, "I am considering how God has supported the sky without pillars." He replied, "I am afraid that amidst your meditations the thieves will carry away the horse." He replied, "O, my lord! I am awake; how can the thieves come?" The cavalier again went to sleep, and an hour of night remaining, he awoke, and asked the groom what he was doing. He replied, "I am considering, since the thieves have stolen the horse, whether I shall carry the saddle upon my head to-morrow, or you, sir."

LESSON 51.—WITH A PERSIAN OFFICER.

sabak panjāh o yakum dar guft-o-gū,e ba sarhange fārsī.

the recruits will go to ball practice every evening,

sipāhīyān-i-nau-rā [harshām barā,e mashk-i-nishān zadan bāyad raft]. [bā-yad ki ba kawā'id-i-gulūla andāzī bi-ravand.]

there will be an inspection of arms to-morrow morning; see that they are all very clean,

¹ *farda 'alā-s-ṣabāḥ* [mu'ā-yana,e asliḥa] *khwāḥad būd; bi-bīn ki ānhā hama durust ṣāf būshand.* [numā,esh-i-asliḥa; or mulāḥaza,e asliḥā.]

¹ *asliḥa*, plur. of *silāḥ*, military arms.

take care that the super-
numerary arms are clean-
ed every day,

*khabardār ki [asliha, e
afzūd] har rūz šāf kardā
shavand. [asliha, e ziyād;
asliha, e zā, id.]*

bring me a written report
of the company daily,

*[rūz marra ittīlā' nāma,] e
dasta, e sipāhīyān biyār.
[har rūz ittīlā' - i - na-
wishta.]*

when was this man en-
listed?

*{ kudām waqt īn sipāhī mu-
lāzim shuda būd?
nām-i-īn 'askarī kai dākhi-
i-daftar-i-lashkar shud?
chand muddat īn sipāhī
muḳarrar shuda būd?*

press the butt well to the
shoulder,
pull the trigger strong with
the middle finger,

*ba shāna mazbūt kundaḳ-i-
tufang bi-guzār.*

¹ *ba angusht - i - miyāna ka-
mān-rā mazbūt bi-kash.*

tell off the company into
three sections,

*{ dasta, e sipāhīyān - rā dar
si farīḳ bi-kun.
munkasim-i-dasta, e sipāhī-
yān-rā ba si ḳism bi-kun.*

the company will wheel in
echelon of sections,

*dasta kajī [ba šurat-i-nard
bān] khwāhad shud. [ba
mānind - i - zīna; or ba
miṣal-i-zīna.]*

at what time does the bat-
talion march to-morrow
morning?

*kudām waqt fauj-i-piyāda-
gān farda šubḥ kūch
khwāhad kard?*

how many men are for
piquet to-night?

*chand sipāhīyān imshab ba
tīlāya and?*

pray, sir, to what regiment
do you belong?

*{ sāhibā, shumā ba kudām
fauj [ta'alluḳ] dāred?
[ilāḳa; nisbat.]
sāhibā, shumā dar kudām fauj
[maṣab dāred]? [mu-
ḳarrar ed.]*

¹ *angusht-i-shahādat, fore-finger.*

is your whole regiment at present on duty here, or elsewhere?

do you know where it was first raised?

what rank do you hold, and how long have you been an officer?

what is your pay, and do you receive the whole monthly or not?

under such officers as you in our army, how many men are generally placed?

when you are stationed anywhere in the country, does the magistrate of the place where you are on duty ever make you a present of anything, or not?

pray tell me, when any of your soldiers are guilty of oppression on the country people, what steps do you take to prevent such an offence again?

dar in rūzhā in jā tamām fauj muta'aiyin ast, yā dar jā, e digar?

shumā mī-dāned, kujā dar auwal in fauj [mukarrar] shuda būd? [bār pā; jama'.]

kudām 'uhda dāred, o [az chand rūz] 'uhdadār būda ed? [az kai.]

muwājib-i-shumā chist, o mākāna tamām mī-gīred, yā na?

zer dast-i-'uhdadārān mī-ṣal-i-janāb, dar fauj-i-mā chand sipāhīyān ḥasb-u-l-m'amūl guzāshda mī-shavand?

wakte ki dar mulk ba jā, e [mukarrar] mī-shaved ḥākīm-i-mauza' chīze in'ām gāhe mī-dīhad, yā na? [muta'aiyin; ta'aiyin karda.]

mīrbānī karda bi-farmāyed ki chūn kase az sipāhīyān-i-shumā bardihkānān zulm bi-kunad o mujrim shavad, dar rafa' kardan-i-ān jurm chi [fīkr] mī-kuned? [tadbīr.]
wakte ki kase az sipāhīyān-i-shumā ba zulm kardan bar dihkānān mujrim mī-shavad, dar daf' a kardan-i-ān jurm chi mī-andeshed?

- does a soldier's continuance
on guard last from sun-
rise till nine o'clock, or
till twelve o'clock ?
*az tulū'e āftāb tā sā'at-
i-nuh-i-subh sipāhī [pās-
bānī] mī-kunad, yā tā
zuhr ? [bar maḵām-i-
pāsbānī tawakkuf.]*
- have you clearly understood
all that I have said, or
not ?
*hama suḵhanān ki man gufta
am, shumā ba khūhī fah-
mīda ed, yā na ?*
- be not in the least apprehen-
sive in answering me ;
speak whatever you please
without reserve, I will
not take it in the least
amiss,
*dar jawāb dādan ba man
hech andesha ma kuned,
harchi mī-khwāhed be lait
o la'all bi-goyed ; hargiz
bad na khwāham burd.*

Exercise.—A certain man went to a darwesh, and proposed three questions: First: "Why do they say that God is omnipresent? I do not see Him in any place; show me where He is." Second: "Why is man punished for crimes, since whatever he does proceeds from God? Man has no free will, for he cannot do anything contrary to the will of God: and if he had power, he would do everything for his own good." Third: "How can God punish Satan in hell-fire, since he is formed of that element; and what impression can fire make on itself?" The darwesh took up a large clod of earth, and struck him on the head with it. The man went to the *kāzī* and said, "I proposed three questions to such a darwesh, who flung a clod of earth at me." The *kāzī* having sent for the darwesh, asked, "Why did you throw a clod of earth at his head, instead of answering his questions?" The darwesh replied, "The clod of earth was an answer to his speech: he says he has a pain in his head; let him show the pain, then I will make God visible to him: and why does he make a complaint to you against me; whatever I did was the act of God,—I did not strike him without the will of God,—what power do I possess?"

and as he is formed of earth, how can he suffer pain from that element?" The man was confounded, and the *kūzī* highly pleased with the darwesh's answer.

LESSON 52.—MILITARY AFFAIRS—*Aḥwāl-i-jang.*

accoutrements,	<i>sāz o yarāk-i-sarbāz</i> ; (halberd) <i>ḥarba</i> .
ally,	<i>madad gār.</i>
ambassador,	<i>rasūl</i> ; <i>elchī</i> ; <i>saḥr</i> ; <i>mursal.</i>
ambush,	<i>kamīn</i> ; (ambuscade) <i>kamīngāh.</i>
arms,	<i>silāḥ</i> ; <i>silāḥ-i-jang.</i>
„	(to take off) <i>az badan silāḥ kushādan.</i>
„	(to put on) <i>bar badan silāḥ [poshīdan].</i>
	[<i>ārāstan</i> ; <i>bastan.</i>]
armed,	<i>musallah</i> ; (to be) <i>asliḥa bar badan</i>
	<i>dāshtan.</i>
armourer,	<i>āhangar</i> ; <i>silāḥ-sāz</i> ; (armoury) <i>silāḥ-</i>
	<i>khāna.</i>
army,	<i>lashkar</i> ; 'askar; <i>jaish.</i>
arrow,	<i>tir</i> ; <i>paikān.</i>
artillery,	<i>top-khāna</i> ; (battery) <i>ta'bi,at</i> ; <i>morcha.</i>
attack,	<i>ḥamla</i> ; <i>yūrish.</i>
battalion,	<i>fauj.</i>
battle,	<i>jang</i> ; <i>kār-zār.</i>
„	(axe) <i>tabar zīn.</i>
bayonet,	<i>sar nīza, e tufang.</i>
a blow,	<i>sīla</i> ; <i>laṭma</i> ; <i>silī.</i>
a bow,	<i>kamān</i> ; <i>kaus.</i>
brave,	<i>bahādur</i> ; <i>dilāwar</i> ; <i>shujā'</i> ; <i>zū-sh-</i>
	<i>shujā'at.</i>
bravery,	<i>shujā'at</i> ; <i>dilīrī.</i>
camp,	<i>khīma-gāh-i-lashkar</i> ; <i>ma'askar.</i>

cannon,	<i>top.</i>
captain,	<i>sardār-i-jamā'at</i> ; <i>ṣad-bāshī.</i>
captive,	<i>asīr</i> ; <i>giriftār-i-jang.</i>
cartouche,	<i>toshdān</i> ; <i>kif</i> ; (cartridge) <i>fīshang.</i>
clean,	<i>ṣāf</i> ; <i>be zang</i> ; <i>mujallī.</i>
coat of mail,	<i>jaushan.</i>
commandant,	<i>kila' dār</i> ; <i>mu'askir.</i>
company,	<i>jamā'at-i-ṣad laskarī.</i>
comrade,	<i>mushārik</i> ; <i>sharīk</i> ; <i>rafīk.</i>
conquered,	<i>maghlūb</i> ; <i>makhūr</i> ; <i>mafiūh</i> ; <i>musakh-</i> <i>khar</i> ; (conquering) <i>taskhīr</i> ; (con-
council of war,	queror) <i>kishwar-kushā</i> ; <i>manṣūr.</i>
court martial,	<i>mashwarat-i-jang.</i>
coward,	<i>'adālat.</i>
cowardice,	<i>nā mard</i> ; <i>buzdil</i> ; <i>kam jurat</i> ; <i>jabān.</i>
crime,	<i>nā mardī</i> ; <i>buzdilī.</i>
defeat,	<i>khaṭā</i> ; <i>takṣīr.</i>
deserter,	<i>shikast.</i>
detachment,	<i>gurezānda</i> ; <i>mafrūr</i> ; <i>manjūz.</i>
dirty,	<i>dasta,e lashkar.</i>
discipline,	<i>zang ālūda</i> ; <i>ghair mujallī</i> ; <i>palīd</i> ; <i>ghalīz.</i>
ditch,	<i>nizām</i> ; <i>zabt o rabṭ-i-lashkar</i> ; <i>inti-</i> <i>zām.</i>
drum,	<i>tarak</i> ; <i>khandak</i> ; <i>maghāra.</i>
enemy,	<i>kos</i> ; <i>ṭabl.</i>
executioner,	<i>dushman.</i>
fine,	<i>jallād.</i>
flag,	<i>jurmāna</i> ; <i>jarīma</i> ; <i>muṣādira.</i>
flank,	<i>nishān</i> ; <i>bairak</i> ; (standard) <i>rāyat.</i>
ford,	(right) <i>maimana</i> ; (left), <i>maisara</i> ;
fort,	(centre) <i>kalb</i> ; (wing) <i>janāh.</i>
	<i>ubūr-gūh</i> ; <i>pā-yāb</i> ; <i>āb-guzār.</i>
	<i>kila'</i> ; <i>hiṣn-i-ḥaṣīn</i> ; <i>hiṣn-i-matīn</i> ;
	(citadel) <i>hiṣār</i> ; (impregnable) <i>hiṣn-</i>
	<i>i-ghair madkhal</i> ; <i>hiṣn-i-mumtani'u-</i>
	<i>l-wuṣūl</i> ; <i>hiṣn-i-mi.mtani'u-d-du-</i>

	<i>khūl</i> ; (a small turret) <i>burj</i> , (plur. <i>burūj</i>) ; (trenches) <i>morchāl</i> ; <i>muḥāsir</i> ; (a refuge) <i>malāz</i> ; <i>maljā</i> ; <i>ma'kil</i> .
general,	<i>pesh-āhang</i> ; <i>pesh-rau</i> .
gladiator,	<i>silāḥ-shor</i> ; <i>shamshīr-bāz</i> ; <i>shamshīr</i> ; <i>zan</i> .
gun,	<i>tufang</i> ; <i>madfa'</i> ; (rifle) <i>tufang-i-nāb-</i> <i>dār</i> ; (barrel) <i>lūla</i> ; (hammer) <i>kāshlūk</i> ; (equipment) <i>sāz o yarāk-</i> <i>i-top</i> ; (carriage) <i>'arāba, e top</i> ; (foresight) <i>pesh bīn</i> ; (back sight) <i>pas bīn</i> ; (sight) <i>bīn-i-tufang</i> ; (shot large) <i>gūla, e top</i> ; (cock) <i>chakmāk</i> ; (bullet) <i>ghulūla</i> ; (powder) <i>bārūt</i> .
helmet (iron),	<i>tark</i> ; <i>khūd</i> ; <i>maghfār</i> .
horse and foot,	<i>sawār o piyāda</i> .
hostage,	<i>yarghamāl</i> ; <i>gīrau</i> ; <i>kafīl</i> .
hurler (quoit),	<i>charkh andāz</i> .
inspection,	<i>mulāḥaza</i> ; <i>mu'aiyana</i> ; (inspector) <i>nāẓir</i> .
interpreter,	<i>mutarajjim</i> ; <i>tarjumān</i> .
irregular,	<i>be zabt</i> ; <i>be nask</i> ; <i>be nazm</i> .
kit,	<i>chū yarāk</i> ; <i>asbāb-i-sipāhiyāna</i> .
magazine,	<i>makhzan</i> ; (powder) <i>bārūt-khāna</i> .
march,	<i>kūch</i> .
a mediator,	<i>miyānji</i> ; <i>myāndār</i> ; <i>wāsīt</i> ; <i>wasīt</i> .
mediation,	<i>myānagī</i> ; <i>tawassuṭ</i> ; <i>wasāṭat</i> .
military profes-	<i>sipāh garī</i> .
sion,	
military tactics,	<i>nazm o nask-i-'askar</i> .
mud,	<i>khilāb</i> ; <i>lā, e</i> ; <i>gil</i> .
a muster,	<i>iḥzār</i> ; (to) <i>iḥzār-i-fauj giristan</i> .
mustered,	<i>saḥf-zada</i> .
mutineer,	<i>bāghī</i> ; <i>munharif</i> ; <i>tughhiyān-afroz</i> .
mutinous,	<i>bāghī</i> ; <i>fasādi</i> .
mutiny,	<i>baghawāt</i> ; <i>fasād</i> ; <i>inhirāf</i> .

news,	<i>khabar</i> ; (doubtful) <i>afwāh</i> .
neutral,	<i>ghair-i-muta'allak</i> ; <i>musāwī</i> ; <i>be-jānib-dārī</i> .
neutrality,	<i>tasāwī</i> ; 'adm-i-jānib-dārī.
officer (military),	(commanding) 'uhdadār-i-mukhtār; (commander-in-chief) <i>amīru-n-niḡām</i> ; (general) <i>sipāh-sālār</i> ; (lieut.-gen.) <i>amīr-i-tomān</i> ; (major-gen.) <i>amīr-i-panj</i> ; (colonel) <i>sartip</i> ; (lieut.-col.) <i>sarhang</i> ; (major) <i>yahvar</i> ; (captain) <i>ṣad-bāshī</i> ; (lieut.) <i>nā'ib</i> ; (serjeant) 'uhdadār-i-khurd.
omen,	<i>shugūn</i> ; <i>fāl</i> .
parade,	<i>sān</i> ; <i>ḡawā'id</i> .
pass (mountain),	<i>darra</i> ; <i>guzar-gāh-i-koh</i> ; <i>shī'b-i-jabal</i> ; <i>ma'bar-i-koh</i> .
passport, safe	<i>kāghaz-i-amān</i> ; <i>khatt-i-rāhdārī</i> ; <i>barāt-i-salamī</i> .
conduct,	
pay,	<i>tanḡhwāh</i> ; <i>muwājib</i> ; <i>mushāhira</i> ; <i>mā-hiyāna</i> ; (arrears) <i>bakiya</i> , <i>e muwājib</i> ; (advance of) <i>peshgī</i> , <i>e tanḡhwāh</i> ; (pension) <i>idrār</i> .
peace,	<i>ṣulh</i> .
piquet,	<i>ṭilāya</i> ; (vanguard) <i>ṭālī'at</i> ; <i>mukaddama</i> .
pistol,	<i>tamāncha</i> ; (revolver) <i>mudahrīj</i> ; <i>tam-ancha</i> , <i>e shish khānadār</i> .
plunder,	<i>ghanīmat</i> ; <i>ghārat</i> ; <i>yaghmā</i> ; <i>tārāj</i> .
punishment,	<i>siyāsāt</i> ; <i>sazā</i> .
pursuit,	<i>ta'ākub</i> .
quarter,	<i>al amān</i> ; <i>amn</i> ; <i>amān</i> .
recruit,	<i>tāza-'askarī</i> .
regulations,	<i>ā'in</i> .
retreat,	(to) <i>hazīmat namūdan</i> ; <i>pas pā shudan</i> ; <i>pusht dādan</i> ; <i>pas nishastan</i> ; <i>firār kardan</i> ; <i>rū</i> , <i>e ba gurez nihādan</i> .
review,	<i>mulāḡaza</i> , <i>e ḡawā'id</i> .

a rocket,	<i>gulūla, e kīz ; tīr-charḡk.</i>
a runaway,	<i>hazīmatī.</i>
safety, security,	<i>amn ; amān.</i>
respite,	
sentence of court-	<i>fatwā.</i>
martial,	
sentinel,	<i>pās-bān ; (the guard) kashīk.</i>
shield,	<i>sipar.</i>
siege,	<i>muḥāṣara.</i>
soldier,	<i>sarbāz ; sipāhī ; 'askarī ; (horse)</i> <i>sawār ; (experienced) kār-dīda ;</i> <i>kār-āzmūda ; wāḡī'a-dīda ; (service)</i> <i>jang-āzmūda.</i>
spear,	<i>naiza ; nīza.</i>
spur,	<i>mahmez.</i>
spy,	<i>jāsūs ; (scout) ṭalāba ; (spying) ta-</i> <i>jassus.</i>
store,	<i>ambār.</i>
surrender,	<i>ṭaslīm ; (to) chīze-rā ṭaslīm kardan.</i>
surrendering,	<i>sipar andūzī.</i>
a sword,	<i>shamshīr ; (scabbard) miyān ; ḡhilāṭ.</i>
„	<i>(belt) kamarband-i-shamshīr.</i>
a tactician,	<i>nasakchi ; (tactics) 'ilm-i-ārā, ish-i-</i> <i>lashkar mansūb.</i>
tax,	<i>khirāj ; maḥsūl ; wazī'at ; kaṭī'at.</i>
terms of peace,	<i>sharā, iṭ-i-sulh.</i>
treaty,	<i>'ahd-nāma ; 'ahd o paimān nāma.</i>
„	<i>(of peace) 'uhd o paimān nāma, e ṣulh.</i>
treasure,	<i>ganj ; khizāna.</i>
tribute,	<i>khirāj.</i>
truce,	<i>muhlat ; tawakkuf-i-jang.</i>
trumpet,	<i>būk ; karnā.</i>
victory,	<i>fath ; naṣr ; zaḡfr ; (victorious) mu-</i> <i>ḡaffar.</i>
war,	<i>jang ḡarb ; muḡārabat ; razm.</i>
„	<i>(articles of) [kawā'id]-i-jang. [ā, īn.]</i>
warrior,	<i>jang jū ; zor āwar ; jang āwar</i>

	<i>mašāff āzmūda</i> ; (for religion) <i>mujāhid.</i>
wound,	<i>zakhm</i> ; <i>resh</i> ; <i>jarāhat.</i>
the wounded,	<i>zakhmīyān</i> ; <i>majruhān.</i>
wrestler,	<i>kushtī-bāz.</i>
to raise the stan- dard,	[<i>naṣb-i-rāyat</i>] <i>kardan.</i> [<i>rāyat bar</i> <i>pā.</i>]
to hit the mark,	[<i>nishāna-rā</i>] <i>zadan.</i> [<i>ba ḥadaf</i> ; <i>ba</i> <i>āmāj.</i>]
to collect an army,	<i>lashkare jama' kardan.</i>
to punish (a per- son),	[<i>kase-rā</i>] <i>siyāsat kardan</i> ; <i>siyāsat na-</i> <i>mūdan</i> ; <i>'uqūbat kardan.</i>
to pursue the enemy,	{ <i>ta'ākub-i-dushman kardan.</i> <i>darpai, e dushman</i> [<i>būdan</i>]. [<i>uftādan.</i>] <i>'akab-i-dushman giriftan.</i> <i>dar 'akab-i-dushman raftan.</i>
to pitch a tent,	{ <i>khīma istāda kardan.</i> <i>khīma zadan.</i>
to strike a tent,	{ <i>khīma bar andākhtan.</i> <i>khīma bar kandan.</i>
to stick in the mud,	{ <i>ba wahal giriftār shudan.</i> <i>dar kasha'at māndan.</i>
to proclaim (by beat of drum),	<i>manādī</i> [<i>kardan</i>]. [<i>zadan</i> ; <i>dādan.</i>]
to proclaim,	[<i>mashhūr</i>] <i>kardan.</i> [<i>tashhīr.</i>]
to consult,	<i>ba kase</i> [<i>mashwarat</i>] <i>kardan.</i> [<i>ma-</i> <i>lahat</i> ; <i>tadbīr.</i>]
to draw a sword,	<i>ākhtan</i> (root <i>ākḥ</i>).
to plunder,	<i>māl-rā ghārat kardan</i> ; <i>māl-rā ba</i> <i>yaghma</i> [<i>burdan</i>]. [<i>āwardan.</i>]
to ravage,	<i>mulk-rā</i> [<i>pā māl kardan</i>]. [<i>wairān</i> <i>sākhtan.</i>]
to besiege,	<i>jā, e-rā muḥāṣara kardan.</i>
to march,	<i>kūch kardan</i> ; (advance) <i>pesh raftan</i> ; <i>kadam peshtar guzāshtan.</i>
to attack,	<i>bar kase ḥamla kardan.</i>

to fortify,	jā,e-rā [<i>hišūr</i>] <i>kardan</i> , [<i>muḥāšir</i>]; (form square) <i>burj bastan</i> .
to fire a gun,	<i>bar kase tufang-rā khālī kardan</i> .
to wound (a person),	(<i>kase-rā</i>) <i>majrūh kardan</i> ; <i>zakḥmī kardan</i> .
to cross over a river,	{ <i>az daryā guzashtan</i> . <i>az daryā 'ubūr kardan</i> .
to advance,	(obliquely) <i>maḥrif o ghair-i-nizām pesh raftan</i> .
to arrange,	(a battery) <i>mūrcha,e top-khāna ā-rāstan</i> ; (intrenchments) [<i>morehāl</i>] <i>sākhṭan</i> . [<i>kandak</i> or <i>khandak</i>].
to blow up,	<i>ba bārūt kase-rā ba hawā [burdan]</i> . [<i>afyandan</i> ; <i>dādan</i> .]
to cock a gun,	<i>chaḡmāk-rā sar pāya āwardan</i> ; (half cock) <i>chaḡmāk-rā bar nīm pāya kashīdan</i> .
to escalate,	<i>nird-bān bar dīwār guzashtan</i> .
to flash in the pan.	[<i>tufang o chaḡmāk</i>] <i>gul kardan</i> .
to hold out to the last,	<i>tā nihāyat ḥālat-i-lūchārī dar muḥāfiẓat koshish namūdan</i> .
to impress,	<i>kase-rā ba sukhra giriftan</i> .
to stockade,	<i>jā,e dar sangur kardan</i> .
to storm,	<i>bar ḡila' yurish āwarda [musakhḡhar] namūdan [taskhīr]</i> ; <i>ḡila' az ḡamla fath kardan</i> ; (storming party) <i>kasāne ki yurish burda az rakḡna kasd-i-dākhil-i-jā,e kunand</i> .
to stand a charge,	<i>tāb-i-ḡamla,e dushman dāshtan</i> .

Exercise.—Certain Arab merchants went to a king of Persia, and exhibited some fine horses for sale. The king liked them very much, and bought them. He gave the merchants two lakhs of rūpis over and above the purchase, and told them to bring more horses from their own country as soon as possible. The merchants upon

this agreement, took their leave. One day afterwards, the king being exhilarated with wine, said to the wazir, "Make out a list of all the fools in my dominions." The wazir represented that he had already done so, and had put his majesty's name at the very head of the list. The king asked why so. He replied, "Because you gave two lakhs of rūpīs for horses to be brought by merchants, for whom no person is security, neither does any one know what part of Arabia they belong to; and this is a sign of the greatest folly." The king said, "But if the merchants should bring the horses, what is then to be done?" The wazir answered, "Sire, if they should be such fools as to bring the horses, I will insert the names of the merchants at the head of the list, and your majesty's name will in that case occupy only the second place."

LESSON 53.—WITH A HEAD SERVANT.

sabak panjāh o siwum dar guft-o-gū,e mā bain shakhse farang o darogha,e khuddām.

do you speak our language? *āyā ba zabān-i-mā sukhan mī-goyed?*

yes, sir, I can speak a little English, *bale, ṣāhib, man kadre zabān-i-inglisī mī-tawānam guft.*

I have not yet learned to speak Persian, *tā [hāl] zabān-i-fārsī guftan nayāmo^khta am. [hanoz.]*

where do you now live? *{ aknūn kujā manzil dāred? ilhāl būd o bāsh kujā [mī-kuned]? [dāred.]*

pray what is your name? *nām-i-shumā chist, o nām-i-let me know also your [mālik]-i-khud ba man master's name, bi-go. [arbāb.]*

how long have you been in
that gentleman's service?

*az chand waqt [dar naukarī, e
ān šāhib mulāzim būda
ed]? [dar (or ba) nau-
karī, e ān šāhib mashghūl
ed.]*

where is your native coun-
try, and how far may it
be hence?

*[waṭan]-i-shumā kujā ast, o
az īn jā chi qadar dūr
bāshad? [zūd - būm;
maulid.]*

do people in general go
there by land or water?

*az rāh-i-khushkī yā tari,
hama mardumān aḡsar
ān jā mī-ravand?*

what is the most important
article of trade in that
country, and what things
are produced in greatest
abundance there?

*dar ān mulk kudām jins
lā, iktar-i-tijārat ast, o
kudām chīz ba [afzūnī]
dar ān jā paida mī-sha-
vad? [kaṣrat; firāwānī;
afzā, ish.]*

are your parents alive or
not, and do you ever go
to see your relations and
friends?

¹ *wālidain-i-shumā zinda
and, yā na, o ba mulākāt
kardan - i - khvashān o
ḡarībān o dostān gāhe mī-
raved, yā na?*

do you know at what rate
copper sells in the market
here?

*āyā mī-dāned īn jā ba kn-
dām nirkh dar bāzār mī-
farokhta mī-shavad?*

¹ visiting the sick, 'ayādat kardan.

visiting one's spiritual guide, ziyārat kardan-i-murshid.

visiting one's parents,

{ kadam bos shudan-i-wāli-
dain.
kadam bosa dādan-i-wāli-
dain.
ziyārat kardan-i-wālidain.

what, cannot you even say
that one penny's worth
of copper will be the
weight or size of a penny
or not ?

*mut'ajjibam, ki shumā na
mī-tawāned guft, ki āyū
mis, ba kadar-i-yak fils,
barābar-i-wazn o andāz-
i-yak fils khwāhad būd,
yā na ?*

do you know nowadays at
what rate a quart of milk
sells in the city, and in
the country for how
much ?

*dar īn rūzhā ba chi nirkh
yak aṣār-i-shīr dar shahr
farokhta mī-shavad, o dar
dihāt ba chand ?*

you may now depart,

*{ shumā-rā rukhsat ast ?
shumā murakkkhas ed.
shumā rukhsat [bi-gīred].
[shaved.]*

Exercise.—A certain king had a wise wazir, who resigned his office, and employed himself in worshipping God. The king asked the nobles what was become of the wazir ; they answered, that having quitted his exalted station, he employed himself in serving the Deity. The king went to the wazir, and asked, “ O wazir, what offence have I committed that you quitted my service ? ” He answered, “ Sire, for five reasons have I done this : firstly, because you used to sit and I remained standing in your presence ; now, I serve God, who has commanded me to sit at the time of prayer : secondly, you ate whilst I was looking on ; now, I have found a Providence who eateth not himself, but sustains me : thirdly, you slept, whilst I watched ; now, I have a master who knows not slumber, but protects me whilst I rest : fourthly, I was always afraid, that if you should die I might experience some misfortune from enemies ; now I serve a God who is immortal, neither can enemies do me any injury : fifthly, with you I was afraid, that if I should have committed a fault, you would not have forgiven me ; but He whom I now serve is so merciful, that if I commit a hundred sins every day he pardons me.”

LESSON 54.—BETWEEN A EUROPEAN DOCTOR AND A
PERSIAN PATIENT.

*sabaḵ panjāh o chihārum dar guft-o-gū,e mā bain tabīb,e
az farang wa bīmār-i-fārsī.*

tell me what is the matter
with you, { *shumā-rā [chi] shud? [chi
'āriz.]*

how long have you been ill? { *marā bi-go, [ḥālat-i-shumā
chīst]? [chi dard dāred.]*

how did the fever attack
you at first? { *az chand bīmār būda ed?
ba awwal, ba chi šūrat tab
girifted?*

*ba awwal, ba chi šūrat tab
shumā-rā girift?*

*ba awwal, chigūna tab 'āriz
shud?*

with great coldness, shiver-
ing, pains in all my limbs,
headache, and a sensation
in my back as if one were
pouring cold water down
my backbone,

*ba bisiyār sardī, wa [larza],
wa dard-i-andām, wa
dard-i-sar wa iḥsūs-i-
pusht chunān ki kase āb-
i-sard bar šulb-i-man faro
mī-rezad. [ra'sha; irī'-
āsh; kusha'rīrat.]*

after some time a perspira-
tion broke out, which re-
lieved me much, and I
fell asleep,

*b'ad az chande 'arāḵ az
a'zā bar āmad, har ā,ina
marā bisiyār ifāka [or
shifā] bakhshīd, o dar
khwāb raftam.*

what medicine have you
taken?

*[dawā] chi kism khur-
ed? [tabb.]*

none with any regularity,

*hech [pai dar pai]
khurda am. [mutawātīr
ba ihtiyāt.]*

you must take some active
medicine,

*bāyad ki shumā dawā,e [ka-
wī] bi-khured. [muḵawwī;
pur zor; mus,hil; is,hāl.]*

I suppose you have no
appetite,

let me feel your pulse,

put out your tongue,

I suspect there is something
wrong with your liver,

let me well examine it ;
does that pain you ?

yes, that is the very spot
where the pain is most
acute,

*gumān dāram ki shumā-[rā
ishtihā nīst]. [ishtihā
na dāred.]*

*taṣawwar dāram ki shumā-
rā khwāhish-i-tā'am nīst.*

*nabz-i-khud-i-tān-rā ihsūs
kardan marā bi-dihed.*

*dast-i-khud-i-tān biyār ki
nabz-i-shumā bi-bīnam.*

zabān-i-khud berūn bi-kash.

*zabān-i-khud-rā badar bi-
[namā]. [āwar.]*

*zabān-i-khud nishān bi-dih.
rā, e man ast ki dar jigar-*

i-shumā chīze bīmārī ast.

*gumān kunam ki [dar jigar-
i-shumā chīze 'aib ast].*

*[shumā - rā marz-i-jigar
('ariz shuda ast) (ast).]*

*ba khūbī ān-rā dīdanam
bi-dih; az īn [darde ihsūs*

*mī-kuned]? [fishurdan
dar badan - i - shumā*

*darde ast, or mī -
gīrad.]*

*bi-guzār ki tashkhiṣ-i-jigar
ba khūbī bi - kunam;*

*fishurdan badan-i-shumā
dard mī-kunad?*

*jigar-i-shumā-rā ba khūbī
mushakkkhas kardan bi-*

*dihed; az mālīdan-i-dast-
i-man darde mahsūs, or*

ma'lūm mī-shavad?

*bale dar ham īn jā [dard
ziyād] ast. ['ain-i-dard;
ranj ba shiddat.]*

have you any heartburn ?

*shumā-rā sozish-i-dil ast ?
sozish-i-dil [dāred] ? [kar-
da ed.]
shumā - rā bīmārī,e sozish-i-
dil 'arīz shuda ast ?
dil-i-shumā sozish dārad ?*

you must use mercury both
inwardly and by friction,
until a salivation is pro-
duced,

¹ *bāyad ki shumā [zibāk ba
kār biyāwared] [or
dawā,e jiwa bi-khured]
ba har dū sūrat darūn
o ba mālīsh berūn tū
[ki lu'āb nayāyad].
[dahan - i - shumā na
joshad.]*

do whatsoever you please
with me, for I have great
confidence in your pre-
scriptions,

*harchi mī - khwāhed bi-
kuned, zirā ki man bar
hikmat-i-shumā bisiyār
i'timād mī-dāram [or mī-
kunam].*

I shall send you some medi-
cines ; and you are to
take them in the evening
according to my instruc-
tions,

*barā,e shumā chīze dawāhā
khwāham firistād ; bāyad
ki ba waqt-i-shām muwā-
fik-i-farmā,ish-i-man [ba
kār āwared]. [ba 'amal
āwared ; isti'māl kuned.]*

do not be persuaded by
native doctors to take
their medicines,

*az targhīb-i-ṭabībān-i-mulk-
i-fārs dawāhā,e eshān na
khured.*

I am well convinced they
will do you no good, and
they may do you much
injury,

*marā bi-l-l-kull yaqīn ast
ki eshān shumā-rā hech
fā,ida na khwāhand dād,
o shāyad shumā-rā bisi-
yār ranj bi-dihand.*

¹ inwardly and outwardly, *bāṭinan o zāhiran*.

Persian doctors frequently administer our medicines, but they are utterly unacquainted with them,

ṭabībān-i-fārsī 'umūman mu'alijahā, e mā isti'māl mī-kunand, magar az ānhā bi-l-kull na wāqif and.

Exercise.—One of the kings of Persia sent a skilful physician to the prophet Muhammad (upon whom be peace!). He had been some years in Arabia without any one having come to make trial of his skill, neither had they applied to him for any medicine. One day he came to the prince of prophets, and complained, saying, "They sent me to dispense medicines to your companions, but to this day no one hath taken notice of me, that I might have an opportunity of performing the service to which I had been appointed." Muhammad replied, "It is a rule with these people never to eat until they are hard pressed by hunger, and to leave off eating whilst they have a good appetite." The physician said, "This is the way to enjoy health." He then made his obeisance and departed. The physician begins to speak when evil would result from his silence; either when there is eating to excess, or when death might ensue from too much abstinence. Then, doubtless, his speech is wisdom, and such a meal will be productive of health. (*Gulistān*, chap. iii., tale 4.)

NAMES OF PARTS OF THE BODY.

arm,	<i>bāzū</i> ; (-pit) <i>baghl</i> .
back,	<i>pusht</i> ; (bone) <i>ṣulb</i> .
beard,	<i>rīsh</i> ; <i>khatt</i> ; (whisker) <i>ṣamma</i> .

¹ belly,	<i>baṭn</i> (plur. <i>baṭnān</i>); <i>shikam</i> .
bladder,	<i>zihār</i> ; <i>shāsha dān</i> ; <i>maṣāna</i> .
blood,	<i>khūn</i> .
body,	<i>paikar</i> ; <i>badan</i> ; <i>jism</i> ; <i>tan</i> ; <i>wujūd</i> .
bone,	<i>ustukhwān</i> ; <i>aḡam</i> ; (collar) <i>tarkū-wat</i> .
bowels,	<i>rūdah</i> ; <i>buṭnān</i> ; (navel) <i>nāf</i> .
brain,	<i>dimāgh</i> ; <i>maghz</i> .
cheek,	<i>'izār</i> ; <i>'āriz</i> ; <i>rukhsār</i> .
² chin,	<i>zanakh dān</i> ; <i>zanakh</i> ; (dimple of) <i>chāh-i-zanakh</i> .
countenance,	<i>ṭala'at</i> .
down,	<i>khatt-i-sabz</i> ; <i>nabūt-i-'āriz</i> .
ear,	<i>gosh</i> ; (lobe) <i>banā gosh</i> .
elbow,	<i>ārzan</i> ; <i>mīrfak</i> ; (joint) <i>maḡṣil-i-bāzū</i> .
eye,	<i>chashm</i> ; (blue) <i>azrak chashm</i> ; (-brow) <i>abrū</i> ; (-lash) <i>mizhgān</i> ; (-lid) <i>parda, e chashm</i> .
face,	<i>rū, e</i> ; <i>paikar</i> ; <i>bashra</i> ; <i>sīmā</i> .
finger,	<i>angusht-i-dasht</i> ; (thumb) <i>ibhām</i> ; <i>shust</i> .
fist,	<i>musht</i> .
foot,	<i>pū, e</i> ; <i>pā</i> ; (heel) <i>'aḡīb</i> .
gall-bladder,	<i>zakra</i> .
gums,	<i>liṣa</i> (plur. <i>liṣā</i>).
hair,	<i>mū, e</i> ; (moustache) <i>fatha</i> ; <i>sabīl</i> ; (ringlet) <i>zulf</i> .
hand,	<i>past</i> ; <i>yadd</i> .

¹ to creep as an insect, *ba shikam raftan*.
wind in the bowels, *bād-i-shikam*.
sensualist, *shikam parwar*; *shikam banda*;
baṭīn.

² to wag the chin, to talk, *zanakh zadan*.

head,	sar; (fore-) <i>jabīn</i> ; <i>jabhā</i> ; <i>nāṣiya</i> ; <i>peshānī</i> ; <i>sīmā</i> .
heart,	<i>dīl</i> ; <i>kalb</i> ; <i>ẓamīr</i> ; <i>khātīr</i> .
heart, lungs, liver, spleen, intestines,	<i>aḥshā</i> , plur.; <i>ḥasha</i> , sing.
joint,	<i>māfsil</i> ; <i>'izw</i> .
knee,	<i>zūnū</i> .
leg,	<i>sāk</i> ; <i>pā'e</i> ; (ankle) <i>shitālang</i> .
limbs,	<i>andām</i> ; <i>a'zā</i> (sing. <i>'izw</i>).
lip,	<i>nabāt</i> ; <i>lab</i> ; (upper) <i>lab-i-zabarīn</i> ; (lower) <i>lab-i-zerīn</i> .
liver,	<i>jigar</i> .
lungs,	<i>shush</i> .
mouth,	<i>dahan</i> .
neck,	<i>gardan</i> .
nerve,	<i>'aṣab</i> (plur. <i>a'ṣāb</i>).
palate,	<i>kām</i> .
palm of the hand,	<i>kaf</i> .
shoulder,	<i>shāna</i> ; <i>dosh</i> ; (joint) <i>a'ṣab-i-shāna</i> ; <i>māfsil-i-dosh</i> ; (blade) <i>katif</i> , or <i>kitf</i> .
side,	<i>pahlū</i> ; (rib) <i>danda</i> .
¹ skin,	<i>post</i> .
stomach,	<i>ḥauṣila</i> ; <i>mī'da</i> .
thigh,	<i>rān</i> .
throat,	<i>ḥalk</i> ; <i>gulū</i> ; (windpipe) <i>ḥanjar</i> .
tongue,	<i>zabān</i> ; <i>lisān</i> .
tooth,	<i>dand</i> .
vein,	<i>'irḳ</i> (plur. <i>'urūk</i>).
wrist,	<i>sā'id</i> ; <i>ma'ṣīm</i> .

¹ skin, raw hide, *post*, or
pūst.
the shell of a nut, *post-i-*
jauz.
to flay, *post kandan*.

a snake's slough, *post-i-*
mār.
leather, *postīn*.
a furrier, *postīn doz*.

aloes,	<i>şibr.</i>
cancer,	<i>khwara; saraṭān.</i>
cholera,	<i>haiza; wabā; şadma, e wabā.</i>
a cold,	<i>zūkām; chāhish; (to have) zūkām</i> <i>dāshtan; (to catch) chāhīdan.</i>
colocinth,	<i>hanṣal.</i>
convalescence,	<i>shifū.</i>
a cough,	<i>surfa; (whooping) siyāh-surfa;</i> <i>(to cough) surfa kardan; surfī-</i> <i>dan.</i>
cramp,	<i>tamaddud.</i>
delirium,	<i>hazī; hazīān-i-mahrūr; (delirious)</i> <i>haziyān; mad-hosh.</i>
diarrhœa,	<i>shikam-jārī; jiriyān-i-shikam;</i> <i>itlāk.</i>
a doctor,	<i>ṭabīb (plur. aṭibbā); ḥakīm; (horse)</i> <i>baītār.</i>
dropsy,	<i>istiskā; (cupping glass) shūkḥ-i-</i> <i>hajāmat.</i>
fever,	<i>tap; tab; (heat of) harūrat.</i>
giddiness,	<i>daurān; daurān dar sar.</i>
gout,	<i>nikris.</i>
gripe,	<i>pechish.</i>
lancet,	<i>neshtar.</i>
leper,	<i>pīs; juzām; mabrūş; ahl-i-baras;</i> <i>(leprosy) baras; pīsī.</i>
medical art,	<i>ṭibābat.</i>
medicine,	<i>dawā; dārū; (pill) ḥabb, plur. ḥu-</i> <i>būb; (powder) safūf; (alum) āb-i-</i> <i>zāj-i-safaid; (castor oil) kinatū;</i> <i>raughan-i-bedanjir; (opium)</i> <i>afyūn; tiryāk; (quinine) gina;</i> <i>(antidote) tiryāk.</i>
ophthalmia,	<i>ramad.</i>
a patient,	<i>bīmār; marīz; (disease) marz;</i> <i>bīmārī; ranjūrī.</i>
plague,	<i>ṭā'ūn; wabā.</i>

plaster,
a purge,
rheumatism,
slime,

marham ; zamad.

jallāb ; muṣhil ; shikam-rān.

waja'-i-mufaṣīl.

balgham ; (clamminess) luzūjat.

to feel weak,

{ *dar badan nakāhat ma'lūm shu-*
dan.
za'f maḥsūs kardan.

to feel stronger,

dar badan kuwat ziyāda shudan.

to feel better,

az avval kadre [bihtar būdan].

[ifāka ma'lūm shudan.]

to feel quite well,

sālīm shudan.

to have jaundice,

yarkān berūn āwardan.

to have small-pox,

abla, e chīchak berūn āwardan.

to have chicken-pox,

zabrak berūn āwardan.

to have fever spots,

tabkhāl berūn āwardan.

to be teething,

dandān berūn āwardan.

to be prevalent,

ghālib būdan ; jāri shudan ; kuwat
dāshtan ; istilā yāftan.

to purge,

jallāb dādan ; (to take a purge)
jallāb giriftan.

to swell,

waram kardan.

to try a remedy,

'ilāj-i-marḡe kardan.

to vomit ; or to wish

{ *kai kardan.*

to vomit,

kase-rā [kai] shudan. [tahawwu'.]

dil-i-kase [barham khurdan]. [ta-
hawwu' shudan.]

he is getting worse,

bīmārī, e o ['urūj] dārad. [ziyādatī ;
rū ba tarakkī.]

he is getting better,

{ *bīmārī, e o rū ba [tanazzul] dārad.*
[nuzūl.]
bīmārī, e o kam mī-shavad.

LESSON 55.—BETWEEN A CIVILIAN AND A SARISHTA-
DAR, OR NATIVE OFFICIAL.

*subak panjāh o panjum dar guft-o-gū,e mā bain 'āmīle az
farang o šāhib-i-dīwān.*

pray, my friend, are you
somewhat versed in the
revenue department?

*dostā! marā bi-farmāyed ki
az kār-i-[taḥsildārī]khūb
wāḳīfed yā na? [maḥsūl.]*

what do they call a lease,
and what its counter-
part?

*[kabāla,]e zamīn chi chīz-rā
mī-goyand, o kabūliyat
chīst? [ījāra nāma.]*

have you any other names
for the rate or rent ad-
justment of lands?

*barā,e band o bast wa
[khirāj] nām-i-dīgar
dāred? [māl-guzārī;
madkhūl; madūkhl;
maḥsūl.]*

should you not recollect
another word for the
rate, then explain the
nature of it in detail,

*agar lafz-i-dīgar barā,e
khirāj ba yād-i-shumā na
mī-āyad, ḥaqīqat-i-ān
[tafsīlwār bayān bi-
kūned]. [muḥaṣṣal taḥrīr
bi-kūned.]*

do the farmers pay the
revenue to government
by instalments, or in the
gross?

*āyā kishī-i-kārān ba sarkār
khirāj-rā [ba aksāt ya ba
yak jumla] mī-dihand.
[az karār-i-kishthā yā
mujmil.]*

does this species of revenue
come in before, or during,
or after the crop?

*in kism-i-pūl-i-khirāj pesh
yā darmiyan, yā ba'd
az fuṣl ba khizāna [mī-
rasad]? [mī-razānand.]*

does free land, or that not assessed, pay anything at all to government, or not, by way of acknowledgement?

az zamīn-i-lā-khīrāj, yā mu'āfī, chīze khīrāj ba sarkār ba taur-i-tuhfa mī-dihand, yā na?

az zamīn-i-lā-khīrāj kudām māl-guzārī taur-i-pesh-kash ba sarkār adā mī-namāyand, yā na?

az zamīn-i-lā-khīrāj kudām rusūkhīyat, ba taur-i-hidāya, sarkār hāşil mī-namāyad, yā na?

who used to settle formerly the assessment of the several districts?

kabl az īn band o bast-i-khīrāj-i-zamīn kudām shakhs muḥarrar karde?

in what respects does the county registrar differ from the town or village clerk?

darmiyān-i-kānūngo o paimā,ish kunanda en farak ast?

pray tell me the true state of what are called *shikar* i portions of a village or farm,

aşl hakikat-i-ān ka'ā,e mauz'a, yā mazr'a ki ān-rā shikamī mī-goyand bi-farmāyed.

is any paper called a deed of abdication or rejection, and what does it imply?

hech kabāla,e tark kardan yā lā-d'awā ast yā na, o m'anī,e ān chīst?

in these days, when constables are put over any landholder, is dunage exacted, or not, and to what amount?

dar īn zamān, waḳte ki bar kudāmīn zamīndārān muḥaṣṣilān (or ahl-i-ihtisāb) mu'aiyan (or muḥarrar) karda mī-shavand talabūna talab mī-shavad yā na, o ba chī kadr.

'in the country does the contracting farmer or the landholder receive the sustenance money ?

what is the name of the paper which contains an account of the tanks, orchards, boundaries, &c. of any village ?

they call it *muwāzina*, or boundary sketch,

why does a servant call himself *sarkār*, *khālifa*, *mihtar*, &c.

that he may appear a great man in the eyes of his master and of the other servants,

*āyā dar ta'alluka naf-
aka ba [mustājir] mī-
snavad, yā ba zamīndār ?
[multazim.]*

*nām-i-ān kūghaz ki dar ān
tafsīl-i-tālābhā 'alafzār,
haddhā, mauz'a and,
chi bāshad ?*

*muwāzina ya'nī naksha, e
zamīnyā kūghaz-i-[hadd]
bandī mī-goyand. [rakba.]*

*chirā naukare khud-rā
khitābhā, e 'izzat, ya'nī
sarkār, khālifa, mihtar o
wa-ghaira, mī-dihand ?*

*zīrā ki dar nazar-i-mālik-i-
khud, wa nazd-i-sā, ir-i-
naukarān [mu'azzam bi-
bāshad]. [buzurg m'alūm
bi-shavad ; buzurg bi-
namāyad ; mu'azzaz bi-
bāshad.]*

Exercise.—A certain lawyer had a very ugly daughter who was arrived at a marriageable age ; but although he

'a farmer, *harrās* ; *kishtkār* ; *kāshkār* ; *dihkān*, *muzār'i* ; *fallāh* ; (of taxes) *ijradār*.

harvest, *haṣād* ; (time of) *haṣādat* ; (a reaper) *haṣād* or *hāsīd* (pl. *huṣṣād*) ; (autumnal—of rice) *faṣl-i-kharīf* ; (spring—peas, barley, wheat) *faṣl-i-rabī'* ; (wheat) *faṣl-i-gandum*.

to sow, *kishtan* or *kāshtan* ; *zīrā'at kardan*.

a green field, *kisht zār* ; (sown) *mazra'* ; *mazra'a*.

a meadow, *'alaf zār* ; *murghzār*.

a plough, *kulba* ; a ploughman, *kulba rān*.

offered a considerable dower and other valuables, no one was inclined to wed her. Brocade and damask, and pearls and jewels, will appear disgusting on a bride who is ugly. At last, through necessity, he married her to a blind man. It is said that, in the same year, there arrived from the island of Sarandip (Ceylon) a famous physician who could restore sight to the blind. They asked the father, "Why do you not have your son-in-law cured?" He said, "Because I am afraid that, if he should recover his sight, he will divorce my daughter, who is now his wedded wife. It is best that the husband of an ugly woman should be blind." (*Gulistān*, chap. ii. tale 47.)

LESSON 56.—ON GENERAL BUSINESS.

sabak panjāh o shishum dar guft-o-gū, e mu'āmala, e 'ām.

Here (speaking to a servant),	<i>ai mulāzim barāt bi-gīr o</i>
take the draft, and bring	<i>pūl biyār : zūd shav.</i>
the money: be quick,	
what must be done? it is	<i>chi bāyad kard? aknūn</i>
now eleven o'clock,	<i>sā'at-i-yāzdah ast.</i>
be quick, that I may have	<i>zūd kun ki bar waqt pūl ba</i>
the money in time,	<i>dast-i-man bi-rasad (or</i>
	<i>biyāyad).</i>
let me have it by one o'clock,	<i>ba sā'at-i-yak ān-rā ba man</i>
	<i>bi-rasān.</i>
go to the counting-house,	<i>ba muḥāsib khāna bi-rau, o</i>
and speak to the head	<i>ba muḥāsib-i-a'zam bi-go.</i>
accountant,	
tell the accountant to take	<i>ba muḥāsib bi-go ki dast</i>
bank notes, and pay the	<i>āwez-i-šarrāfa (or šar-</i>
amount of the draft,	<i>rāf-khāna) bi-gīr o pūl-</i>
	<i>i-ān adā kun (or bi-dih).</i>
the money must now be sent	<i>hālan bāyad ki shumā pūl ba</i>
to Mr. —	<i>ṣāhib-i-fulān bāyad fir-</i>
	<i>istād.</i>

request Mr. — to order
what remains to be paid
in before three o'clock,

*ba fulān šāhib'arz bi-kun ki
hukm bi-kunad ki ānchi
bāki ast pesh az si sāt
[dāda shavad]. [aṭā
karda shavad; marhamat
karda shavad.]*

have you ever been to
Mr. —'s garden?

*gāhe az barā,e tafarruj-i-
bāgh-i-fulān šāhib rafta
ī?
gāhe [multafit]-i-bāgh-i-
fulān šāhib shuda ī?
[mutawajjih.]*

sir, I go that way every
day,

*šāhibā! har ruz az ān
rāh [guzar] mī-kunam.
[ubūr; murūr.]*

you must go there imme-
diately, else nothing will
be done,

*fi-l-faur ān jā shumā-rā
bāyad raft warna hech
chīz shudan na mī-ta-
wānad.*

send some one to hire a boat,

*az barā,e kirāya kardan-i-
māshūh nafare bi-firist.*

I will go to Karāchī to-day,

*man imrūz ba karāchī
khwāham [raft]. [shud.]*

go to the bazar, and buy a
pair of globe lanterns,

*ba bāzār bi-rau, o dū tā
fānūs -i -mudawwir bi-
khar.*

who will collect the bills?

*kudām kas pūl -i -hisāb
jama' khwāhad [kard]?
[namūd.]*

Exercise.—There was a king, who had no son; he tried many remedies and expedients, but derived no advantage whatever from them; he was, therefore, greatly dejected, but would not discover the cause of this to any one. By chance a strolling mendicant arrived; he then disclosed this his affliction to him, on which the holy

man wrote out a charm, and thus prescribed : "After dissolving this in rose-water, you must drink it along with your queen ; and on your having a son, you must call him *Mihr Munir*, bestowing on him every science, and all sorts of accomplishments ; but beware of marrying him against his consent." Having thus directed, he wandered away. This divine prescription being dissolved in rose-water, the king and queen drank it off, and by its blessed influence they had at last a fine healthy boy. Whatever the pilgrim had enjoined respecting him was all put in practice.

LESSON 57.—*In continuation.*

¹ *sabak panjūh o haftum dar muttasil-i-mazbūr.*

Hārūnu-r-rashīd is clever in *hārūnu-r-rashīd dar[tahsil-
collecting bills, i - karz hoshiyār ast].
[huṣūl - i - karz fitnat
dūrad ; or wuṣūl-i-wūm
khūb mahārat dūrad.]*

¹ in continuation. { *dar maṭlab-i-mā sabak.*
 dar maṭlab-i-bālā,e.
 dar maṭlab-i-reshin.
 dar maṭlab-i-mazkūr.
 dar maṭlab-i-mazbūr.
 dar maṭlab-i-mākabl.
 dar maṭlab-i-mauṣūf.

In place of *maṭlab*, the following words may be used :—

makāla, from *kaul*.
mabāḥṣ or *baḥṣ*.
bayān.
takrīr.

tafsīr.
tafsīl.
zīkr.
guft o gū.

it is very difficult to get money of such a one,

I have been to the bazar: sugar is now $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces a rupee,

it will be better to wait a few days, and then buy the cloth,

of what use are such people? they know nothing of business,

I understand business—I am not easily imposed upon,

raisins are six lbs. for a rupee, buy about one thousand rupees' worth,

there is no understanding the bazar prices,

in Shiraz the bazar rate is scarcely for two hours alike,

I made a deposit; to-morrow I shall see them weighed,

az chunīn shakhṣ pul yāftan mushkil ast.

man dar bāzār būda am; nirkh-i-shakar fī rūpiyā si o nim ūkiya ast.

tā chand rūz ṣabr kardan, o b'ad az ān pārchā-rū kharīdan bihtar ast.

[in mardumān ba chi kār mī-āyand?] hech kār na mī-dānand. [in mardumān be kār and.]

man kār mī-dānam ba āsān fareb na mī-khūram.

kishmish shish raṭl fī yak rūpiya farokhta mī-shavad, ba kadar-i-yak hazār rūpiya [kharīd bikun]. [bi-khar; kharīd bi-namā.]

nirkh-i-bāzār yaksān nīst.

nirkh-i-bāzār mukarrar nīst.

tabdīl-i-nirkh-i-bāzār ma'lūm na mī-shavad.

dar shīrāz nirkh-i-bāzār tā dū sā'at ba mushkil yaksān mī-mānad.

in chīzhā ba amānat guz-āshtam, [farda wazn khwāham kard]. [pesh rū,e khud farda wazn-ash khwāham kard; rū ba rū,e khud farda wazn-ash khwāham دید.]

see that you are not imposed upon, *khābardār ki shumā fareb na khured.*

have you compared them with the sample? do they agree? *bā namūna ānhā-rā mukābil kardā ed? [muwāfīk and?] [in miṣāl-i-ān mī-mānad.]*

two or three packages are superior, *dū si basta az kism-i-a'lā ast.*

go and procure a pass for the things that are ready, *bi-rau o az barā'e chīshū ki taiyār and khatt-i-rūhdārī ḥāṣil kun.*

Exercise.—When the prince became a man, he one day took leave of his father and went away to enjoy the chase, where a beautiful deer came in sight, grazing on a plain, with a golden collar round its neck. He then gave these orders to the people who were with him:—“You must manage to catch this fawn alive,—surround it on all sides; if we thus get it, so much the better; otherwise, the person over whose head she bounding escapes, must put his horse to full speed after it.” Just as they had completely encircled it, the deer all at once made a spring over the prince’s own head; the rest checked their horses’ reins, while he spurred his horse hard at its heels. She bounded away at such a rate as to leave the attendants many miles behind, and at last outrunning him, vanished from his sight. He then stopped in amazement, himself he knew not where, and his followers far away; neither had he a place to lodge in, nor enough of the day left to return.

LESSON 58.—*In continuation.*

sabak panjāh o hashtum dar zikr-i-mazkūr.

get a boat, and send them
on board the ship,
sir, the captain's agent
said the goods cannot
be shipped to-day,

*māshūh bi-gīr o chīzhā-rā
bar jahāz bār kun.
ṣāhibā, kār-guzār-i-nā¹khud
dā guft ki imrūz asbāb bar
jahāz bār shudan na mī-
tawānad.*

don't mind what the agent
says, but mind what I
say,

*ānchi kār-kun mī-goyed bar
ān [ma shīnau] [¹khayāl
ma kun, or gosh ma
kun]; magar ānchi man
mī-goyam ba [gosh-i-jān
bi-shīnau]. [gosh o dīl bi-
shīnau.]*

sir, as you bade me, I am
going,

*ṣāhibā, [chunānchi farmūda
ed ba muṭābiq-i-ān] mī-
ravam. [ba mūjib-i-
farmān.]*

go and ask the head ac-
countant when the ship
sails, and bring me word,

*bi-rau o az muḥāsib-i-
a'zam bi-purs ki jahāz kai
[langar khwāhad bar
dāsht], o jawāb biyār.
[rawāna khwāhad shud.]*

servant, call the cashier,

*ai nafar, khizūnchī-rā bi-
ṭalab.*

how much was collected
yesterday?

*dī rūz chi kadar pūl jama'
shuda būd?*

keep the money by you,
don't pay away any,

*¹pūl-rā nazd-i-khud¹ niqāh
bi-dār, ba kase
dih.*

¹make this money your charge, in pūl-rā ha
khud bi-dār; pūl-rā nazd-i-khud amānat dār.

what is the discount on the
Company's paper ?

¹ *ṣad rūpiya, e kaḡhaz - i -
dīwān-rā chi kasr mī-
gīrand?*

*fī ṣad rūpiya, e barāt - i -
Kampanī bahādur chi
kadar tanzīl mī-kunand?*

*dar kāḡhaz - i - dīwān fī ṣad
shish tūmān sūd mī-gar-
dad, agar bi-khared dū
tūmān o shish kīrān kasr
ast; yā bi-faroshed dū
tūmān o nīm.*

*agar kāḡhaz - i - barāt - i -
dīwān, ki fī ṣade shish
tūmān sūd mī-dihand, bi-
khared dū tūmān o shish
kīrān kasr mī-gīrand;
agar bi-faroshed, fī ṣaddū
o nīm tūmān waḡī'at ast.*

if you purchase the Com-
pany's paper of six per
cent. interest, the dis-
count is two tumans six
kīrān; if you sell, it is
two and a half tumans.

² *in chahār hazār tūmān bū
m'a ān pūl ki az karzhū
wuṣūl karda shuda ast
bi-gīr o barāt - i - dīwān bi-
khar.*

take these four thousand
tumans, with what money
has been received for
bills, and buy Company's
paper,
send these letters as direct-
ed,

*ba muwāfiq - i - sar nāmāhā, e
in khutūt [rawāna] bi-
kun. [rawān.]*

Exercise.—While in this perplexity, the eyes of the prince lighted on a dwelling, and thinks he, “Well, let me at least learn to whom this house belongs.” He then beheld a venerable aged darwesh seated there, to whom, after salutation, he observed, “With your leave may I

¹ Sindh and Punjab Railway Company.

jamā'at - i - rāh - i - āhanī, e Sindh o Panjāb.

² debt, *karz* (plur. *kurūzāt*); debtor, *karzdār*.

remain all night here?" "By all means, my child," replied the venerable man, "the house is at your service." Having quickly given the necessary directions for his guest's repast, as well as the horse's grain and fodder, when done also with entertaining him, he asked, "Pray who are you, young gentleman, and why have you come here?" He then related the whole of his late adventure. In the mean time, what does he see? Lo! on a splendid throne, four fairy queens, exquisitely beautiful, clad in rich brocade, and covered from head to foot with jewels and precious stones, suddenly descended, who, having alighted, made their obeisance to the reverend sage, and seated themselves respectfully in his presence.

LESSON 59.—*In continuation.*

sabak panjāh o nuhum dar mubāḥaṣa,e mazbūr.

bring those goods in bullock carts from the custom- house,	<i>az gumruk khāna ān asbāb- rā dar 'arāba,e gūw [guzāshta] biyār. [kar- da; nihāda; bar dāshta.]</i>
--	---

you must attend to every- thing,	{ <i>shumā - rā ba har chiz mutawajjih shudan bāyad. bāyad ki shumā ba har chiz [multafit bi-shaved]. [tavajjuh bi-kuned.]</i>
-------------------------------------	--

put the store No. 2 into order, and see that there is no damage,	¹ <i>asbāb khāna,e duvum durust bi-kun, wa khabar- dār ki nuḡṣān na shavad.</i>
--	--

¹ an armoury, *salāḥ-khāna*.

a counting-house, *[muḡāsib]-khāna*. [*hisāb*.]

a bank, *ṣarrāf-khāna*; *ṣarrāfa*.

a factory, *kār-[khāna]*. [*gāh*.]

an office, *daftar-khāna*.

a post-house, *manzil-khāna*.

if you don't look to every-
thing, who else will?

I am going out, let me see
everything ready when I
come back,

door-keeper, are the count-
ing-house accountants
come?

who is at work in the iron-
factory?

sir, nobody is yet come,

how is this, not yet come?
—what time of day do
they mean to come?

this is the case every day,
and therefore Mr. —'s
work is not yet done,

when they come to-day, we
will settle this business,

Saladin is speaking to me
daily about this work,

when they come send them
to me,

*agar shumā [ba] har chiz
nazar na khwāhed kard
ki khwāhad kard? [dar.]*

*man berūn mī-ravam b'ad az
āmadan-i-khūdam hama
chizhā barābar [mu'ai-
yana] bi-kunam. [mu-
shāhida; mulāhaza.]*

*man hālan berūn mī-ravam,
khabardār ki pesh az
āmadan - i - man hama
chizhā taiyār bāshand.*

*ai darbān! muhāsibān-i-
muhāsib - khāna āmada
and?*

*dar kār - khāna, e āhan
kudām kas kār mī-kunad?
sāhibā, kase ilā hāl nayā-
mada ast.*

*chigūna [ast] ki kase nayā-
mada ast, ba kudām sāat-
i-rūz eshān irāda, e āma-
dan mī-dūrand. [ittifak
mī-uftad.]*

*har rūz chunīn [ast], o az
īn sabab kār-i-fulān šā-
hib tā hanoz tamām na
shuda ast. [ittifak mī-
shavad.]*

*wakte ki imrūz āyand mā īn
kār-rā [faiṣal] khwāhem
kard. [faiṣala; tasfiya.]*

*salāhu-d-dīn har rūz az
barā, e īn kār ba man guft
o gū mī-kunad.*

*dar wakt-i-āmadan eshān-rū
ba man bi-firist.*

Exercise.—The sage remarked, “Well, this was not your visiting-day here, pray tell me on what account you have come.” They replied, “Worshipful saint, there is a princess named *Badar Munir*; we intended to pay her a visit, this is the road, and we could not find it in our hearts to pass by without first paying our respects to you.” He then said, “Good, do take this prince also along with you; he will at all events see whether *Badar Munir* is more lovely than the ladies of his palace, or they fairer than she.” To this the fairies agreed, and having handed him to their throne, flew away, and in the twinkling of an eye reached the palace of *Badar Munir*. The instant that *Mihr Munir* discovered that angel’s face, bright as the moon, he became enamoured with her, while she also admiring his radiant countenance, and flushed by love’s magic bloom, shone resplendent with the charms of a damask rose.

LESSON 60.—*In continuation.*

sabak shastum dar makāla, e mā kabl.

how long are those Europe
goods to lie at the custom-
house ?

*tū chand dar [gumruk] ān as-
bābhā, e farang khwāhad
mānd. [jaziyat-khāna.]*

sir, without an invoice to
know what they are, how
can I bring them ?

*shāhibā, baghair - i - fihrist-i-
chīzhā, chīgūna sāmān
āwardan mī-tawānam,
ki m’alūm am nīst ?*

*shāhibā, baghair-i-fard-i-irsāl
az barā, e shīnākhtan chī-
gūna asbāb mustakhlis mī-
tawānam kard ?*

different sorts of goods pay
different rates of duty,

*ba asbāb-i-kism-i-mukhtalif
maḥsūl fark dārad.*

*ba har kism-i-asbāb maḥsūl-
i-dīgar ast.*

*maḥsūl - i - har matā’ judā
judā ast.*

by opening the boxes and seeing their value, you will be able to understand,

az kushādan-i-ṣandūkhā wa az mulāḥaza, e kīmat-i-asbāb ba shumā [inkishāf] khwāhad shud. [mun-kashif.]

sir, I cannot myself open the packages, in opening the packages, the goods may be injured,

az kushādan-i-ṣandūkhā wa takhmīnakardan-i-kīmat-i-asbāb shumā-rā m'alūm khwāhad shud.

ṣāhibā, tanhā ṣandūkhā na mī-tawānam kushād.

az kushādan-i-bastahā shū-yad [nuḡṣān-i-asbāb shavad]. [ba asbāb nuḡṣān rasad.]

Here, take the invoice and go directly,

ai nafar! fihrist-i-asbāb bi-gīr o fi-l-faur bi-rau.

ai nafar! fard-i-asbāb bi-gīr o ba zūdi bi-rau.

sir, I am going; please to give me the invoice,

ṣāhibā, ilhāl mī-ravam, mihrbānī karda fard-i-irsāl ['ināyat] bi-farmā-yed. [marḡamat; 'aṭā.]

at two o'clock the custom-house officer came and opened the boxes,

ba sa'at-i-dū ['uhdadār]-i-makūt' āmad o ṣandūkhā kushād. ['āmil.]

when I have signed each invoice, I will give them to the accountant to be copied, and then send them to you,

wakte ki ba har fard dast khatt khwāham kard ān-rā ba muḡāsib, az barā, e naql kardan khwāham dād, wa pas az ān ba tū khwāham firistād.

clerk, copy these, and give them to the sergeant,

[kātibā!] īn-rā naql bi-kun o ba ḡawāladār bi-dih. [ai muḡarrir.]

call a blacksmith, and open the boxes ; compare the value and quantity of the goods with the invoice, then make them tight again,

*āhangar-rā bi-ṭalab o ṣan-
dūkhā-rā bi-kushā ; kīm-
at o wazn-i-asbāb bā
bijak muḳābil bi-kun, ba'd
az ān bāz [bi-band].
[band kun.]*

Exercise.—Three watches of the night glided away in such pleasure, harmony, and delight, as human tongue cannot express. When these four fairy damsels were about taking leave, they addressed the prince thus : “Come along.” He being pierced to the heart with the arrow of love, replied, “I will not go ; if you must set off, by all means depart.” On representing this to *Badar Munir*, that she might persuade him to take leave, they perceived that she also had no desire to let him away. In this perplexity they observed, “Now what is to be done ? if we leave him, how shall we show our faces to the holy man ? and if we convey him hence in the present posture of affairs, she will be offended ; the best advice is to wait a little longer, till both begin to slumber.” After this, with the fatigue of sitting up, both got a-nodding ; they then gently and artfully raised him on the throne, and with some philter lulling him asleep, flew off with him.

LESSON 61.—*In continuation.*

sabāk shaṣṭ o yakum dar maḡlab-i-peshān.

sergeant, when you have signed your name, give them to the cashier, the officer having entered the particulars of every case in his book, and the duty on each article, wrote the amount,

*ai ḥawāladār wakte ki dast
khatt karda bāshed ānhā-
rā ba takwīl-dār bi-dāhed.
ṣāhib-kār-i-a'lā dar kitāb-i-
khud mutafarriḳāt wa
maḥṣūl-i-har jins ṣabt
karda mablagh it - rā
[darj] namūd. [tahrir ;
masṭūr ; taxṭir ; irḳām ;
indirāj ; mündaraj.]*

taking the invoice, I had to go again, and show it to the head officer,

having done all this, it had struck four o'clock, and the custom-house was shut,

the next day I delivered the invoice to the officer,

having examined the value of the articles, and their duty, he signed it,

afterwards, paying the duty to the cashier, having got an order for a pass and cleared the cases, I hired coolies, and brought them away,

accountant, I will not give a farthing to the custom-house people or the policeman at the wharf,

accountant, why did you not go to the police-office and get a pass ?

i'lām-nāma girifta marū ba hūzūr-i-'āmil-i - [buzurg] bāz raftan wa namūdan zarūr uftād. [a'zam; a'tā] ba'd az tamām kardan-i-īnhā sū'at-i-chahār shud o gumruk-khāna band gardīd.

rūz-i-dīgar fhrīst-rā [ba āmil-i-mukāṭa'at hawāli kardam]. [ba hawāla-e 'āmil-i-gumruk - khāna kardam.]

ba'd az mulāḥaẓa kardan-i-kīmat-i-asbāb o maḥṣūl-i-ānhā dast khatt bar [fhrīst] kard. [ta'līka; fard.]

ba'd az adā namūdan-i-maḥṣūl ba šarrāf ḥukm-i-ijāzat-nāma yāftam; šandūkḥā mustakhlīṣ kardam wa ḥāmilān-rā (or ḥāmālān-rā) ba mūzd girifta ba khāna ān asbāb-rā burdam.

ai muḥāsib, ba ahl-i-gumruk-khāna yā ba yake az ahl-i-iḥtisāb-i-furṣa [dirame] na khwāham dād. [pa-shīze.]

ai muḥāsib, chirā ba daftar khāna, e zaḥt o rabt-i-shahr barā, e yāftan-i-ijāzat-nāma na rafti? [khalāši.]

Exercise.—On their arrival, they delivered him to the good father, and with his permission returned to their own mansions. By dawn of day, when he (the prince) awoke, neither the sparkling dome nor its refulgent orb was there ; he heaved a deep sigh, and calling, “*Alas, Badar Munîr !*” again fell into a doze, from the effects of the potion upon him. Soon after, when a watch and a half of the day had elapsed, on the appearance of a crowd, the darwesh from circumstances guessed that these must be his attendants, and having called them, he consigned him to their charge. His companions were of course gratified by finding him ; but noticing his condition, they got alarmed about what reply they should give the king, and thus interrogated the good anchorite : “*Please your reverence, why is our prince thus distracted ?*” “*Ask himself,*” said he. On hearing this, they accosted the prince in the following words : “*Son of our sovereign, why are you thus beside yourself ?*”

LESSON 62.—*In continuation.*

sabak̄ shast̄ o duvum dar bah̄s-i-mazbūr.

sir, what can I do ? for two
or three days I have not
had a moment's leisure,
one can't get a thing done
at once at the court,

if I don't go myself, nothing
done,

*ṣāhibā! chi kunam, az dū
sirūz marā fursat-i-chash-
mak zadan na būda ast o
fauran ba 'adālat [chīze
na tawān kard]. [kase
hech na mī-tawānad
kard.]*

*baghair raftan - i - khudam
[hech kardā na mī-sha-
vad]. [hech na mī-sha-
vad ; hech kār bar na mi-
āyad.]*

sir, I know, five days ago,
you wrote to Shiraz that
the things would be for-
warded to-morrow or
next day, and no pass is
obtained,

ṣūhibā! man mī-dānam ki
panj rūz pesh az īn ba
shīrāz nāvishta ed ki far-
da yā pas farda chīzhā
firistāda khwāhad shud,
wa hāl ānki hech ijāzat-
nāma hāṣil na shuda
ast.

how can they go? they can't
be sent without a pass,
is the order for screws gone
to Shiraz factory?

pas chigūna baghair-i-ijāzat
nāma tawānand raft?
āyā ḥukm barā,e sākhtan-i-
pechhā ba kār-khāna,e
āhanī,e shīrāz rafta ast,
yū na?

they promised to send them
to-day,

{ eshūn wa'da kardand ki
imrūz [bi-firistem]. [ān
chīzhā-rū khwāhem fris-
tād.]

if they don't come this
evening, you go there be-
fore gun-fire,

agar ānhā imrūz shām na
rasand pesh az waqt-
i-top zadan ān jā bi-
rau.

for want of these screws the
bales of cotton are lying
loose,

{ ba sabab-i-[na būdan-i-]
pechhā bastahā,e pumba
[wā]² uftāda and.
[¹'adm-i-maujūdī,e.] [²'be
band.]

no one knows when the
vessel will sail,

kase na mī-dānad ki jahāz
kai [langar bar khwāhad
dāshī]. [rawān khwāhad
shud.]

have you collected the bills
I gave you yesterday?

fihrist-i-mutālabāt ki dī-
rūz shumā-rā dādam ān
hā-rā [mujtami?] kardo
ed? [jam'; firāham
baham.]

sir, I have given in the money for all you gave me,

*ai khudāwand, ān kadr-i-mu-
tālībāt ki badīn banda az
huzūr [dāda] shuda būd
majmū'a, e pūl - i - ān
dākhil-i-khizāna, e 'āmira
karda am. [sapurda;
hawāla karda; tahwīl
karda]*

Exercise.—The prince neither distinctly articulated with his mouth, nor opened his eyes, all that he raved being, “Alas, *Badar Munir!*” In short, they placed him in the palaki, and conveyed him with fear and trembling to the king, to whom they stated the matter so: “May it please your majesty, yesterday afternoon a lovely fawn came in sight, and the prince, after forbidding us, set his horse after it himself at full gallop; we nevertheless followed at a respectful distance. She took shelter in so wild a wood, that the prince escaped our sight entirely, though we were all following him with our eyes; besides which, darkness overtook us, and we being helpless, passed the whole night in that place; but rising by daybreak we continued our inquiries; at last we found him in this distracted condition, at the lodge of a hermit there. When we inquired of him, he also gave us no information whatever, though we naturally conjecture that the person's name which is mentioned must be one with whom the prince is in love.”

LESSON 63.—*In continuation.*

sabak shaṣṭ o siwum dar guft-o-gū, e mauṣūf.

do you know where Na- *najmu-d-dīn kujā ast, shumā*
jamudīn is? *mī-daned?*

sir, I heard he is not coming *ṣāhibā! man shumāda am ki o*
to-day; his brother says *imrūz na mī-āyad; barā-*
he has a fever, *dar-ash guft ki o tap*
karda ast.

how does he mean to do his work? he has a fever daily,

was the cloth examined yesterday, and placed to Muhammad Ali's account?

sir, it is entered in the waste-book, not in the ledger,

why so, if he objects to the brokerage, how is it to be settled?

sir, I will thank you to settle it with him; he does not mind us in the least,

make out the account of what cloth he has purchased up to this time, balance the account, leaving out the cloth bought yesterday,

chigūna kār-i-khud-rā mī-kunad, ki o har rūz tap dārad.

nir^{kh}-i-pārcha-rā dīrūz dar-yāft karda, shumā dā^{kh}-il-i-^{hisāb}-i-muhammad 'alī karda ed, yā na?

sāhibā! dā^{kh}il-i-khasra shuda ast, magar dā^{kh}il-i-tafrik-nāma na shuda.

chirā agar i'tirāz-i-dālālat kunad, chigūna [band o bast] khwāhad shud? [mukarrar; munfasil.]

ai sāhib! man [az shumā ihsānmand]¹ khwāham shud agar bā o faisala, e ān mu'āmala khwāhed kard; [o ba su^{kh}an-i-man hech wazn na mī-nihad].²

¹*[mamnūn-i-ihsān-i-shumā.]*
²*[ki kalām-i-man nazd-i-o wazn na mī-gīrad.]*

³*[o su^{kh}an-i-marā hech ba khayāl-i-khud na mī-ārad.]*

²*[o ba su^{kh}an-i-man hech i'tinā na mī-kunad.]*

hisāb-i-ān pārcha ki o tā in zamān kharida ast bi-kun.

pārcha, e dīrūza [dar hisāb nayāwarda] tam^{sil} hisāb pārcha, e peshina bi-kun. [wā guzāshta; dar guzāshta.]

the account ought not to
remain unbalanced,

¹ *hisāb-i-o baghair-i-tamsīl*
dādan na bāyad guzāsh̄t.
dar hisāb-i-o jam' wa kharch
wāza' namūda baghair-i-
nawishtan-i-bakāyā ān-rā
na bāyad guzāsh̄t.

Exercise.—The king then tenderly began: “My child, if you will discover your affliction, we shall then consider of a remedy for it.” After much entreaty, he returned, “O my dear father, the only specific I want is *Badar Munir*; possessed of her I would recover.” They next interrogated about her address and residence. The prince sorrowfully said, “I know not, indeed.” He rejected all food, continued day and night heaving deep sighs, and weeping bitterly. Witnessing this distress, his parents also were sorely afflicted, and kept beating their breasts in such anguish for their son, that the affairs of the state were running fast into disorder and confusion. The minister was a prudent man, and thus remonstrated to his majesty: “Let not your highness be so woe-begone, but attend as usual to the interests of your kingdom; your slave is despatching messengers in every direction; should a princess of the name be found anywhere, we may then get the prince married to her; if the parents agree with a good grace, all is well; if not, why, let us force them.”

¹ outstanding balances, *bakāyā*, *e hisāb*.
a remainder, residue, *bakīyat* (plur. *bakāyā*).

LESSON 64.—*In continuation.**sabak̄ shast̄ o chahārum dar zikr-i-mazkūr.*

the account of shawls, handkerchiefs, baftas, &c., which have been agreed for, is all settled,

hisāb-i-shālkhā, dast mālkhā, bāfta o waghaira [ki kimat-i-ānhā faīsal shuda būd ba sar-anjām rasīda ast]. [ki dar kimat faīsal shuda būd ba anjām rasīda ast.]

there is nothing else due to him; if you please to compare Dr. and Cr. you will see,

¹ *az mā o-rā hech dādanī nist; agar az rāh-i-mihrbāni jam'a o wāsil-rā [mukābil] khwāhed kard, khwāhed fahmūd. [tanjir; tamzil; tatbik.]*

Kāsim accountant, what are you doing? see that the accounts are correct,

² *ai kāsīm muḥāsib! chi mī-kuned? bi-bīn ki ḥisābhā [durust] and, yā na. [ṣaḥīḥ.]*

I am afraid there are errors in Saladdin's last year's account,

man mī-tarsam ki dar ḥisāb-i-par sāla, e ṣalāḥu-d-din [ghalaṭhā] wāki' shuda and. [aghlaṭ.]

¹ compare this with that.

in chiz-rā ba ān chiz mukābil bi-kun. mukābila, e in chizhā bi-kun.

in chiz wa ān chiz-rā mukābil bi-kun.

² to correct, amend, *ṣaḥīḥ kardan.*

authentic news, *ṣaḥīḥ khabar.*

excellent proof, *ṣaḥīḥu-l'ayyūr.*

I can't make out what sugar, coffee, sugar-candy, and raisins have been purchased,

sir, here is nothing without a written order; the accounts agree with what is written,

that's not what I mean. I say it's not clear what belongs to each account,

sir, there is no fear about that—I have by me the accounts of sales and purchases,

tell me what is the amount of Saladdin's account—what quantity and kind of articles,

khabar na dāram, ki chi kadar shakar, kahwa, nabāt o kishmish kharīda shuda ast.

ṣāhibā! baghair-i-ḥukm-nāma, e ḥuzūr hech dākhil-i-ḥisāb na shuda ast; ḥisābhā ba ānchi nawishta shuda ast [muwāfik] and. [mutābiq; barābar.]

ān maṭlab-i-man nīst, balki mī-goyam ki ānchi ba har ḥisāb ta'alluk dārad, ān ṣāf m'alūm nīst.

man īn na mī-goyam, balki maṭlab-i-man ān ast ki ta'alluka, e har chīz ba har ḥisāb-i-['alā ḥaddah] ṣāf m'alūm nīst. [muta-farrika.]

ṣāhibā! ba nisbat-i-ān hech khauf nīst, man ḥisābhā, e kharīd o farokht dāram.

marā jam'-i-ḥisāb-i-ṣalāḥu-d-dīn bi-go, wa kadar o ḥism-i-asbāb-ash nishān bi-dih.

Exercise.—This plan was applauded by the sovereign, and scouts were accordingly sent to all quarters, with a requisition in due form. One of these emissaries found his way to *Badar Munir's* country, and on making the requisite inquiries there, he learned that her situation was still more deplorable, by pining at the absence of her lover. On this the fleet envoy, quite overjoyed, entered the presence of her illustrious father, and presented the

formal request to him; who, though drooping with sorrow for his daughter, on reading the contents of the paper, became much exhilarated. He instantly, without loss of time, preparing an answer, delivered it to the messenger, with this injunction, "Do you quickly proceed by night and by day till you deliver this from me." The purport of it was thus: "The friendly epistle hath reached us, in which you solicit my daughter *Badar Munîr's* hand for your son *Mihr Munîr*, to which I have consented: it is now incumbent on you to reflect, that the sooner you arrive for the nuptials, so much the better: you will therefore be pleased to make no delay, nor take any trouble about the bridal preparations."

LESSON 65.—*In continuation.*

sabaḡ shaṣṭ o panjum dar maḡāla, e mā ḡabl.

sir, wait a moment, the articles had on the 4th instant are not entered,

¹ *ṣāhibā! ḡadre ṣabr bi-far-māyed; asbāb-i-tārīḡh-i-chahārum - i - māh - i - ḡāl [dar kitāb nawishta] na shuda ast. [dāḡhīl-i-ḡisāb; madḡḡhūl - i - daḡtar; dāḡhīl-i-daḡtar; dar daḡtar ḡaid; dar ḡisāb mundariḡ; dar daḡtar indirāj; darḡ-i-ḡisāb.]*

Mr. — will sail to-morrow; is his account ready?

fulān ṣāhib farda [sawār-i-jahāz] ḡḡwāḡad shud; āyā ḡisāb-i-o taiyār ast? [dar jahāz rawāna.]

¹ current month, *māh-i-ḡāl*.
current year, *sāl-i-rawān*.

it is here, sir ; the amount
due from him is 56,411
rupees,

give me the account ; I will
go on board the ship,
settle it, and get the
money,

you come with me, then I
shall have no trouble in
explaining,

*ṣāhibā! ḥisāb hamīn ast mab-
lagh ki az o [rasiḍānī]
ast panjāh o shish hazār
chahār ṣad o yūzdah
rūpiya mi-bāshad. [mu-
tālība.]*

*ba man ḥisāb-i-o bi-dih,
man bar jahāz rafta, faṣal
khwāham kard, wa mab-
lagh-rā khwāham girift.*

*hamrah-i-man biyā ki marā
[hech zuḥmat-i-fahmāish-
i-ān na khwāhad shud.]
[hech zuḥmat dar tafṣil-
i-ān na bāshad ; ki
man dar takrīr-i-tafṣil-i-
ān ḥisāb hech zuḥmat na
baram.]*

Kudrat-Ullā, bring the
waste-book, journal, and
ledger with the book of
sales with you,

¹ *kudrat allāh !*

*kitāb-i-yād dāsh, waste-
book.*

*kitāb - i - mutafar-
riqa,*

kitāb-i-tafrīk,

kitāb-i-rūz - nāma,

kitāb-i-madkhal o

makhraj,

kitāb-i-āmadanī o

kharch,

kitāb-i-farosh, sales-book.

hamrah-i-khud biyūr.

} journal.

} ledger.

¹ To be written thus :—*kudratu-l-lāh.*

show me the amount of what is due to and from each of the shopkeepers,	{ pūl-i-madkhal o karz-i-har dukāndār ba man nishān bi-dih. ba man bi-namā mablaghāt- i-dād o sitad-i-har dukān- dār.
it appears to me all the accounts are in confusion,	marā [mī-namāyad] ki hama ḥisāb darham barham ast. [ma'lūm mī-shavad.]
bark you! are all my things ready?	ai nafar! hama chīzhā, men taiyār and, yā na?
sir, some one has taken money for them; no doubt they will be here by two o'clock,	ai ṣāhib! fulān nafare barā, ān kār mablagh girifta ast. yaqīn dāram ki karīb-i- sā'at-i dū īn jā khwāhand [būd]. [rasīd.]
when they come, send them immediately to the new landing-stage,	¹ waḳte ki bi-rasand fi-l-fawr ba ma'abar-i-nau bi-firist.
it is now high water, I can't wait longer,	aknūn madd bālā ast, ziyāda az īn [tākhīr] na mi- tawānam kard. [der; tawakkuf.]

Exercise.—When the bearer of such cheering intelligence delivered the letter into the minister's hands, he forthwith conveyed it to the emperor's court; and when his majesty cast his eyes over the lines, he felt his heart glow with renovated vigour. In short, he was supremely happy, and accordingly ordered a reward for the bringer of these glad tidings. That day, in every house over the whole city, there were great rejoicings, and the king thus instructed the minister: "I will set out on such a

¹ it is high-tide, *madd bālā ast.*
it is low tide, *jazr pā, īn ast.*

day to celebrate the auspicious marriage of *Mihr Munir*; in the mean time, get all the equipage immediately ready for the royal nuptials, as well as the necessaries for our journey." In that period every requisite was prepared, and the king set forth in great pomp and splendour, along with his army, with a retinue and procession so numerous and resplendent, that a detail here would prove too tedious. In a few weeks he entered the other's territories with becoming grandeur and dignity, with flying colours and bands of music, and thence, having accomplished the object of his journey, he returned to his own capital in a very splendid manner, bringing with him his son and daughter, attended with melody, pleasure, and delight.



PERSIAN MANUAL.

PART II.

VOCABULARY.

ENGLISH AND PERSIAN.

THE following selection of phrases will be found to answer two distinct purposes: 1st, To exercise the student in readily turning into Persian every possible variety of English expressions; 2nd, To serve as a vocabulary of useful words, each sentence containing a leading word, arranged according to the order of the alphabet.

A.

abandoned—able.

ABANDONED—The crew having abandoned the ship, had run away.—*mallāhūn jahāz-rū guzāshta (mafrūr gashā) būdand. (firār karda; rū ba firār nihāda.) Or, mallāhūn tark-i-jahāz girifta gurekhta būdand.*

ABATE—He does not abate me one diram.—*o (yak diram kam) ba man na mī-kunad. (takh fīf-i-yak diram.) Or, o az ān kīmat yak diram az man kam na mī-gīrad.*

ABIDE—Abide with me a few days.—*bā man chand roz (bi-māned.) (tashrīf bi-dāred.) Or, chand roz īn (banda)-rū az shūbat-i-khud mamnūn bi-farmāyed. (khāksār, fidwī.)*

ABILITY—He possesses great ability.—*o bisiyār (kābilyat dārad). (kābil ast.) Or, o dar 'ilm kāmīl ast. Or, o ba kamāl-i-'ilmīyat rasīda ast. Or, o shāhib-i-(balāgh) ast (isti'adād.)*

ABLE—He is an able man.—*o (shāhib-i-aswūd) ast. (musta'idd; māhir; ahl-i-isti'adād.)*

ABLE—Are you able to do this?—*īn kār mī-tawāned kard?* Or, *shumā mī-tawāned ki īn kār bi-kuned?* Or, *shumā kābilyat-i-īn kār kardan dāred?*

ABSENT—I have been absent ten days.—*dah roz (ghair-ḥāẓir) būda am. (ḥāẓir na.)* Or, *ghaibat-i-man tā dah roz tūl kashīda ast.*

ABSTAIN—We ought to abstain from committing evil.—*mā-rā bāyad ki az bad-kārī (parhez bi-kunem). (bāz biyāyem; dast bi-dārem.)* Or, *mā-rā az kār-i-shanī' (dast kotāh) bāyad kard. (tajannub.)*

ABSRD—It is absurd to speak thus.—*chunīn guftan (behūda) ast. (lā-ya'nī; 'abaṣ.)*

ABUNDANCE—Take as much as you please; I have abundance.—*har ḡadar ki khwāhed, bi-ḡired; man (ba ḡaṣrat) dāram. (ba ifrāt; ba wafūr; ba wafrat; ba firāwānī; ba farṡ.)*

ABYSSINIAN—That is an Abyssinian slave.—*o (ghulām)-i-ḡabshī ast. (banda; zar-i-kharīd; mamlūk; 'abd.)*

ACADEMY—He goes to an academy daily.—*o rozmarrā ba madrassa mī-ravad.*

ACCEDE—Do you accede to what I propose, or not?—*ānchi mī-goyam ḡabūl mī-kuned, yā na?*

ACCENT—I still retain my Persian accent.—*tā ḡāl lahja, zabān-i-fārsī dāram.*

ACCEPTABLE—The book you sent me was acceptable.—*kitābe ki shumā ba man firistāded (pasandīda) būd. (pasand; maṡbū'; makhbūl.)*

ACCEPTED—He immediately accepted my offer.—*o fi-l-fawr sukhān-i-marā (ḡabūl kard). (paẓīraft; ijābat kard.)* Or, *hamān sū'at bar sukhān-i-man rāẓī shud.*

ACCOMPANY—Except you accompany me, I will not go.—*man baḡhair (ham-rāhī,e) shumā na khwāham raft. (rafāḡat-i.; suḡbat-i.)* Or, *man na mī-ravam tā ānki shumā hamrāh-i-man nayāyed.*

ACCOMPLISH—I was not able to accomplish my wishes.—*ma: (ba murād-i-khūd rasīdan) n: tawānistam. (ān ruz)*

khud bar sar āwardan; ummed-i-khud ba anjām rasānidan; gul-i-murād-i-khud-rā chīdan.) Or, *mudda'āyam az dastam bar nayāmad.* Or, *maḵṣūdām ḥāṣil (nayāmad).* (*na shud.*)

ACCOUNT—Have you an account with him?—*shumā bā o ḥisābe dāred?*

ACCUSED—He is accused of robbing his master.—*bar o tuḡmat-i-duzdī kardan-i-āghā, e khud-ash āmada ast.* Or, *tuḡmat bar ān shakḡṣ nihāda and ki o māl-i-mālik-i-khud-rā duzdīda ast.* Or, *ān kas ba tuḡmat-i-duzdī kardan-i-āghā, e khud (giriftār āmada) ast.* (*maḡ'ūn gardīda; muttahim gardīda; mansūb gashta.*)

ACCUSED—I am accused of breach of my word, personal levity, and weakness of judgment.—*man ba tanāḡṣ-i-kaul wa khiffat-i-zāt wa rakākat-i-rū, e mansūb gardīda am.*

ACCUSTOM—Accustom yourself to read and write.—*dar khwāndan wa nawishtan khud-rā mashāḡ bi-kun.* Or, (*isti'māl*)-*i-khwāndan wa nawishtan bi-kun.* (*rabṡ; sawād.*)

ACID—This fruit is very acid.—*īn mewa khailī (turush ast).* (*talkhī dārad.*)

ACQUAINTANCES—He has many acquaintances.—*o bisiyār (āshnāyān) dārad.* (*muṣāhibān; rufakā; mūnisān.*) Or, *o ba mardumān-i-bisiyār ma'rifat dārad.*

ACQUAINTED—I am acquainted with all.—*man hama-rā mī-shināsam.* Or, *man bā hama (wāḡif am).* (*ma'rifatī dāram; rū shinās hastam.*)

ACQUIRED—He has acquired great knowledge.—*o 'ilm-i-wāṡir (ḥāṣil) karda ast.* (*paida; andokhta.*) Or, *o taḡṣīl-i-'ilm ba darja, e kamāl karda ast.*

ACQUITTED—He has been tried and acquitted.—*murāfa'a, e o tamām shud wa chīze bar o ṡābit nayāmad.* Or, *taḡkīkāt-i-o kardand wa lekin az ('adm-i-ṡabūtī rihā, ī yāst).* (*'uhda, e ān jurm berūn āmad.*)

ACTION—A good action deserves our praise.—*fi'l-i-na' (lū, ik i-afrīn wa taḡṣīn) ast.* (*wājibu-l-ta'rīf.*)

ACTIVE—He is exceedingly active in that business.—*o dar ān kār bisiyār (chālāk) ast. (shāfir; kār-rān; tez-kār; chust; tez-dast.)*

ADJACENT—This is adjacent to that.—*in badān muttasil ast.*

ADAM—The angel of God expelled Adam and Eve from paradise.—*firishta, e khudū az bihisht ādam wa hawwā-rā ikhrāj kard. Or, malaku-l-hakk az jannat ādam wa hawwā-rā (badar kard). (jilā kard; berūn kashād.)*

ANGEL—The angel of death seizes upon all men.—*malaku-l-maut (jān-i-har insān mī-gīrad.) (kābiẓu-l-arwāh ast.) Or, azrā'il ākhir jān-i-hama-rā mī-gīrad. Or, ajal ākhir ba hama kas mī-rasad. Or, hama kas-rā ajal firār mī-rasad. Or, mā hama 'alūfa, e marg hastem.*

ADDITION—He has received an addition to his salary.—*izāfa, e mushāhira, e khud yāfta ast. Or, bado izāfa, e muwājib rasida ast. Or, dar tankhwāh-i-o (tarakkī) gar-dida ast. (afzūnī; ziyādatī.)*

ADDRESS—Pray can you tell me his address?—*shāhibū, ni-shān-i-khiṭāb wa nām wa maḳām-ash furmūdan mī-tawāned?*

ADJOURNED—To-day's meeting is adjourned till Monday next.—*majlis-i-imroz tā dū shamba, e āyanda maukūf ast. Or, mahfil-i-imroz tā dū shamba, e āyanda mu'attal kardā and.*

ADJUST—Let us first adjust this matter.—*(biyā tā awwal muḳarrar)-i-in kār-rā bi-kunem. (bi-guzār ki awwal rafā' wa rujū')*

ADMIRABLE—This is admirable writing.—*in khatt bisiyār (nafis) ast. (khūsh-khatt.)*

ADMIRE—I greatly admire him for his great learning.—*man az kamāl-i-'ilm-ash bisiyār ta'ajjub dāram.*

ADMIT—I do not admit what you say.—*man ānchi shumā mī-goyed, (kabūl na dāram). (manẓūr na mī-kunam.) Or, man kā'il-i-kaul-i-shumā nīstam. Or, bar ānchi shumā mī-goyed man kā'il nīstam.*

ADMITTED—May a stranger be admitted?—*begāna-rā dar*

in jā ijāzat-i-(dākhil shudan) ast? (madkhal kardan; dukhl kardan; dukhul kardan; tadakhkhul sakhthan.)
Or, gharibe-rū ruhshat ast ki dar in jā bār yābad?

ADULT—A school has been opened for adult persons.—*maktabe az barā, e shakhshān-i-bāligh bar pā shuda ast. Or, ta'lim-khāna, e-rū ba jihat-i-nau jawānān binā nihāda and.*

ADVANCE—Can you advance me this sum?—*in pūl ba taur-i-peshgī marū mī-tawāned dād.*

ADVANCED—The enemy had advanced as far as Shīrāz.—*dushman tā ba shahr-i-shīrūz pesh rafta būd.*

ADVANTAGE—Of what advantage will that be to me?—*az ān chi fā,ida ba man khwāhad rasīd? Or, ān chīz chi manfa'at-am khwāhad bakhshīd? Or, az ān kār chi zarafī khwāham bast? Or, in kār ba jihat-i-man chi manāfi dārad? Or, ān ba dard-i-man chi dawā dārad? Or, az ān chīz chi tamattu' ba man khwāhad rasīd? Or, ān chīz chi manfa'at ba man rū khwāhad namūd?*

ADVERSITY—She has long been in adversity.—*ān zan tā muddat-i-madīd dar mušibat uftāda ast. Or, ān za'ifa tā waqt-i-darāz ba balā giriftār būda ast.*

ADVERTISE—You had better advertise the sale.—*bihtar ast ki ishtihār-i-(farokht) ba bāzār-i-'umm bi-kuned. (harrāj; mazād.)*

ADVICE—What is your advice in this affair?—*dar in mu'āmalā ṣalāh-i-shumā chīst? Or, dar in amr chi maṣlaḥat mī-(dāned)? (dihed; kuned.) Or, dar in kār chi (ma'iẓat) mī-bīned? (ṣawāb.)*

ADVISABLE—Do you think it advisable to do so?—*āyā shumā in chunīn kār kardan (munāsib mī-bīned)? (maṣlaḥat mī-dāned.) Or, in chunīn kār kardan nazd-i-shumā maṣlaḥat dārad?*

AFFECTED—He affected a great show of kindness.—*ān shakhṣ zāhiran khāṭir-dārī, e firāwan wā namūd.*

AFFECTING—This history is affecting—in hikāyat (dard-āmez) ast. (gham-ungez.) Or, in miṣal dar kase (agar mī-kunad). (dar mī-gīrad.)

AFFECTION—He shows great affection for the people.—*o bar mardumān-i-khud bisiyār muḥabbat mī-kunād.* Or, *o ba 'awāmu-n-nās uns-i-tamām dārad.* Or, *o-rā (ulfat)-i-baligh ba ahl-i-mulk ast.* (*hawādārī.*)

AFFIRMED—He affirmed this to be a certain fact.—*o ba yakīn guft ki īn sukhān (saḥīḥ) ast.* (*ḥaḳīkī; rāst.*) Or, *o bar ṣadākat-i-īn (ṣabīṭ mānd).* (*kā'im nishast; istiklāl girift.*)

AFFLICTED—He on hearing the news became greatly afflicted.—*o az shunīdan-i-īn khabar bisiyār (pareshān) shud.* (*mutaraddid; parāganda-dil; muṣṭaribb; mu-sharwash; sar gardān.*) Or, *ba istimā'-i-īn wāḳ'ia khaili ḥairān gasht.* Or, *ba'd az isghā kardan-i-īn kaiṣiyat (dil-ash sokht).* (*bīkh-i-gulbun-i-shādī, e o burīda gasht.*)

AFFLICTION—They have suffered great affliction.—*eshān (ranj)-i-firāwan kashīda and.* (*mīḥnat; 'azāb; gham.*)

AFRAID—I am afraid to go there.—*az raftan-i-ān jā (marā khauf ast).* (*khauf mī-gīram; khauf dāram; mukhawwaf-am; mī-tarsam.*) Or, *man mī-tarsam ki ān jā bi-ravam.*

AFFORD—I cannot afford to give so much monthly wages.—*chandān mushāhira ba shumā na mī-tawānam dād.* Or, *man na mī-tawānam ki īn ḥadr-i-muwājib māhāhana ba shumā bi-dīham.*

AFFORD—Pray afford me your assistance.—*marā madad bi-farmāyed.* Or, *mīhrbānī karda, marā dastgīrī bi-kuned.* Or, *lutf farmūda, marā pushṭī bi-farmāyed.* Or, *az rū.e iltifāt ba man ḥimāyat bi-kuned.*

AFFRONT—I do not wish to affront him.—*o-rā (khafjī dādan) na mī-khwāham.* (*ba khashm āwardan.*) Or, *man na mī-khwāham ki o az man ranja-khātīr gardad.*

AGE—Her age is not more than ten years.—*'umr-i-ān dukhtar az dah sāl (ziyāda) nīst.* (*beshtar; mutajāwiz.*)

AGENT—Do you know who is his agent?—*āyū shumā mī-dāned ki (gumāshṭā), e o kīst?* (*wakīl; kār-guzār; fā'il*;* 'āmīl.)

* *fā'il* is only used in grammar.

AGITATED—Standing before the court, he began to be much agitated.—*wakīe ki o dar 'adālat istād (o-ra bisiyār larzish girift). (bisiyār larza bar andāmash uftād; dil-ash tapīdan girift; khauf wa hīrās bar o mastaulī shud.)*

AGREE—I agree to what you say.—*ānchi shumā mī-goyed (kabūl mī-kunam). (manzūr mī-dāram; bar ān rizā mī-diham.)* Or, *hū muwāfiqat-i-kaul-i-shumā dar āmuda am.* Or, *ba shumā dam-i-muwāfiqat mī-zanam.*

AGREEABLE—His company is very agreeable.—*rafūkat-ash pasandīda ast.* Or, *mu,ānasat-i-o pasand-khātīr ast.* Or, *unsiyat-i-o marghūb ast.* Or, *az mukhālīfat-i-o hāz-i-bisiyār paidā mī-shavad.*

AGREEMENT—What agreement had you with him?—*bado chi 'uhda wa paimān basta ed?* Or, *bado chi (wa'da) karded?* (*ta'ahhud; 'tirāf-nāma.*) Or, *bado chi qarār-dād ba 'amal āwarded?*

AGREED—They agreed to a rendezvous at that place.—*eshūn ba yak dīgar mī'āde nihādand.*

AIR—The air of this country is very unfavourable.—*āb o hawā,e īn mulk bisiyār nā (sāz-kār) ast. (muwāfiq.)*

ALAS—Alas! it is all true.—*afsos! īn hama rāst ast.*

ALIKE—The two are perfectly alike.—*īn har dū tā ba yak dīgar bi-l-kull mushabbah and.* Or, *dar mushābahat-i-īn har dū tā sar-i-mū,e farak nīst.* Or, *īn har dū 'alā kull-i-hāl miṣal-i-yak-dīgar and.*

ALLIGATOR—I saw an alligator in the Euphrates.—*dar rūd-khāna,e farāt yak (nihange)-rā dīdam. (timsāhe.)*

ALLOW—Allow me to go with you.—*bi-guzāred ki ham-rāh-i-shumā bi-ravam.* Or, *kuṭf farnūda, marā ham-rāh-i-khud bi-bared.*

ALLOW—Do not allow delay.—*ta,akhīr(ravā) ma dār. (jā'iz.)*

ALLOWANCE—He made me an allowance of ten rupees.—*o dah rūpiya ba man dastūrī dād.* Or, (*wajh-i-kiṣāf*)-*i-man ba qadar-i-dah rūpiya dād. (ma'ishat; idrār; waṣṣa.)*

ALMANAC—Have you got this year's almanac?—(*takwīm-i-imsāl*) *dāred?* (*tanjīm-i-imsāla.*)

ALPHABET—I have not yet learned the alphabet.—*tā hanoz (hmrūf-i-tahajjī nayāmokhta am). (dar abjad ta'lim na yāfta am; alif, bā, pā na dānam.)*

ALoud—Speak aloud, that I may hear you.—*ba āwāz-i-buland bi-go tā turū bi-shinavam.*

ALTERATION—What alteration shall I make?—*ba chi tawr in-rū (tabdūl) bi-kunam. (tabaddul; taghaiyur; takhīl; ḥaraf; inhīrāf.)*

ALTERED—It is now done, and can't be altered.—*ilhāl tamām shud, hech tabaddul shudan na mī-tawānad. Or, aknūn ba itmām rasīda ast, ba hech wajh (taghaiyur shudan) na mī-tawānad. (mubaddal gashtan; muta-ghaiyir shudan; munḥaraf gardīdan.)*

AMASSED—He has amassed great wealth.—*ān kas bisiyār dawlat jam' karda ast.*

AMOUNT—The bill will amount to 500 rupees.—*jam'-i-ḥisāb panj šad rupiya būda būshad.*

AMOUNT—What is the amount of your bill?—*jam'-i-ḥisāb-at chīst?*

AMAZED—I was amazed at the amount.—*az jam'-i-ḥisāb bisiyār (ta'ajjub kardam). (muta'ajjib shudam; muta-ḥaiyir shudam; ḥairān shudam.)*

AMUSE—Amuse yourself awhile in the garden.—*kadre der ba bāgh mashghūl bi-shau. Or, chande (tafarruj-i-ruza bi-namā). (khud-rū ba bostān dar ishtighāl bi-dār.)*

ANCIENT—Shirāz is an ancient city.—*shīrāz shahr-i-kadīm ast. Or, shīrāz shahrīst kadīm.*

ANGRY—Does this make you angry?—*in sukhan shumā-rū (khashm-nāk mī-kunad)? (ghaiḥ mī-dihad.) Or, az in sukhan shumā-rū khashm mī-āyad? Or, az in sukhan shumā (ghaiḥ mī-āred)? (khashm mī-kuned; dar ghussa mī-shaved; mutaghaiyur mī-shaved; mutaghaiyir mī-shaved; kahr mī-gīred; baham bar mī-āyed.) Or, az in sukhan 'aish-i-shumā talkh mī-shavad? Or, bar in sukhan khashm mī-gīred?*

ANSWER—Can you give an answer to this question?—*jawāb-*

i-în su,âl mî-tawāned dād? Or, *az jawāb-i-în su,âl kase-rū mustafiz farmūdan mî-tawāned?*

ANSWER—This will answer my purpose.—*în ba kār-i-man khwāhad khurd.* Or, *în ba hasb-i-muddū'i-man khwāhad būd.* Or, *az îr jirā, kār-i-man khwāhad shud.*

ANXIOUS—I am very anxious to get there.—*man bisiyār (mushtāk-am ki ân jā bi-ravam).* (*ishti-yāk dāram ki ân jā bi-rasam.*)

ANYWHERE—I have not seen him anywhere.—*man o-rū hech jā na dīda am.* Or, *bā o hech jā (mulākāt na karda) am.* (*mulākī na shuda.*)

APOLOGY—He made no apology for his misconduct.—*o az barā, bad raftārī, khud hech ('uzr na kard).* (*'uzr nayāward; mu'āfi na khwāst; ma'zrat na kard; 'tizār na kard.*) Or, *o bar bad raftārī, khud istighfār na guft.*

APPEAL—He made an appeal to Government.—*o ba sarkār rujū'i-murāfa'a, khud kard.*

APPEAR—He will not appear personally in this business.—*o dar îr amr khud-rū (poshīda) khwāhad dāsht.* (*mal'khfi.*) Or, *o dar îr 'amal rū-posh khwāhad shud.* Or, *o dar îr kār ba zāt-i-khud zāhir na khwāhad shud.*

APPEARS—It appears to me very strange.—*în kār ba nazar-i-man bisiyār ('ajīb mī-āyad).* (*gharīb ast; nādir ast.*) Or, *man az îr kār muta'ajjib-am.* Or, *az îr kār marā ta'ajjub mī-āyad.*

APPLICATION—He made an application to the judge.—*o ba hākim-i-sharā' arz kard.* (*In writing, 'arīza.*)

APPRAISED—His goods will be appraised and sold.—*ba'd az takhmīn asbāb-i-o ba (harrāj) farokhta khwāhad shud.* (*mazād.*) Or, *ba'd az ta'ayun-i-kīmat sāmān-ash ba farosh khwāhad rasīd.*

APPREHEND—I apprehend you have made a mistake.—*man mī-fahmam ki shumā ghalat karda ed.* Or, (*dar fahm-i-man mī-āyad*) *ki khatā khurda ed.* (*mashūm-am mī-shavad.*)

APPREHENDED—He was apprehended and put into prison.

—o giriftār shud, wa mahbūs gardīd. Or, *eshān o-rā giriftār karda dar kaid-khāna andākhtand.*

APPROPRIATED—He has appropriated all his property to this purpose.—o az barā,e īn kār hama milkiyat-i-khūdash (*guzāshṭa*) ast. (*makhshūsh karda.*)

APPROVE—Do you approve of what I say?—ānchi mī-goyam (*shumā pasand mī-kuned*), yā na? (*shumā-rā pasand mī-āyad*; *dar nazar-i-shumā pasandīda mī-āyad*; *dar samā-i-kabūl-i-shumā mī-ustād*; *ba rā,e shumā muwāfiqat mī-kunad*; *ba mahall-i-kabūl-i-shumā mafrūn ast.*)

ARABIC—He teaches the Persian and Arabic languages.—o zabānhā,e fārsī wa 'arabī mī-āmozānad. Or, o dar 'ajjamī wa 'arabī (*ta'līm mī-kunad*). (*tadrīs mī-kunad*; *dars mī-dihad.*)

ARCHES—There are five arches in the veranda.—dar pesh-khāna panj tāk ast. Or, dar aiwān panj mihrāb ast. Or, ān pesh-gūh panj kamān dārad.

ARDUOUS—This is an arduous undertaking.—murtakib shudan-i-īn kār mushkil ast. Or, irtikāb-i-īn amr (*dushwār ast*). (*ishkāl dārad.*)

ARGUE—Let us argue the point together.—biyā ki mā bāham bar īn nukta (*mubūḥaṣṣa bi-kunem*). (*baḥṣ bi-kunem*; *burhān bi-namāyem*; *dalīl bi-dihem*; *hujjat bi-āwārem.*)

ARGUMENTS—He uses very strong arguments.—o bisiyār kawī dalīlhā ba kār mī-āwarad. Or, o dalā,il-i-bisiyār kawī īrād mī-kunad. Or, ṣabāt-i-(*mustakīm*) isti'māl mī-kunad. (*kā,im*; *muḥkam*; *muḥawī*; *ustuwār.*) Or, ān kas burhānhā,e kūtī dārad.

ARITHMETIC—I am now learning arithmetic.—ilhāl man 'ilm-i-(*siyāk*) mī-khwānam. (*ḥisāb.*) Or, illāl man 'ilm-i-riyāzī mī-āmozam. Or, fī-l-ḥāl dar 'ilm-i-ghāyat ta'līm mī-yābam.

ARMY—The king was at the head of his army.—bādshāh ba sar-i-lashkar-i-khūd būd. (*malik pesh-rau,e 'askar*)

ARRESTED—He was arrested for debt by Kāsim.—ba sabab-

i-karz (o az dast-i-kāsim giriftār shud). (*kāsim*. o-rā giriftār kard.)

ARRIVAL—Have you heard the news of his arrival?—*āyā shumā khabar-i-(rasīdan)-ash shunīda ed?* (*wurūd*; *rasīdagī*; *maḵdam*; *wārid shudan*.)

AET—I am not acquainted with that art.—*az* (or *bar*) *ān hunar* (*wākif nayam*). (*wuḵūf na dāram*.) Or, *dar ān* (*san'at*) *mahārate na dāram*. (*fann*, pl. *funūn*.)

ARTFUL—They are very artful.—*eshān bisiyār* (*hīla-bāz*) and. (*rūbāh-bāz*; *hukka-bāz*; *dū rū*; *nīrang-pardūz*; *gurpaz*.) Or, *eshān dām-i-fareb wa daghā mī-gustarand*. Or, *eshān majmū'ī-fasād wa makt wa majmū'a, e zirk wa ghadr* and.

ARTICLES—They deal in various articles.—*eshān dar maṭā'ī-har nau tijārat mī-kunand*. Or, *eshān pīlawar hastand* (*māl-i-jūzī*) *mī-faroshand*. (*ajnās-i-khūrda*.) Or, *eshān tujjār and māl-i-kullī mī-faroshand*.

AS—Has he repaired the carriage as I told him?—*ba mūjib-i-guftan-i-man* (*marammat*)-*i-kāliska karda ast, yā nu?* (*tajdid*.)

ASCEND—Let us now ascend the mountain.—*biyā tā il-ḥāl bālā, e koh bi-ravem*.

ASK—Ask him what is his name.—(*az o bi-purs*) *ism-i-shumā chīst?* (*o-rā bi-purs*.)

ASS—To whom does that ass belong?—*ān khar az ān-i-kīst?* Or, *mālik-i-ān khar kīst?*

ASSEMBLED—The people of the villages assembled.—*ahl-i-dihāt* (*jam*) *shudand*. (*majmū'*; *mujtami'*; *mujamma'*.) Or, *mardumān-i-bulūkāt* (*firāham*) *āmadand*. (*gird*.) Or, *jamū' muḵīmān-i-karya* (*ijtimā'*) *namūdand*. (*jam'iyat*.)

ASSEMBLY—I saw a great assembly of people.—*man gurohi-buzurgh dīdam*. Or, *izhdihame bisiyār mulāhaza kardam*. Or, *jam'iyate kaṣīr mushāhida kardam*. Or, (*fā, ifa*) *'azīm ba nazar-i-man āmad*. (*jam'*; *jamā'at*; *zumra*; *kaṣrat-i-khalā, ik*; *maḥṣil*, pl. *maḥāṣil*; *majma'ī-mardumān*.)

ASSENT—I assent to your proposal.—*man rā,e shumā-rā kabūl mī-kunam.* Or, *ba irāda,e shumā muttafiḥ-am.* Or, *man ba khwāhish-i-shumā karār mī-(kunam).* (*gīrum.*) Or, *man mukirr-i-ārzu,e shumā hastam.*

ASSERTED—He asserted that it is so.—*o (ba yaḳīn guft) ki ham chunīn ast.* (*ikrār kard; taḥkīk kard.*)

ASSIST—We ought to assist each other.—*bāyad ki yak diḡar-rā madad bi-diḡem.* Or, *marā bāyad ki yak diḡar-rā (mu'āwin bāshem.)* (*mu'āwanat; imdād; yāwarī; pushṭi; madad bi-kunem.*) Or, *bāyad ki murād-i-yak diḡar-rā bar ārem.*

ASSOCIATE—Why do you associate with evil company?—*ba ṣuḡbat-i-bad chirā (muḡḡālīḡat) mī-kuned?* (*ikḡtilāḡ; muḡālisat; muwāṣilat; ulfat; mubāsharat; mu'āsharat; murāfiḡat; uns.*) Or, *bā bad-raḡtārān chirā (yār mī-shaved)?* (*mī-nishīned; mī-paiwanded; dam sāz mī-bāshed; ṣuḡbat dāred.*) Or, *chirā dar ṡawīla,e rindūn mī-bāshed?* Or, *chirā ba mardūm-i-sharīr wa fattān ikḡtilāḡ mī-warzed?* *Or, *chirā dar silk-i-ṣuḡbat-i-safīḡān (ablahān, faromā-yagān, kam-ḡarafān, subuksūrān, kamīnagān, bad-ḡīnatān, nāḡīṣān, nā-kasān, bad-sigālūn, nafas parwarān, khīra-rūyān, tīra-rāyān, turush-rūyān, buḡāna jūyān, bad-khūyān, mu'jibān, nāḡīṣ-'aḡlān, talḡḡ-ḡuṡtārān, mardum-azārān, gadā-ḡaba'ān; na parhezḡān) munsalik mī-shaved?*

ASSURE—I assure you there is no danger in that matter.—*man ba shumā rāst mī-goyam ki dar ān mu'āmala heḡḡ kharaḡ wa kḡaḡar nīst.*

ASSUREDLY—Assuredly this is true.—(*yaḡīn ast ki īn rāst ast.* (*be ṣaḡḡḡ īn ṣādīḡ; al ḡaḡḡ īn ḡaḡḡ; ba khudā īn ṣaḡīḡ; ba sar-i-kḡudat īn muḡaḡḡḡ.*)

ASTONISHMENT—He manifested great astonishment on his part.—*o az ṡaraf-i-kḡud (ta'ajjub)¹-i-bisiyār (zūḡhir)² kard.* (*taḡaiyur; ḡairat.*) ²(*āshḡār.*) Or, *ma'lūm ast ki ta-*

* The meanings of these useful words, here grouped together, should be found from a Dictionary.

haiyur bar o (mustauli) shud. (girifta.) Or, az taraf-i-khwesh mutahaiyir ماند. Or, o angusht-i-tahaiyur ba dandān girift.

ASTRONOMY—Are you acquainted with the science of astronomy?—*āyā az 'ilm-i-najūm (wāḳif ed)? (wūḳūf dāred)*

Or, āyā dar 'ilm-i-astūr chīze (mahārat) dāred? (dakhil.)

ATONE—How shall I atone for this conduct?—*ba jihat-i-kaffāra, e in bad raftārī chi bi-kunam? Or, ba chi taur takfir-i-in khabāsat-i-nafas-i-man bi-kunam?*

ATTACKED—The enemy's cavalry attacked us.—*sawārān-i-dushman bar mā (hamla)¹ (kardand)². ¹(yurish; tākht; hujūm.) ²(burdand; āwardand.) Or, sawārān-i-dushman bar mā zadand.*

ATTEMPTED—He never attempted to learn.—*o hargiz tan-i-khud ba (ta'lim) na dūd. (ta'allum; tadrīs.) Or, o bi-l-kull koshish-i-khwāndan na kard.*

ATTEND—Let us attend to our studies.—*biyā ki mā ba sabak-i-khud (tan bi-dihem). (khayāl bi-dihem; shughl girem; mashghūl bāshem; mutawajjih bāshem; tawajjuh bi-kunem; multafil bi-shavem.)*

ATTEND—I have received notice to attend the court at ten o'clock.—*iḥzār-nūma ba jihat-i-man āmada ast ki (pesh-i-ḥakim-i-shara') ba sā'at-i-dah ḥāzīr bāsham. (criminal, dar mahkama, e mujrima; civil, dar mahkama, e mahsul; judicial, dar mahkama, e 'adālat.)*

ATTENDANCE—Your attendance there is required.—*ḥāzīr shudan-i-shumā dar ān jā zarūr ast. Or, ḥāzīr būdan-i-shumā dar ān jā az jumla, e zarūriyāt ast.*

ATTENTION—She pays attention to learning.—*ān zā, ifa ba 'ilm khwāndan bisiyār (ma, il dārad). (mā, il mī-bāshad; tawajjuh mī-kunad; iltifāt mī-kunad; mutawajjih mī-shavad.) Or, ān zan dar taḥsil-i-'ilm (tan) mī-dihad. (dil; khayāl.)*

AUCTION—Do you mean to attend the auction?—*āyā ba harrāj khwāhed raft? Or, āyā irāda dāred ki ba mas'ād bi-raved?*

AUTHENTIC—I believe the information is authentic.—*man chunīn mī-fahmam ki īn khabar saḥīḥ ast.* (Or, *man bar īn khabar (i'timād) mī-kunam ki rāst ast.* (i'tikād; i'tibār.)

AUTHOR—Who is the author of this book?—*musannif-i-īn kitāb kist?* (mu'allif; nawīsanda; naqlband.)

AUTHORITY—By whose authority do you do this?—*shruma ba ḥukm-i-kudām shakhṣ īn 'amal mī-kuned?*

AVARICE—There is no end to his avarice.—(*tama'*)¹ *i-o (az ḥadd ziyāda)² ast.* ¹(*hirs; imsāk; bukhul; bakhil.*) ²(*lā intihā; be ghāyat; lā ḥadd; be ḥisāb.*)

AVARICIOUS—He is extremely avaricious.—*o nihāyat (bakhil) ast.* (*harīs; bakhil; ṭāmī.*) Or, *o abū-l-hirs ast.*

AVERAGE—What is the average of attendance at your school?—*ba maktab khāna, e shumā (sarūsarī) ta'adad-i-aṭfāl chi kadam ast.* (*takhmīna.*)

AVOID—I cannot avoid going.—*man az raftan (ihtirāz) na mī-tawānam kard.* (*ijtināb; imtinā; nafrat.*) Or, *man az raftan (bāz na mī-tawānam mūd).* (*sar bāz na mī-tawānam zad.*) Or, *man tark-i-raftan-i-ān jā na mī-tawānam girift.*

AWAKE—Awake me early in the morning.—*ba waqt-i-puḡāḥ marā bedār bi-kuned.* Or, (*'alā-ṣ-ṣabāḥ*) *marā ikāz bi-kuned.* (*ṣabūḥ; būm-dād; fajr; tabūshir-i-ṣabāḥ; ṣubḥ-i-ṣādīk; ṣubḥ-i-kāzib.*)

AWARE—I was not aware of this.—*man az īn wāqif na būdam.* (*khabar na dāshtam; ittīlā' na dāshtam; muṭṭalī' na būdam; wukūf na yāftam.*)

AWFUL—How inexpressibly awful is the state of those who despise God!—*ḥālat-i-ān ashkhāṣ ki khudā-rā ḥakīr mī-dānand chīgūna (hawl-nāk) ast!* (*sahmgīn; makhūf; haibatwār.*)

AWKWARD—He is awkward at his work.—*dar kār-i-khud (khām) ast.* (*nā-kābil; muḥmil; nā-shinūs.*)

AWKWARD—This is an awkward circumstance.—*wukū-i-īn waḥī at be waqt ast.* Or, *īn kaziya (ghair maqbūl) ast* (*nā munāsib.*)

AXE—Bring an axe, and chop this wood.—*tabare biyāred wa īn (chūb-rā pāra pāra bi-kuned). (hezum-rā kaṭa' bi-kuned; hema-rū bi-shikaned; ḥaṭab-rā bi-bured; waḥaid-rā munkaṭi' bi-kuned.)*

B.

BACHELOR—Is he still a bachelor?—*āyā tū īn roz ān shakhṣ (mujarrad) ast. ('arusī na kardā; 'azab; nā kad-khudā.)*

BACK—What has he got on his back?—*ān kas bar pusht-i-khud chī dārad?*

BAG—Put this money in the bag.—*īn pūl-rā dar (kīsa bi-guzār). (kharīṭa bi-nih; jama'dān bi-kun; jīb biyandāz.)*

BAGGAGE—The soldiers departed this morning with their baggage.—*imroz ṣubḥ 'askariyān ham rāh-i-asbāb-i-khud rawān shudand.*

BAIL—Are you willing to become bail for him?—*āyā shumā mī-khwāhed ki zāman-ash bi-shaved? Or, az ṭaraf-i-o (zāman) khwāhed shud? (kaṭl.) Or, zamānat-i-khud az ṭaraf-i-o kabūl dāred?*

BALANCE—What is the balance of my account?—*(mīzān)-i-ḥiṣāb-i-man chīst? (tamṣīl; bakūyā,e.)*

BALE—Open the bale of cotton.—*basta,e pumba-rā (wā kun). (bāz kun; bi-kushā.)*

BALLAST—That vessel has come in ballast.—*ān jahāz (dar ṣabra) āmada ast. (khālī.)*

BANISH—We may now banish our fears.—*ilhāl mā dah-shathā,e khud-rā (yak ṭaraf kunem). (bar ṭaraf kunem; yak sū nihem; az dast rihā kunem.)*

BANKERS—They are bankers in Shirāz.—*eshān ṣarrāfān az shīrāz and. Or, eshān dar shīrāz ṣarrāfi mī-kunand.*

BANKRUPT—He has lately become a bankrupt.—*o dar īn rozhā (dar) shikasta ast. (war.) Or, o dar īn ayyām kḥisarat-i-hama māl-i-khud girifta ast. Or, o-rā kḥisarat-i-hama milk-i-khud rasīda ast.*

BARE—We sat on the bare ground.—*mā bar (zamīn-i-ba-rahna) nishastem. (khāk.)*

BARGAIN—You have made a bad bargain.—*shumā mu'āhadat-i-kabīh karda ed.*

BARKS—This dog barks at everybody.—*īn sag ba har shakhs ('af'af) mī-kunad. ('aw'aw; nabbūh; wak-wak.)*

BARRELS—I have sold my 20 barrels of flour.—*man bist barmīl-i-ārd-i-khud-rā farokhta am.*

BARREN—This land is entirely barren.—*īn zamīn bi-l-kull (shorabūm) ast. (malī'; subrūt; wairān; kabil-i-zir'at na.)*

BASE—Alas! what base conduct am I guilty of!—*afso! chi 'amal-i-bad az man sādīr shuda ast! Or, daregh! murtakib-i-chi 'amal-i-nā-shā, ista shuda am! Or, wāe! chi 'amal-i-(kabīh) az wujūd-i-man sar bar āwarda ast! (fūsīd; shanī'; karīh; muhkīr.)*

BASIN—Bring some water in a basin.—*kadre āb dar tashit biyāred.*

BASKET—Put these things in a basket.—*andarūn-i-sabad īn chīzhā bi-(guzār). (kun; nih.)*

BATHING—I saw numbers of people bathing in the Euphrates.—*jama'iyat-i-khalke-rā dīdam ki dar daryā, farāt (ghuṣl) mī-kunand. (tahārat.)*

BEARS—He bears this load on his head.—*o bar sar-i-khud īn būr (mī-barad). (haml mī-kunad.) Or, o bar sar-i-khud īn haml guzāshā, hāmīl-i-ān mī-bāshad.*

BORE—You bore it very patiently.—*shumā ān-rā ba (sabr tahammul karded). (istiqlāl bar dāsht namūded.)*

BEATEN—I have beaten him twice in learning.—*dar āmokhtan dū bār bar o (sabkut) karda am. (burda; girifta.) Or, dar dars giriftan (dū martaba az o bar āmada am). (dū dafa' az o go, e burda am.)*

BEATEN—The master has thoroughly beaten the slave.—*mālīk ghulām-i-khud-rā (khūb kofta) ast. (be muhāba zada; zarb be muhāba zada; be muhāba faro kofta.) Or, khwāja 'abd-i-khud-rā (kūtāk-kārī) karda ast. (ba zarb-i-shalāk khurd khām.)*

BEAUTIFUL—This is a beautiful garden. *īn(bāgh)¹-i(khūb sūrate)² ast.* ¹([of Eden] *jannat; firdaus; rauza; 'adan*: [flower] *bostān; gulistān; gulzār; gulshan*: [fruit] *daukat; bāghchu*; [kitchen] *pālīz*.) ²(*dil-kushā; dil-āwez; dil-chasp; khūsh-namā; farhat-bakhsh; rāhat-angez tafriḥ-rasān*.)

BECALMED—The ship was becalmed four days.—*jahāz tā chohūr roz(sākit) mānd. (sākin.)*

BECKON—Beckon to him to come here.—*ishūra bi-kun ki īn jā biyāyad.*

BECOME—He has lately become very proud.—*o dar īn rozhū bisiyār(maghrūr) shuda ast. (pur-gharūr; mutakabbir; mudammigh; jibbīr; nakhwat-kash; khud-pasand.)*

BED—He is ill and confined to his bed.—*o būnār ast wa bar bistar-i-khud uftāda ast.*

BEE—I have been stung by a bee.—*zambūr-i'asl marū (nesh zada) ast. (gazīda.)*

BEG—I beg your pardon for what I have done.—*az ānchi karda am('afw talab mī-kunam). (istighfār mī-sāzam; mustaghfir mī-shavam; 'uzr mī-sāzam.)* Or, *kalam-i'afw bar gunāh-am bi-kashed.* Or, *'uzr-i-takṣīr-i-mā-salaf-i-khud mī-kunam.*

BEGGAR—There is a beggar at the door.—*ba dar(fakīre) istāda ast. (gadā,e; sā,ile; darweshe; rawān-khwāhe.)*

BEGAN—I have began to speak English.—*dar zabān-i-īnglisī sukhan guftan shurū' karda am.* Or, *dar lisān-i-īnglisī haraf zadan girifta am.*

BEGINNING—It has neither beginning nor end.—*ān(awwal wa ākhir) na dārad. (ibtidā wa intihā; aghāz wa anjām; shuru' wa khātima; muḥaddama wa ākhirat.)*

BELIEVES—He believes whatever people tell him.—*bar ānchi mardumān mī-goyand(i'tikād) mī-kunad. (itibār; i'timād; būwar.)* Or, *ba afwāh-i-ām mu'takide ast. (mu'tamīde.)*

BELONG—Does this knife belong to you?—*īn kār az ān-i-shumā ast?*

BEND—The ears of corn, being ripe, bend to the ground.—*khoshahā, e ghalla az pukhtagī ba sū, e zamīn (faro) mī-shavand. (mā, il; kaj; mutawajjih; multafit.)*

BENEFIT—Has the medicine afforded you benefit?—*in 'ilāj shumā-rā (fā, ida) karda ast? (tāšir; manfa'at.)* Or, *az in mu'alaja (fā, ida dīda ed). (istifāda girifta ed.)* Or, *az khurdan-i-in dawā shumā-rā kadre takhfif-i-marz shuda ast?*

BESEECH—I beseech you to pay attention.—*(iltimās) mī-kunam ki shumā bad'in kār dil bi-dihed. (istid'ā.)* Or, *iltijās farmūda multafit bi-shaved.* Or, *multajī mī-shavam ki dar in amr tan bi-dihed.*

BESET—He is beset on all sides with business.—*az har taraf ba kār-i-bisiyār mashghūl ast.* Or, *ba hama atrāf dar kār (maḥṣūr) ast. (maṣrūf.)*

BESPEAK—I am going to the shoemaker's to bespeak a pair of shoes.—*ba dukān-i-kafsh-doz mī-ravam tā farmā, ish-i-sākhshan-i-yak juft-i-urusī bi-diham.*

BEST—I think it will be best to do so.—*man chunīn mī-fahmam ki in chunīn kardan (ansab) ast. (afzal; aulatar.)* Or, *maṣlahat-i-ān mī-bīnam ki in kār 'ain-i-ṣarāb ast.*

BESTOW—I am a poor man, be pleased to bestow one diram.—*man muhtāj-am dirame 'aṭā bi-furmāyed.* Or, *man hāji-am pashīze ba khairat bi-dihed.* Or, *hājatmand-am az rū, s lutf marā dirame 'ināyat bi-kuned.*

BETTER—Mine is better than yours.—*māl-i-man az māl-i-shumā bihtar ast.*

BEWARE—Beware of idleness and ignorance.—*az ihmāl wa jāhilī ihtizār bi-sāz.* Or, *az takāsul wa jāhilīyat pur-hāza bāsh.* Or, *az takāhul wa jahālat (ijtināb) bi-kun. (ihtirāz.)* Or, *(sustī) wa āwāragī-rā bi-guzar. (baḥālāt; kāhālī.)*

BEYROUT—I have been three years in Beyrout.—*dar bayrūt tā si sāl būda am.* Or, *hālan si sāl guzashta ast ki man dar bayrūt (mu-ṭawakkif būda am). (muḥīm būda am,*

sākin shuda am; mutamakkin shuda am; ikāmat karda am; sukūnat dashta am.)

BID—Why do you bid me do this?—*chirā marā farmā, ish-i kardan-i-īn kār mī-kuned?*

BIG—How big is the book you speak of?—*kitābe ki zīhr mī-kuned, chi kadam hujūm dārad?*

BILL—Give me your bill, I will pay it.—*hisāb-i-khud-rā ba-man bi-dihed ān-rā adā khwāham kard.*

BIND—Bind him hand and foot.—*dast wa pāyash bi-band.* Or, *band bar dast wa pāyash bi-nih.*

BIND—Bind him neck and foot.—*silasila dar gardan wa zanjir bar pāyash bi-(nih).* (*kun; band.*)

Pinion him.—*dast bar katif-ash bi-band.*

BOUND—He has bound up the parcel.—*ān kas (bukcha)-rā basta ast.* (*basta.*)

BITTEN—He was bitten by a jackal.—*yak shaghāle o-rā (gazida) ast.* (*zakhmī karda.*) Or, *o az shaghāle gazida shuda ast.*

BLAMEABLE—Am I blameable in this?—*āyā man dar īn kār (muḥaṣṣar)-am?* (*takṣīrwār.*)

BLAME—The blame rests only upon me.—*siwā, e man kase dīgar muḥaṣṣar nīst.* Or, *ilzām-i-īn takṣīr khāss ba zinma, e man ast.* Or, *īn jurm maḥz az dast-i-man (bar āmada) ast.* (*sādir shuda.*) Or, *siwā, e man kase dīgar (ilzām-i-īn kār na dārad).* (*malzūm-i-īn kār nīst.*) Or, *ba juz-i-man kase dīgar mujrīm na shuda ast.*

BLAMELESS—No, without doubt you are blameless.—*na, be shakk shumā (be kuṣūr ed).* (*ma'sūm ed.*)

BLED—After being bled he recovered.—*ba'd az fard kardan shifā yāft.* Or, *ba'd az rag zadan ifāka yāft.* Or, *ba'd az hajūmat kardan andake rāhat yāft.*

BLEEDS—I have cut my finger, see how it bleeds.—*angusht-i-khud-rā burīda am, bi-bīned (chigūna khūn az o mī-chakad).* (*chi taur khūn mī-āyad.*)

BLESSING—By the blessing of God I am better.—*ba faṣl-i-allāh ta'ālā kadre ārām yāfta am.*

BLIND—He is now quite blind.—*ān shakhsh bi-l-kull (nā-bīnā) ast. (kūr; zarir; amā.)*

BLINDFOLD—He led him blindfold through the city.—*o chashm-ash bast wa o-rā gird-i-shahr gardānīd.*

BLOSSOM—Where there is blossom we expect fruit.—*jā, e ki shugūfa ast, ummed-i-mewa ast.*

BLOSSOM—This plant will soon blossom.—*īn nihāl zūd (gul khwāhad kard). (shugūfa khwāhad dād.)* Or, *īn nihāl zūd bār khwāhad āward.*

BLOTTED—He blotted the whole of his papers.—*o bar hama kūghaz-i-khud dāgh-i-siyāhī andākht.* Or, *o hama kūghaz-i-khud-rā tasūm kard.*

BLOW—Blow the dust off your book.—*az kitāb-i-khud-at gard (fūt bi-kun). (paf bi-dih; wā pak.)* Or, *kitāb-i-khud-rā bi-takāned.*

BLUNDER—You blunder continually.—*shumā hamesha (sahw) mī-kuned. (khatā; ghalat; kusūr.)*

BOLDER—He is bolder than I.—*o az man (shujā'tar) ast. (be bāktar; shajī'tar; dīlāwartar.)* Or, *o az man ziyāda shujā't darād.*

BOLT—Fix a bolt on the window.—*dar darīcha chifte bi-zan.* Or, *dar ghurfā darbande murattib bi-kun.* Or, *dar rauzan band-kasha, e kā, im bi-kun.*

BOND—He wishes to have a bond for this amount.—*barā, e īn mablagh-i-pūl tamassuk mī-khwāhad.*

BONE—The dog has a bone in his mouth.—*sag dar dahan-i-khud 'azme dārad.*

BOOKSELLER—I have been to the bookseller's shop.—*ba dukān-i-kitāb-farosh būda am.*

BORN—He was born before you.—*o pesh az shumā (paidū) shuda būd. (maulūd; zāda; mutawallad.)*

BORROW—I want some money, from whom can I borrow?—*man kadre pūl mī-khwāham az kudām kas (karz) mī-tawānam girift? (wām; 'āriyat.)*

BOTTLE—Put this oil into a bottle.—*īn raughan-i-talkh-rā dar (surūhī bi-guzār) (kūza bi-kun.)*

BOTTOM—Read to the bottom of the page.—*tā ba (intihā), e ṣafha bi-khwāned. (ākhir; anjām; khatm; ikhtitām; muntahā; tā ki tah.)* Or, *ṣaḥīfa-rā tamām bi-khwāned.*

BOW—Having made a bow, he sat.—*o (salām kard) wa nishast. (sar-i-khidmat bar astān dāsht; zamīn-i-khidmat bosīd; khidmat kard; sharḥ-i-khidmat ba jā āward; rasm-i-adab wa taḥiyat ba jā āward; sar-i-khidmat ba zamīn nihād; alif kāmāt-i-khud-rā chūn nūn kham sākht.)*

BOWS—Bows and arrows were formerly used in war.—*(dar aiyām-i-guzashta) tīr wa kamān ašliḥā, e jang būdand. (sābikan; dar aiyām-i-salaf; dar waqt-i-peshīn; muḥad-daman; pesh az īn; kabl az īn.)*

BOX—What shall I put in this box?—*dar īn ṣandūk chi bi-(guzāram). (kunam; niham.)*

BRACELETS—That lady wears bracelets.—*ān bānū yāra ba dast mī-kunad. Or, ān ṣāḥiba mī'zād ba dast mī-poshad. Or, ān khātūn dast-biranjān dar dast mī-kunad.*

BRANCHES—That tree has many branches.—*ān shajar bisiyār (afanīn) dārad. (furū', sing. far'; aghsā, e, sing. ghuṣu; fājḥā; shākhkhā.)*

BRASS—Don't you know brass from copper?—*āyā birinj-rā az mis na mī-dāned? Or, farḥ mā-bain birinj wa mis na mī-kuned? Or, farḥ-i-birinj wa mis na mī-dāned?*

BRAVE—His soldiers are very brave.—*'askariyān-ash khaitī (shujā') and. (dilīr; jang-jū; dushman-kush.)*

BRAVERY—What bravery have they displayed?—*eshān chi (shujā'at namūda) and? (dilāwarī ṣāḥir kardā; ḥimmat izhār sākhta.)*

BRAYING—The ass is braying.—*ḥimār (nahīk mī-zanad). ('ar-'ar mī-kunad; mī-shorad.)*

BREADTH—What is the breadth of that cloth?—*(arḥ)-i-ān pārchā chi ḡadar ast? (pahan; kushādagī.)*

BROKEN—He has broken it in pieces.—*o ān-rā (khurd-khurd kardā) ast. (pāra-pāra shikasta; reza-reza gusekhta.)*

BROKEN—He has broken the agreement.—(*khlāf*)-i-'ahd karda ast. (*nuḡs*; *faskh*.)

BREATH—I have run to such a degree that I am out of breath.—*man chunīn dawīda am ki (nafs) na mī-tawān-am zad.* (*tanaffus*; *dam*.) Or, *man chunān dawīda am ki majāl-i-nafs kashīdan na (dāram).* (*āwaram*.)

BREED—These insects breed in the rice.—*īn kirmhā dar bīrīnj paidā mī-shavand.*

BRED—He bred up his children in the best manner.—*o aṭfāl-i-khud-rā ba (ṭarīk-i-aḡsan parwarish dād).* (*afzalu-l-wajh tarbiyat kard*; *bihtarīn-i-ṣūrat nashw o namā dād.*)

BRIBED—He was bribed to commit that wicked deed.—*o rishwat girifta ān kār-i-shanī' kard.* Or, *ba jihat-i-kār-i-shanī' o-rā rishwat dāda shuda ast.*

BRICKS—Bricks are made of this kind of earth.—*az īn kism-i-(gil) khishthā sākhṭa mī-shavand.* (*khlāb*.)

BRIDEGROOM—I saw both the bridegroom and the bride.—*har dū dūmād wa 'arūṣ dīdam.*

BRIGHT—Do you observe that bright star?—*āyā ān (najm-i-mujallī)-rā mī-bīned?* (*sitāra, e darafshān*; *ākhtar-i-darakhshān*.)

BROAD—How broad shall I make this mat?—*īn (boriyā)¹ chi ḡadar ('arīz)² bi-sāzam?* ¹(*zīgḡ*; *ḡāṣir*.) ²(*pahan*; *wāṣi*.)

BROKER—He is by trade a broker.—*o ba ḡarfāt dallāle ast.* Or, *o ba ḡasb baiyā'e ast.* Or, *pesha, e o dallālī ast.*

BRUSH—Here is a brush, where is the paint?—*īn jā kalam-i-mū ast, ammā rang kuṡā?*

BUD—These trees are beginning to bud.—*īn darakhthā shuguftan mī-gīrand.* Or, *īn ashjār (dar shuguftan) and.* (*ba shuguftan dar āmada*.)

BUILD—I am going to build a house.—*man makāme ta'mīr khwāham kard.*

BULL—Are you not afraid of the bull?—*az ān nar-gāw (na mī-tarsed)?* (*shumā-rā khauf nīst*; *mukhāwaf na mī-bāshed*.)

- BUNDLE**—Where shall I put this bundle?—*in buḵcha-rā kuḵā bi-(guzāram). (niham; kunam; dāram.)*
- BURDEN**—The whole burden rests upon me.—*tamām bār bar man ast. Or, man ḥāmil-i-tamām ḥaml-am.*
- BURN**—Burn this waste paper.—*in kāghaz-i-raddī-rā ba ātash bi-dih. Or, in kirtas-i-bekār-rā ba ātash bi-soz. Or, in kāghaz-i-mukhra-dār-i-mardūd-rā ba ātash biyandāz.*
- BURST**—They drank so much that they almost burst.—*ān kadam naushīdand ki (nazdīk būd ki shikam-i-eshān bi-tarkad). (dar tarkīdan-i-shikam-i-eshān chīze na mānda būd.) Or, eshān ba ān kadar āshāmīdand ki mi'da, e eshān qarīb ba tarkīdan būd.*
- BURST**—He burst open the door.—*o darwāza-rā shikasta wāz kard.*
- BURY**—He is gone to bury his father.—*o padar-i-khūd-rā dafn kardan rafta ast. Or, (o barā, e tajhīz wa tafīn) kardan-i-walīd-i-khūd rafta ast. (o barā, e tadfīn.)*
- BUSINESS**—He is come on business.—*o barā, e (shughl) e āmada ast. (kāre; 'amale; ḥājate.)*
- BUSY**—He is now very busy, and cannot speak to you.—*ilhāl (ba kār mashghūl ast) wa ba shumā suḵḵān guftan na mī-tawānad. (mashghūl-i-khidmat ast; ba kār o bār ishtighāl dārad; ba mu'āmila mushtaghāl ast; dar band-i-khvyesh ast.)*
- BUY**—I am going to the bazar to buy paper.—*man ba bāzār az barā, e kharīdan-i-kāghaz mī-ravam.*

C.

- CABLE**—That ship has lost her anchor and cable.—*langar wa (kals)-i-ān jahāz har dū gum shuda ast. (kaṭāj.)*
- CAGE**—This cage is to keep birds in.—*in kafs barā, e nigāh dāshtan-i-paranda ast.*
- CAKE**—Where did you get that cake?—*ān (kutīcha) az kuḵā ba dast-i-shumā rasīd. (ka'k; bishmāt; kūr; ragḥīf, pl. rugḥūf.)*

CALAMITY—This will be to them a great calamity.—*in* (*āfat-i-'aẓīm*) 'bar *eshān wāki* (*khwāhad shud*).² ¹(*ṣadma, e kabīr*; *balā, e buzurg*; *ḥādīṣa, e kalān*.) ²(*khwāhad uftād*.)

CALUMNIATES—He calumniates a person.—*o dar postūn-i-mardume mī-(uftād)*. (*ravad*.) Or, *o ḥarf-i-kase mī-chīnad*. Or, *o ghāibat-i-kase mī-kunad*. Or, *o dar 'aib giriftan-i-kase mī-koshad*. Or, *o kase-rā ghāibat mī-kunad*. Or, *o kase-rā ba badī yād mī-kunad*. Or, *o nām-i-kase ba zishī mī-barad*.

CALCULATION—Have you made a calculation of the cost?—(*ḥisāb-i-kharj jam' kardā ed?* (*takhmīna*; *muwāzina*.)

CALF—The cow and calf were together.—*māda-gāw wa gūsāla baham yak jā būdand*.

CALM—The sea was quite calm.—*bahr bi-l-kull* (*be mauje*) *būd*. (*bi tā amwāj*; *mushawwish na*.)

CANVAS—Where did you buy this canvas?—*in* (*palās*)-*rā az kujā kharīda ed?* (*pūrcha, e kanū*.)

CAPACITY—He is a person of great capacity.—*ān shakhs bisiyār (kābilīyat) dārad*. (*istī'dād*; *firāsāt*; *idrāk*; *kuwat-i-madrika*; *dirāyat*; *ahliyat*; *dānish*.) Or, *ān shakhs* (*dar firāsāt kāmīl*) *ast*. (*ṣāhib-i-faẓīlat*; *ṣāhib-i-faẓl-i-kamāl*.) Or, *'aklmandī, e ān kas ba kamāl rasīda ast*.

CARD—He has sent me a card of invitation.—*ān kas ruḥ'a, e da'wat-rā ba jihat-i-man firistāda ast*.

CARE—I have no care on that account.—*dar ān sukhān* (*parwā*) *na dāram*. (*fikr*; *andoh*; *muzāyaka*; *dil-tanqī*.) Or, *az ān amr gham na* (*dāram*). (*khayram*.) Or, *dar dil-i-khud tafakkure-rā rāh na diham*.

CARRYING—I saw him carrying a load on his head.—*man o-rā didam ki bār bar sar guzāshta mī-ravad*.

CASE—Have you no case for your razor?—*āyā* (*ghilāf-i-teg-i-dallākī*)-*rā na dāred?* (*jild-i-ustura*; *miyān-i-mardūda*.)

CASE—This is a very difficult case.—*in murāfa'a* (*mushkil ast*). (*ishkāl dārad*.)

CASH—In cash and notes I have 100 dinars.—*dar wajh-i-naqd wa barāt ṣad dīnār dāram*.

CAST—Cast away this clothing.—*in libās-rā bar andāz.*

CASTLE—He lives near the castle.—*nazd-i-ḥisār sukkūnat dārad.* Or, *karīb-i-(kasr) manzīl dārad.* (*ḥiṣn.*)

CATALOGUE—Have you seen to-day's catalogue of the sale?—(*fihrist*)-*i-ḥarrāj-i-imroz-rā dāda ed?* (*fard; fard-i-tafṣīl.*)

CATCH—Catch that bird.—*ān murgh-rā (akhz bi-kun).* (*bi-gēr.*)

CAUSE—Do you know the cause of this?—(*sabab*)-*i-in amr mī-dāned?* (*'illat; wāsiṭa; mūjib.*)

CAUTION—What need of all this caution?—*ḥājat-i-in chunīn (khabardārī) chīst?* (*dūr-andeshī; 'aḳibat-andeshī; dūr-bīnī; iḥtiyāt; ḥazar; iḥtirāz; taḥzīr; ḥazam; ta,ammul; tadbīr.*)

CAUTIOUS—We ought to be cautious, and not to give offence to any.—*marū bāyad ki az zuḥmat dādan-i-kase ḥazar bi-kunem.* Or, *marū bāyad ki tā tawānem az azīyat dādan-i-kase (khabardār shavem).* (*hoshiyūr bāshem; ḥazūr shavem; sāḥib-i-iḥtiyāt bāshem; muḥtazir bāshem.*)

CEASE—When will you cease talking?—*az sukhān guftan kai (farāghat) khwāhed kard?* (*maukūf; farūgh; tawakkuf.*) Or, *kai tark-i-ḥaraf zadan khwāhed (girift)?* (*kard.*)

CELEBRATED—He is a very celebrated poet.—*o shā'ire bisiyār (mashhūr) ast.* (*ma'rūf; mauṣūf; nāmwar; mu'azzam; mamdūh.*) Or, *o 'ullāma, e shu'arā ast.*

CENTRE—Place this in the centre.—*in chīz-rā dar (miyān bi-guzār).* (*markaz-i-dā'ira bi-nih.*)

CENTURY—This house has been built a century.—*sadd sāl guzashta ast ki in khāna (ma'mūr shuda ast).* (*-rā ta'mūr karda and.*)

CERTAIN—I am certain of it.—*man in-rā yakīn mī-dānam.*

CERTIFICATE—I have received from him a certificate of my capacity and good conduct.—*man az o ba nisbat-i-kābīliyat wa nek-raftārī, e khud (sifārish nāma), e yāfta am.* (*dast aweza; liyākat nāma.*)

CHAFF—Here is plenty of chaff, but no wheat.—*in jā post-*

i-gandum firāwān ast magar gandum na. Or, *in hama sabos ast* (*nishān*)-*i-gandum dar in nist.* (*aṣar*.)

CHAIN—Is this chain made of iron?—*āyā in zanjir-(i-āhanī) ast?* (*az āhan sākhṭa shuda.*)

CHALK—He writes only with chalk.—*ān kas faḳat ba gil-i-safaid mī-nawisad.*

CHANGE—He is gone there for change of climate.—*az barā, (tabdīl)-i-āb o hawā ān jū rafta ast.* (*taḥwīl.*)

CHANGE—I must change my clothes.—*marā būyad ki libās-i-khud-rā ('iwaz) bi-kunam.* (*badal; tabdīl; ibdāl.*)

CHANGEABLE—His mind is changeable.—*o mutalawwīnu-ṭab' ast.* Or, *o saḥīlu-l-kabūl wa saḥīlu-l-tark ast.* Or, *o ṣābitu-l-ḳuul wa ḳā,imu-l-mizāj nīst.* Or, *dīl-ash (be ḳarūr) ast.* (*nā pāyadār.*) Or, *o talawwīn dar ṭab' dārad.*

CHAPTER—What chapter shall we read?—*kudām bāb bi-khwānam?*

CHARACTER—He bears an excellent character.—*o nām-i-neko dārad.* Or, *o (ṣāḥib-i-'izzat) ast.* (*ẓū-l-'izzat; mu'azzaz; mukarram.*)

CHARCOAL—She draws pictures with charcoal.—*ān zan taṣwīrhā ba zaḡḡāl mī-kashad.*

CHARGES—He charges very high.—*o girān ḳīmat mī-kunad.* (*khwāhad.*)

CHARITABLE—They are very charitable to the poor.—*eshān ba (gharībān karīm) and. (muflisān raḥīm; maṣlūkān saḳḥī; mustamandān sadḳat-baḳḥsh.)*

CHARITY—He bestows a great deal in charity.—*o bisiyār (khairāt) mī-dihad.* (*ṣadḳa; taṣadduḳ; zakāt; zakwat.*)

CHARMING—That is a charming song.—*ān naghma, e dil-fareb ast.* Or, *ān sarod-i-ṭarab-angez ast.* Or, *ān samā'-i-dīl-āwez ast.* Or, *ān tarannum-i-dīl-faroz ast.* Or, *az ān naghma kase-rā shor wa ṭarab dar sar mī-āyad.* Or, *az ān naghma kase dar ḥālat wa ṭarab mī-bāshad.*

CHEAP—These articles, I think, are cheap.—*man mī-pindāram ki in chīzhā (arzān) and. (kam-ḳīmat; subḳ-bahā.)*

CHEAT—They cheat whom they can.—*eshā ba har kase ki mī-tawānand fareb mī-dihand.* Or, *eshān ba har kase ba kaday-i-makdūr-i-khud (ghadr mī-kunand).* (*ghabn mī-sāzand*; *hila-bāzī mī-kunand*; *ghābin mī-bāshand.*)

CHEESE—This cheese is not good.—*in panīr (khūb nīst).* (*līh shuda ast.*)

CHICKENS—I saw a hen with ten chickens.—*man mākiyān-e rā ba ma' dah chuza dīdam.*

CHIEF—My chief reason for coming here was to see you.—*man mahz az barā, e dīdan-i-shumā in jā āmada am.*

CHILDHOOD—I have known him since his childhood.—*man az (hīn-i-tufūliyat-ash) o-rā dānista am.* (*aiyām-i-kodakīyash*; *'ahd-i-khurdīyash.*) Or, *az waqte ki o tīf būd man o-rā shinākhta am.*

CHILDISH—These are but childish employments.—*in faḳat (bāzī, e kodakān) ast.* (*kār-i-kodakī.*)

CHINA—He has lately come from China.—*dar in rozhā az chīn wārid shuda ast.*

CHIPS—Why are all these chips here? take them away.—*in khāshāk chirā in jā ast? ān-rā bar dār.* Or, *in (tarāshhā) chirā in jā uftāda ast? ān-rā bi-bar.* (*rezahā, e chūb.*)

CHISEL—Cut this stick with a chisel.—*in chūb-rā ba mabza' bi-tarāsh.*

CHOICE—It was his own choice to do so.—*o in kār ba khwāhish-i-khud kard.* Or, *in chunīn kār kardan o-rā ikhtiyār uftād.*

CHOOSE—Choose which of these two you please.—*az in har dū tā yake-rā (bi-guzīn).* (*bi-chīn*; *ikhtiyār bi-kun*; *kabūl bi-kun.*)

CINNAMON—Mix some cinnamon with the other spices.—*ham-rāh-i-dīgar maṣālīh dār-chīnī (biyāmez).* (*makhṭūt bi-kun*; *takhṭūt bi-kun*; *ikhtilāt bi-kun*; *bi-khīsānīd.*)

CIRCLE—They all sat in a circle.—*eshān (dar ṣūrat-i-dā,ira) nishastand.* (*halka zada.*)

CIRCUIT—He is now judge of circuit.—*ān ilhāl hākim-i-dā,ir ast.*

CIRCULATED—They have circulated notices in all directions.

—*eshān ba har taraf ishtihār-rā jārī karda and. Or, ba har taraf ittīlā' nāmajāt-i-eshān ijrā yāfta and.*

CIRCULATION—Has this coin been long in circulation?—

in zarb az bisiyār wakt muraawaj būda ast. Or, āyā bisiyār sāl ast ki in sikku (rā,ij būda) ast. (rawāj yāfta.)

CIRCUMSTANCE—This is a curious circumstance—in sū-

niha,e 'ajīb ast. Or, in kaifiyat-i-bisiyār nādir ast. Or, in aḥwāl-i-khailī tā' ajjub āmez ast.

CIVIL—He is one of the civil servants of the Government.

—*o yake az šāḥibān-i-(amūr-i-daulat) ast. ('amāl-i-mam-lakat.)*

CIVIL—He is civil to every one.—*o ba har kas (mulā,im)*

ast. (salīm; ḥalīm; adīb; mu,addab; šāḥib-i-sulūk; khalīk; šāḥib-i-adab; mulāṭīf; laṭīf.) Or, o ba har kas tā'zīm mī-kunad.

CIVILITY—He received us with great civility.—*o ba bisiyār*

(tawāzu') bā mā mulākāt kard. (khulk; ikhlāk; adab; sulūk; mulā,imat; mudārā; mudārūt.)

CLAIM—Have you any further claim on that gentleman's

estate?—bar imlak-i-ān šāḥib iddi'ā,e dīgar dāred?

CLEVER—She is more clever than he.—*ān zan az ān mard*

(dānā)-tar ast. (zakī; hoshiyār; kār-guzār; maṣlahat-guzār; pukhta.)

CLIENT—The attorney has written to his client.—*ān wākil*

ba muwakkil-i-khud nawishta ast.

CLIMATE—The climate of Europe is very fine.—*āb o hawā*

az mulk-i-maghrib bisiyār khūb ast.

CLIMBING—He was climbing a tree.—*o (bālā,e darakhht bar)*

mī-raft. (bar darakhht bālā.)

CLINGS—That child clings to its mother.—*ān furzand ba*

(mādar-i-khud mī-chaspad). (gardan-i-mādar-i-khud mī-avezad.)

CLOAK—Leave your cloak in the hall.—*(bālā-posh,i)-i-khud*

rā dar dālān bi-guzār. (farghul; labāda; jawālik.)

CLOCK—What is the time by the church clock?—*ba sāt-i-*

(*īṣā-kada*) *chi sâ'at ast?* (*'ibâdat-gâh*; *khâna*,^e *khudâ*; *ma'bid*; *sijda-gâh*; *masjid*; *jâmi'*.)

It is near two o'clock.—*karîb ba sâ'at-i-dû ast.*

CLOTHE—They clothe the naked and feed the hungry.—(*barahnagân*)¹-*râ mî-poshânand wa (gursinagân)*²-*râ khurish mî-dihand.* ¹(*'ariyânân*; *'arīyân.*) ²(*jar'ânân*; *jā.i'ân*; *muji'ân.*)

CLOUDS—There are many clouds, it will rain heavily.—(*abr*) *bisiyâr ast bārân khûb khwâhad bārîd.* (*megh*; *sahâb*; *ghaim.*)

COACHES—Some people ride in coaches, others go on foot.—*ba'ze mardumân ba kâliska sawâr mî-shavand wa ba'ze piyâda mî-ravand.*

COARSE—This cloth is very coarse.—*în pârcha bisiyâr (kuluft) ast.* (*ṣalb*; *hanguft*; *jar'ab*; *nâfiḡ*; *satikh*; *sitabr.*)

COBWEB—Sweep away that cobweb.—*ân parda*,^e *'ankabût-râ jârûb bi-kun.* Or, *ân (nasju-l-'ankabût)-râ az in jā bi-rûb.* (*malḡat.*)

COLD—I feel very cold.—*man burûdat-i-'azîm ihsûs mî-kun-am.* Or, *marâ (sardî)*,^e *bisiyâr maḡsûs mî-shavad.* (*bard.*)

COLLECTED—A great crowd was collected.—*majma' i-buzurg majmû' shud.* Or, *jamâ'at-i-kaṣîr (jam')* *shud.* (*mujtami'*; *mujamma'.*)

COLLECTOR—He is now collector (revenue-officer) of Shîrâz.—*o ilhâl (taḡṣildâr)-i-shîrâz mu'ayyan ast.* (*muḡaṣṣil*; *bâzhgîr*; *khîrâḡ-i-jam'âtîl*; *jâmi'-i-maḡṣîl.*)

COLLEGE—Have you seen the new college?—(*madrassa*,^e *nav*) *dîda ed?* (*dâru-l-'ilm-i-jadîd.*)

COLOUR—What colour shall I make it?—*rang-i-ân chi bi-sâzam?*

COMB—Take a comb, and comb your head.—(*shâna*)¹ *bi-gîr wa mûyat-râ (shâna bi-kun)*². ¹(*maṣḡ*; *sarḡhâra.*) ²(*maṣḡ bi-kun*; *shâna bi-zan.*)

COMFORT—This affords me comfort in my trouble.—*în dar (zaḡmat)-am tasallî mî-baḡhshad.* (*taṣḡdî*; *ranj*; *îṣâ.*) Or, *în chîz (marham-i-dîl-i-majrûḡ-am) mî-bâshad.* (*tasallî*

bakhsh-i-dil-hazîn-am.) Or, *în chîz marâ az takhlîf takhlîf mî-dîhad.*

COMMANDED—He commanded me to go instantly.—*ân shakhsh ba man hukm farmûd ki hamân sâ'at ân jâ birau.*

COMMENCE—Let us now commence our work.—*biyâ tâ (shurû'-i-kâr-i-khud) bi-kunem.* (*kâr-i-khud-râ shurû'.*)

COMMEND—I commend your prudence.—*man (ta'rîf)-i-tamîz-i-shumâ mî-kunam.* (*tahsîn; âfrîn; tausîf; sîlâ, ish.*) Or, *imtiyâz-i-shumâ muvâfîku-r-râ, e khud-am mî-âdad.* Or, *hâzar-i-shumâ marâ pasand mî-âdad.* Or, *dûr-andeshî, e shumâ-râ taqwîb mî-namâyam.*

COMMERCE—Baghdad is a first-rate seat of commerce.—*Baghdād 'umda, e jâ, e tijârat ast.*

COMMITTED—He was committed to prison.—*o dar mahbas firistâda shud.* Or, *o dar kaid-khâna mursil shud.*

COMMON—The common people speak thus.—*mardumân-i-'awâmm în chunîn mî-goyand.* Or, *în kalâm muhâwara, e 'âmm ast.*

COMMUNICATE—Communicate this to him.—*în sulḥan bado (baiyân) bi-kun.* (*zâhîr; iḡhâr; ashkâra; fâsh; huwaidu.*)

COMMUNICATIVE—He appears to be very communicative.—*ma'lûm mî-shavad ki o (zabân-i-darâz dârad).* (*bisiyâr go, e ast.*)

COMPANION—I have no companion.—*man (muṣāḥibe) na dâram.* (*mînise; ma,nûse; ham-ṣuḥbate.*)

COMPANY—I am glad to be in his company.—*khâtîr-i-man ba mukhâlîṭat-i-o mail dârad.* Or, *ṣuḥbat-ash ghanîmat shumâram wa khidmat-ash yaghmâ.* Or, *ba munâdimat-ash raghbat mî-(dâram).* (*kunam.*) Or, *ba ikhtilât-i-o bisiyâr mail mî-dâram.* Or, *az muṣāḥibat-ash khatîr khûshnûd am.* Or, *murâfikât-ash marâ khûsh mî-âdad.* Or, *sûd-i-sarmâye 'umr-am wiṣâl-i-o-râ mî-shumâram.*

COMPARE—Let us compare my writing with yours.—*biyâ tâ khatt-i-marâ ba khatt-i-shumâ (dar tashbih bi-dârem).* (*tashbih bi-kunem; mukâbil bi-kunem.*) Or, *biyâ ki mâ har dû khatt-i-khud-râ dar mîẖân-i-taswîyat bi-nîhem.*

COMPASS—A ship sails by the compass.—*ba (wāsīṭa), e kutb-numā jahāz rāh mī-ravad. (waṣīla.)*

COMPASSION—Why act thus? have you no compassion?—*chirā chunīn kār mī-kuned? shumā-rā (ruḥmat) na mī-āyad? (rahm; shafkat; talattuf; tarrahum.)* Or, *chirā ba kase chunīn kār mī-kuned? dīl-i-shumā na mī-sozad.*

COMPETENT—Are you competent to the work?—*shumā liyākat-i-īn kār dāred?* Or, *shumā kābil-i-īn 'amal hasted?* Or, *īn kār az dast-i-shumā bar mī-tawānad āmad?*

COMPLAINED—I have long complained of his conduct.—*bisiyār aiyām (guzashta ast ki az af'āl-ash (shikāyat) kardā am. (nālīsh; gila; faryād; shakwā.)*

COMPLAINTS—He is always coming with complaints.—*o hamesha (daftar-i-shikāyat bāz) mī-kunad. (faryād; nālīsh.)*

COMPLETE—He is complete master of this language.—*o dar īn zabān kāmīl ast.* Or, *o dar īn liṣān kāmīliyat dārad.*

COMPLIMENTS—Sir, Mr. ——— sends his compliments to you.—*ṣāhibū ṣāhib-i-fulān ba shumā (salām mī-rasūnad). (taslīm mī-dīhad.)*

COMPLY—Unless you comply, what can I do?—*agar shumā rāzī nāsted chi bī-kunam?*

COMPOSING—He is now composing a grammar.—*o ilḥāl ṣarf wa naḥw (taṣnīf) mī-kunad. (taḥf.)*

COMPREHEND—I don't exactly comprehend this.—*īn sukhān (-rā khūb na mī-fahmam). (dar 'aql-i-man durust na mī-āyad.)*

CONCEAL—I cannot conceal this matter.—*man na mī-tawānam ki īn sukhān-rā (pinhān dāram). (nihūfta kunam; mastūr kunam; ikhḥā kunam; makhḥā dāram; kitman or malknūn dāram; bi-posham.)*

CONCEIT—Let us not indulge conceit.—*marā bāyad ki (khud-pasand na bāshem). (az khud na bālem; 'ujb dar sar na dārem; dimagh-i-behūda na pazem; khud-bīn na bāshem.)*

CONCEITED—That man is very conceited.—*ān shakhṣ khailī* (*mu'jib*) *ast.* (*maghrūr*; *khud-pasand*; *khud-rā,e*; *khud-bīn*; *khud namā*; *mudammagh.*)

CONCEIVE—I conceive you are in the right.—*man mī-dānam ki shumā ba rāh-i-rāstī mī-bāshed.*

CONCERN—This business does not concern you.—*īn kār ba shumā (ta'alluḳ na dārad).* (*'alāḳa na dārad*; *muta'allik nist*). Or, *dar īn kār dakhil-i-taṣarruf-i-shumā nist.* Or, *shunā dar īn kār dakhil-i-taṣarruf na mī-tawāned kard.*

CONCERN—This has caused her much concern.—*az īn kai-fiyat ān zan bisiyār mutafakkir gardīd.* Or, *īn amr sabab-i-iztirāb-i-'azīm-i-ān nisā shud.*

CONCLUDE—It is time to conclude.—*ilhāl waqt-i-(tamām kardan) ast.* (*khatm*; *khātima.*)

CONCLUSION—This is the conclusion of the chapter.—*īn (ākhir)-i-bāb ast.* (*khatm*; *ikhṭitām.*)

CONDITION—My condition is better than his.—*ḥāl-i-man az ahwāl-i-o (bihtar) ast.* (*aḥsan.*)

CONDUCT—His conduct is to be commended.—*raftār-ash lā,iḳ-i-ta'rīf wa takhīn wa āfrīn ast.*

CONDUCT—Who will conduct us thither?—*ān jā ki marā (rahbarī khvāhad kard)?* (*khvāhad burd*; *dallālat khvāhad kard.*)

CONFESS—I confess my conduct has been amiss.—*man (i'tirāf) mī-kunam ki kirdar-i-man ma'yūb ast.* (*ikrār.*) Or, *man khud kā,il-am bar ānki dar īn amr chīze takhīr az man sādīr shuda ast.* Or, *man mukirr-i-bad raftārī,e khud hastam.*

CONFIDENCE—I place no confidence in what they say.—*bar sukhānhā,e eshān (wusūḳ-i-man nist).* (*i'tibār* or *i'timād na mī-kunam.*) Or, *i'tikād-i-ḥāl-i-eshān nazd-i-man bi-l-kull sāḳiṭ shud.*

CONFINED—He is now confined in jail.—*o ilhāl dar kaid-khāna kaid karda shuda ast.* Or, *o ilhāl dar mahbās mahbūs ast.* Or, *o aknūn dar (sijn nihāda) shuda ast.* (*zindān basta*; *kaid-khāna mukuiyid.*)

CONFIRMED—Is the news confirmed or not?—*in khabar (sābit) shuda ast yā na? (taḥkīk; muḥarrar.)*

CONFUSED—You have confused my work.—*kār-i-marā (darham barham) karda ed. (pareshān.)*

CONFUSED—He is confused.—*ān kas (sarūsīma) ast. (pareshān; mutaraddid; sar-gardān; hairān; muḥtarib; muḥtarir.)*

CONNECTION—There is no connection in these sentences.—*in jumlaḥ ba yak dīgar (nisbat na dārand). (bā ham munsalik nayand; muntazim nayand; 'alāka na dārand)*

CONQUERED—He conquered the whole country.—*o bar tamām mulk (tasalluṭ yāft). (musalluṭ shud.)* Or, *zer-i-ḥukm-i-khud tamām diyār-rā dar āward.* Or, *o sultānat-rā dar taṣarruf-i-khud dar āward.* Or, *o mamālik-i-afrāf (o-rā musallam shud). (dar kabḡ-i-o dar āmad.)* Or, *o tamām mulk-rā (maftūḥ) kard. (fath.)* Or, *o mutaṣarrif-i-nāhiyat shud.*

CONSCIOUS—I am not conscious of having said so.—*man yād na (dāram) ki in chunīn suḵhan gufta am. (mī-keunam; mī-gīram.)* Or, *(dar yād-i-man na mī-āyad) ki in chunīn gufta am. (ba yād-am na mī-āyad; man ba yād na dāram.)*

CONSENT—Do you consent to my proposal?—*ba rā, e-i-man (rāzī hasted)? (raḡā mī-dihed.)* Or, *tajwīz-i-marā kabūl mī-kuned?* Or, *tadbīr-i-man maḵbūl-i-khāṭir-i-shumā ast?*

CONSENT—She went without my consent.—*baghair-i-(ijāzat)-i-man ān za'īfa raft. (izn; rukhsat; raḡā, e.)*

CONSEQUENCE—That is of no consequence.—*ān zarar na dārad.* Or, *muḡāyaka, e in m'anī nīst.* Or, *dar ān mazāyaka nīst.*

CONSIDER—I will consider it.—*bar ān amr tajwīz khwāham kard.* Or, *dar band-i-ān kār khwāham būd.* Or, *dar in suḵhan taṣauwir khwāham namūd.* Or, *in suḵhan-rā ba mizān-i-kiyās khwāham sanjīd.* Or, *ān-rā ba kadum-i-tafakkur khwāham paimūd.*

CONSIGNED—The cargo of the vessel was consigned to him.

—*tamām bār-i-jahūz ba (hawāla), e ān kas būd. (tahvīl; sapurd; tafwīz.)* Or, *tafwīz-i-tamām maḥmūla, e jahūz-rā bado kardand.*

CONSTITUTION—His constitution is very strong.—*ṭabī'at-ash bisiyār (kawī) ast. (mustakīm; mazbūṭ; mustakill.)*

CONSULT—Let us consult upon this subject.—*biyā tā dar īn (maṣlaḥate maṣlaḥat) bi-kunem. (amr mashwarat; kār ṣalāḥ.)*

CONTAIN—How much indigo will this box contain?—*dar īn ṣandūk chi ḡadar nīl khwāhad gunjīd. Or, īn ṣandūk chi ḡadar nīl khwāhad girift.*

CONTEMPT—Treat no one with contempt.—*dar kase (naẓar-i-ḥikārat) ma kun. (ba chashm-i-istikḡār naẓar; tahkīr; karāhat.)* Or, *kase-rā ba chashm-i-istikḡāf ma nigar.* Or, *dar kase ba dīda, e istikrāḥ ma bīn.* Or, *kase-rā (khurd) ma dān. (khwār; ḥakīr; taṣghīr; makrūḥ; karih.)*

CONTENT—I am content with what I have.—*har chi dāram (bar ān ḡānī' mī-bāsham). (bā ān dar mī-sāzam; bar ān ḡinā'at mī-kunam; az ān pā, e ḡinā'at dar dāman-i-salāmat mī-kasham.)*

CONTENTIOUS—They are very contentious.—*eshān bisiyār (fitna-angez) and. (jang-jū; siteza-rū; fasād-ward; muḡsid; sharīr; 'arbada-khū; khar-kḡhasha sāz.)* Or, *nizā' bar pā mī-namāyand.* Or, *ba jang-i-har kas mī-khezand. (uftand.)* Or, *ba khilāf wa inkār-i-har kas ba dar mī-āyand.* Or, *da'wa, e muḡawamat bar pā mī-kunand.*

CONTINUAL—There is a continual noise in this place.—*dar īn jā (shor) hamesha mī-mānad. (ghaughā; ghol; ghal-ghala; hāw-hū; āshob.)*

CONTRACTED—The Honourable Company contracted for the paper.—*jamā'at-i-bahādur az barā, e īn kāghaz ijāra kard.*

CONTRARY—Contrary winds detained the vessel.—*az bād-i-rūḡḡhalīf jahāz bāz mānd. Or, bād-i-ghair-shurṭa jahāz-rd (tauḡīf) kard. (mutawakkīf.)*

CONTRIVANCE—By what contrivance shall we go there?—*ba kudām hīla mā ān jā khwāhem raft?*

CONVENIENT—Will your coming to-morrow be convenient?—*fardā āmadan-i-shumā (munāsib) khwāhad būd?* (muwāfik; shā,ista.)

CONVERSATION—Are you fond of conversation?—*shauk-i-guft-gū dāred?* Or, *shā,ik-i-mukālīma hasted?*

CONVEY—Will you please to convey this article to him?—*az rū,e (luṭf) īn chīz-rā bado bi-rasāned?* (altāf; talātuf; mīhrbānī.)

CONVINCED—I am convinced what you say is true.—*man yakīn dāram ki ān chi shumā mī-goyed rāst ast.*

COOKS.—Having no cook, he cooks for himself.—*ān shakhṣ ghīzā,e khud-rā khud (mī-pazad) ki tabbākh na dārad.* (bar sīkh mī-kunad; bar tāba biriyān mī-kunad.)

COOLER—It is cooler to-day than it was yesterday.—*imroz az dīroz sard-tar ast.*

COPY—Please copy this for me.—*luṭf farmūda barā,e man (naql)-i-īn bi-kuned.* (sawād.)

CORD—Buy some cord, and tie these things together.—*kadre (rīsmān-i-bārīk) bi-khared wa īn chīzhā-rā ba-ham bi-banded.* (ḥabal.)

CORK—Is there no cork to this bottle?—*āyā īn kūza,e shīsha (sidād) na dārad?* (shimām.)

CORN.—There was great plenty of corn last year.—*dar sāl-i-guzashta (ghalla,e firāwān paidā shud.* (madākhil-i-ghalla bisiyār būd; ba ifrāt ghalla paidā shud.)

CORRESPONDENCE—Have you any correspondence with him?—*shumā bā o (murāsālat) dāred?* (nawisht wa khwānd.) Or, *shumā tarīka,e rusul wa rasā,il bā o jāri dāred?*

CORRUPT—Society here is extremely corrupt.—*shuhbat-i-majlis-i-mardum-i-īn jā bisiyār (mazmūm) ast.* (mashnū; makhzūl; makbūh; fāsīd; mukhlaf.)

COUCH—Move this couch into the other room.—*īn (rakht-i-istirāḥat)-rā ba utāk-i-dīgar bi-bared.* (shaft; shafā; sufa; mihād; mahd, pl. muhūd.)

COUNCIL—He is a member of the Supreme Council.—*o yake az ahl-i-majlis-i-('uzma) ast. (a'lā; ūlā.) Or, o mushīr-i-mashwarat-i-a'zam ast. Or, ān āghā yake az (mushāwirān)-i-khāṣṣ ast. (mudabirān.)*

COUNSEL—Let us regard good counsel.—*mūrā bāyad ki (maṣlahat-i-nek kabūl dārem). (az naṣihat-i-'ākilān rū-kash na shavem.)*

COUNT—Count over the money I gave you.—*pūle ki man ba shumā dādam bi-shumāred.*

COUNTERFEIT—This is a counterfeit coin.—*īn ashrafi kalb ast (gold). Or, īn zarb-i-sīm daghal ast (silver).*

COTTON—This country produces much cotton.—*dar īn mulk pumba, e bisiyār paidā mī-shavad. Or, zirā't-i-pumba dar īn jā ba ifrāt ast.*

COUNTRY—This is my native country.—*īn (waṭan)-i-man ast. (maulid; waṭan-i-aṣlī; mauṭin.)*

COUPLE—Buy for me a couple of razors.—*barā, e man juft-i-tegh-i-dallākī bi-khared.*

COURAGE—You possess greater courage than I.—*shumā az man ziyāda (shujā'at) dārad. (himmat; mardānagī; dilīrī; dilāwari; jur'at; tajāsūr.)*

CRACK—There is a crack in this basin.—*īn aṭāba mī dārad. Or, īn lagan shigāf dārad. Or, īn ṭasht mī-dar shuda ast.*

CREATED—God created the world.—*allah-ta'ālā ge'tī-rā afrīd. Or, (ḥaḳḳ-ta'ālā) jahān-rā az 'adm ba wujūd āward. (ḥaḳḳ-i-jalla wa a'llā; bāra; khudā, e 'azza wa jalla; īzd; musabbahu-l-asbūb; musta'ān.)*

CREATOR—God is the Creator of all creatures.—*khudā khālik-i-hama (khalā'ik) ast. (kā'ināt; maujūdāt; malḥ-lūkāt.) Or, sāni'-i-kull maṣnū'at khudā ast.*

CREDIT—I agree to give you three months' credit.—*shumārū tā si māh (dain) mī-diham. (mukārizat)*

CREDIT—This action does him great credit.—*az īn kār o-rā bisiyār (tibīr) ḥāṣil mī-gardad. ('izzat; sharraf; āb-rū; 'azz wa waḳār; karam; ikrām; ihtirām.)*

CREDITORS—His affairs are in a bad state, therefore he has called together his creditors.—*kār o bār-ash mun-tashīr shuda ast lihaḡā karḡ-khwāhān-i-khūd-rā ṭalabīda ast.*

CREEP—Look how these lizards creep along the wall.—*bi bīn chigūna īn (karfashān) bar dīwar chaspān mī-ravand. (kalpakān.)*

CREEPER—This is called a creeper.—*īn nihāl-rā (arghaj) mī-nāmand. (buḡlatu-l-bārīda.)*

CRIME—What crime has he committed?—*o chi taḡṡīr karda ast? Or, chi ḡṡūr az o sar zada ast? Or, chi (khaṭā) az o sādīr shuda ast? (ḡumb, pl. ḡunūb.)*

CRITICISE—He will criticise our composition.—*o (īṡlāḡ-i-taṡnīf)-i-marā khwāhad kard. (taṡḡīḡ-i-musauwada.)*

CROOKED—That line is crooked.—*ān saṭar kaj ast.*

CROSSED—He crossed the river.—*az āb-jū, e guḡasht. Or, (bar) rūd 'ubūr kard. (az.)*

CROWS—He rises when the cock crows in the morning.—*o ba (bāḡ)-i-khūrūs bar mī-khezad. (mujarrad-i-āwāz; sharṡ-i-āwāz.)*

CROWD—There was a great crowd of people.—*ān jā kalān (īzdihām)-i-khalk būd. (jam'īyat; ījtimā'; jamā'at; majma'.)*

CRUELTY—They delight only in cruelty.—*eshān az (be raḡmī) khūshī ḡāṡil mī-namāyand. (sang-dīlī; dīl-azārī; sab'īyat; ḡulm; sitam.) Or, khailī khurramī ḡāḡīr mī-kunand ki ba dīḡarān durushtī ba (kār barand). ('amal āvarand.)*

CRUMBS—The birds will pick up all these crumbs.—*par-andaḡān īn rezḡā, e nān khwāhand chīd.*

CRUSHED—He was crushed under the carriage-wheel —*zer-i-charḡḡh-i-'arāba (mas, ḡūḡ sākhta) shud. (taḡṡīr sākhta; raṡīṡ karda.)*

CRY—What is the matter? why do you cry out so?—*chi ḡūlat ast? chirā chunīn ḡhūd wa shor mī-kunad?*

- *CUBITS—The length of this stick is about four cubits.—*(darāzi)*¹, *e in chūb karīb ba chahār (gaz)*² *ast.* *(tūl; tawālat.)* ²*(sā'id; dast; mirfak.)*
- CULTIVATED—This land is cultivated.—*in zamīn (mazrū) ast.* *(ma'mūr; ābād; zira'at karda shuda; kishda shuda.)*
- CUNNING—They are by nature cruel and cunning.—*bi-t-ṭab be raḥm wa ḥarīf and.* Or, *bi-l-aṣl sang-dil wa ghaddār and.* Or, *bi-l-nafs ḡālīm wa na"ār and.* Or, *bi-z-ḡūt be shafakat wa makhār and.* Or, *ba khū dil azār wa 'aiyār and.*
- CUPS—They drink tea out of cups and saucers.—*eshān chā ba finjān wa nalbakī mī-khurand.*
- CURED—I have been cured by that physician.—*man az ān (ṭabīb) shifā yāfta am.* *(pizishk.)*
- CURIOUS—This is a curious shell.—*in ṣadaf ('ajīb) ast.* *(badī'.)* Or, *in gosh-i-māhī nādīr ast.* *(gharīb.)*
- CURTAINS—Are there no curtains to this bed?—*āyā in biṣṭar pasha-parān na dārad?* *(parda; sidāfat; sajj.)*
- CUSTOM—Do you know how this custom arose?—*shumā mī-dāned chigūna in rāh o rasm (uftād)?* *(paidā shud; sar bār āward; sar bar zad; rū.e namūd.)* Or, *khābar dāred ki in rasm-rā ki (tjūd) kard?* *(ikhhtirā'; waḡa'.)*
- CUT—You have cut this pen so that it won't write.—*in kalam-rā chunān kaṭ' karda ed ki az ān nawishtan na mī-shavad.*
- CYPHER—One and a cypher make ten.—*agar ba hindasa,e yak ṣifr dāda shavad hindasa,e dah gardad.*

D.

- DAMAGE—Has the cargo received any damage?—*āyā nuḡṣān ba (mahmūla),e jahāz rasīda ast?* *(bār.)*
- DAMP—This house is very damp.—*in khāna bisiyār (nam-nāk) ast.* *(namgīn; martūb; martāb.)*

* The breadth of one finger =	2 barley corns, end to end.
"	" = 7 " " side by side.
" one hand =	8 " " end to end.
" six hands =	48 " " " "
"	" = one cubit = 18 inches. "

DANCING—They spend their time in singing and dancing.—*eshān waqt-i-khud-rā dar (sarā'idan wa rakṣūdan) mī-guzrānand. (naghma pardākhītan wa rakṣ kardan; tarannum zadan wa rūkiṣ shudan.)*

DANGER—Why are you afraid? there is no danger.—*c'irā mī-tarsed? heh khauf-i-khaṭar nīst.*

DARE—I dare not do as you say.—*ān chi shumā mī-goyed jur, at-i-kardan na dāram.*

DARK—The night was very dark.—*shab bisiyār (tārīk) būd. (tār.) Or, lail khailī daijūr būd.*

DARKNESS—They are in gross darkness.—*eshān dar (ḡulmat) and. (ḡulmāt; ḡalāmat.)*

DATE—What is the date of his letter?—*tārīkh-i-tahrīr-i-khatt-ash chīst?*

DAWN—They rise at dawn.—*eshān (ba waqt-i-ṣaḥar) bar mī-khezand. (dam-i-subḥ; 'alā-ṣ-ṣabāḥ.)*

DAY—What time of the day is it?—*chī sā'at ast?*

DEAD—I saw a dead snake on the roadside.—*ba kinār-i-rāh (mār-i-murda-rā) dīdam. (af'a, e-rā lā haiy.)*

DEADLY—Its wound is fatal; its poison deadly.—*zakhm-ash muhlik ast; zahr-ash (kātil). (halāhal.)*

DEAF—He is deaf, and can hear nothing.—*o (kar) ast, heh na mī-tarwānad shunīd. (ṣumm; aṣamm; girān-gosh.)*

DEALS—He deals honestly with everybody.—*ba har kase ba (rāst-bāzī) sulūk mī-kunad. (diyānat; imāndārī; sadāqat-kārī; ikhlāṣ.)*

DEAR—The goods you have purchased, I think, are very dear.—*ān asbāb ki shumā kharīda ed, ba rā, e man bisiyār (girān) ast. (girān-bahā; besh-kīmat.)*

DEAR—He is very dear to me.—*ba dil-i-man bisiyār ('az'z) ast. Or, man bā o muḥabbat-i-kāmil dāram. Or, o (munis)-i-dil-am ast. (maḥrum-i-raz.)*

DEBTOR—A debtor is one who owes money.—*karzdār kase ast ki (karz) dārad. (wām; dāin; bidīh.)*

DECEIT—They only live by deceit.—*eshān faqt ba fareb (guzrān mī-kunand). (aukāt ba sar mī-burand; rozgār*

mī-guzrānand.) Or, *eshān ba (makr) zindagī mī-kunand.* (*daghū*; *talbīs*; *ghabn*; *ghadr*; *kaid*; *makūdāt*; *khad'at*; *rūw*; *zark*; *shaid*; *'aiyārī.*)

DECEITFUL—What is there more deceitful than the human heart?—*az dil-i-insān kudām chīz (daghū-bāz)-tar ast.* (*ghadīr*; *ghadār.*)

DECEIVED—You have been deceived by them.—*shumā badeshān (maghbūn shuda ed).* (*ghabn khurda ed*; *mughālaṭa sākhṭa shuda ed*; *taghlīṭ karda shuda ed.*) Or, *shumā az eshān daghū yāfta ed.*

DECIDE—Let him decide this question.—*bi-guzār ki o (in mu'āmala-rā faiṣal) bi-kunad.* (*infisāl-i-in amr.*)

DECLINED—I asked him, but he declined.—*man az o porsīdam, magar o (inkār kard).* (*rāzī na shud*; *sar bāz zad.*)

DECREASES—That article decreases in value daily.—*roz ba roz kīmat-i-ān chīz (kam) mī-shavad.* (*habūṭ*; *sākīṭ*; *kāsīd.*)

DECREE—A decree was passed for this purpose.—*az barā'e in hukme mukarrar shud.* Or, *ba jihat-i-in (hukm-i-kazū mu'aiyan gardīd).* (*tarkī'-i-farmā ijra yāft.*)

DEDUCT—I shall deduct so much from his account.—*az hīsāb-ash in kadam pūl (kaṭ) khwāham kard.* (*wazī'at*; *waz'.*)

DEFECT—Do you see any defect in this?—*āyā dar in hech ('aib) mī-bīned?* (*pl. 'ayūb*; *tawaffun.*)

DEFENCE—He made his defence in court.—*dar 'adālat 'uzr-i-khud-ash kard.* Or, *dar mahkama mā'azarat-i-khud-rā zāhīr kard.* Or, *dar 'adālat (i'tizār)-i-khud-rā ba 'arṣa.e zuhūr āward.* (*tazkiyat.*)

DEFENDANT—The statements of both defendant and plaintiff were heard.—*kalām-i-mudda'ī-'alaihī wa mudda'ī shunīda shud.* Or, *izhīr-i-(āsāmī wa faryādī) istīmā' karda shud.* (*rāfi' wa dā'ī.*)

DEFICIENT—They are not deficient in sense.—*eshān (kam-'akl) nayand.* (*kam-hāusila.*) Or, *dar tamīz kamī na dārand.*

DEFORMED—She is deformed in person.—*badan-i-ān zar* (*bad-shakl*) *ast*. (*bad-haikal*; *karīhu-l-manūzar*.)

DEFRAYS—Who defrays the costs of his learning?—*kharch-i-āmo^{kh}tan-ash ki mī-dihad?* Or, *ikhrajat-i-ta'lim-ash ki adā mī-kunad?*

DEJECTED—His mind is much dejected.—*dil-i-o bisiyār* (*ranjīda*) *ast*. (*āzurda*; *pur-gham*; *pur-alam*.)

DELAY—There is much delay in this—*dar bāb-i-īn amr* (*der*) *bisiyār ast*. (*tawakkuf*; *ta^{akh}īr*; *dīrangī*; *mihlat*; *mukūṣ*; *tahāwun*; *tasāhul*.)

DELIBERATE—This is my deliberate opinion.—*īn tajwīz-i-man* (*mustakīm*) *ast* (*mustakill*.)

DELICATE—Her hands and feet are very delicate.—*dast u a pā,e ān ma'shūka bisiyār* (*nāzuk*) *ast*. (*nafīs*; *latīf*; *nigārīn*; *nāzanīn*.)

DELICIOUS—This is a most delicious morsel.—*īn lukma bisiyār lazīz ast*. Or, *maza,e īn lukma kha^līlī nafīs ast*. Or, *lazzat-i-īn lukma marghūb ast*.

DELIGHTED—I was greatly delighted to see him.—*az dūdan-i-o bisiyār khūshnūd shudam*.

DELIRIOUS—The fever is so violent that he is sometimes delirious.—*tab chandān sakht ast ki gāhe* (*be hosh*) *mī-shavad*. (*madhūsh*; *haziyān*; *hazzār*.) Or, *bukhār chandān mahrūr ast ki gāhe* (*o-rū ghash mī-dihad*). (*hawāss-i-o mī-bāzad*.)

DELIVER—Did you deliver to him my message?—*paigham-i-marā bado* (*dāded*)? (*rasānīded*.)

DELIVERED—He delivered his brother from much distress.—*o barādar-i-khud-rā az* (*hālat-i-kharābī najāt dād*). (*bisiyār harūnī khalāṣ kard*; *nū musā'adat-i-rozgār rihānūd*.)

DEMAND—Have you any demand upon me?—*āyā az man hech* (*dā'iya*) *dāred?* (*dā'wā*; *iddi'ā*; *bāz khwāst*.) Or, *āyā az man chīze iktizā dāred?*

DEMANDED—He demanded more than his due.—*o az karz-i-khud ziyāda* (*ṭalabīd*). (*ṭalab kard*; *dā'wā kard*; *dar khwāst kard*; *iddi'ā kard*.)

DENIES—He denies having said this.—*o az guftan i-în suḵhan* (*inkār mī-kunad*). (*munkir mī-shavad; ibā mī-kunad; tanākūr mī-kunad*.)

DEPART—When do you intend to depart?—*irāda,raftan kai dāred?* Or, *kai alwidā' khwāhed shud?* Or, *in jā-rā kai alwidā' khwāhed guft?* Or, *az in jā kai (tash-rif khwāhed burd)?* (*murakḵkhaṣ khwāhed shud; kadam ranja khwāhed farmūd; 'inān-i-'azīmat mun'aṭif khwāhed sākht; nuḡzat khwāhed farmūd*.)

DEPEND—I cannot depend upon what he says.—*ān chi o mī-goyad bar ān i'timād na mī-tawānam kard*.

DEPENDS—That depends upon the state of my health.—*ān kār ba tan-durustī, e man (muḡkūf) ast*. (*muta'allik; munḡaṣir*.) Or, *in suḵhan ba (ṣiḡḡat)-i-man muta'allik ast*. (*ṣaḡḡu-l-badan*.)

DEPOSITORY—This is a depository for books.—*in kutub-khāna ast*.

DEPTH—What is the depth of this tank?—*'umuk-i-în ḡauz chist?* Or, *'amik-i-în (ghadīr) chist?* (*āb-gīr; āb-dān; burka; tālāb*.)

DESCRIPTION—What description gave he of the place?—*o waṣf-i-ān jā chi sār kard?* Or, *o ān jā-rā chigūna baiyān kard?* Or, *o (sharḡ)-i-ān jā chigūna dād?* (*tāfṣīl; taṣṣīr*.)

DESERVE—They deserve to be punished.—*eshān (lā, ik-i-sazā) and*. (*mustahikḡ-i-'azāb; kābil-i-tarabīḡh; sazāwār-i-'ilāb*.)

DESIRE—I will desire him to do so.—*man ḡukm khwāham kard ki o ham chunīn bi-kunad*.

DESIRE—I have a great desire to see him.—*man ba dīdan-i-o (ishtiṡāk-i-kāmil dāram)*. (*mushtāk hastam; shā, ik hastam*.) Or, *silsila, e shauḡ-i-dīdan-i-o dar gardān-i-dīl-i-khūd dāram*. Or, *dar sar-i-dīdār-i-o mī-bāsham*.

DESIROUS—He is very desirous of seeing you.—*o barā, e dīdan-i-shumā bisīyār (arzūmand) ast*. (*mushtāk*.)

DESPAIRS—He despairs of accomplishing his object.—*o (tawakkū' na dārad) ki kār-i-khūd-rā ba sar rasānad*

(*ma,yūs ast ; nā ummed ast.*) Or, *o-ra (ummed-i-ba sar āwardan)-i-kār-i-khūd nīst.* (*riyā-i-sar anjām dādan ; intizār-i-tamām kardan.*)

DESPAIRED—He despaired of life.—*o dil-i-khūd-rā az jān (burīd).* (*bar dāsht.*) Or, *o dil-i-khūd-rā az jān bar girift wa ba marg nihād.* Or, *o dast-i-khūd az jān shust.* Or, *tushna wa be nawā rū,e bar khāk wa dil bar halāk nihād.* Or, *az zindāgānī ma,yūs gasht.* Or, *az 'umr ummed bar kund.*

DESPISE—We ought not to despise any one.—*bāyad ki mā kase-rā (khwār) na dārem.* (*hakīr.*) Or, *bāyad ki mā az kase (mutanaffur na bāshem).* (*nafrat or karāhiyat or tanaffur na kunem.*)

DESTROYED—Your papers have been all destroyed.—*kāghaz-hā,e shumā hama (tabāh) shuda ast.* (*kharūb ; makhrūb.*)

DETAIN—Do not detain the servant any longer.—*khādīm-rā ziyāda az īn (muntazir ma guzār).* (*dar intizār ma dār or guzār ; mu'attal ma dār.*)

DETERMINED—I am determined to do as you recommend.—(*kaṣḍ*) *karda am ki ba ḥasb-i-naṣīhat-i-shumā 'amal bi-kunam.* (*taṣmīm ; nīyat ; 'azm ; mukarrar ; irāda.*) Or, *kamar basta am ki &c.*

DICE—He was ruined by playing at dice.—*o ba sabab-i-ka'batain-bāzī tabāh shud.* Or, *o tamām māliyat-i-khūd-rā dar ḵimār-bāzī (talaf kard).* (*ba hawā dād ; ba bād-i-fanā dād ; ba ḥālat-i-tabāh rasānid.*)

DICTIONARY—See if this word is in the dictionary.—*dar kitāb-i-lughat bi-bīn ki īn lafẓ ast yā na.*

DIFFERENT—People are of different opinions on the subject.—*az bābat-i-īn amr mardumān (mukhtalifu-r-rā,e and).* (*rā,e mukhtalif dārand ; mutafīḵu-r-rā,e nīstand ; mukhālifu-r-rā,e and.*)

DIFFICULT—Do you think that the English language is difficult?—*āyā taṣawwir mī-kunēd ki zabān-i-īnglīsī (mushkīl) ast ?* (*mughlak ; ḡhalīḵ ; dushwār ; muta'azzir ; muta'assir.*)

- DIG**—Dig up this jungle.—*in khārbunhā az bek̄h bar kan.*
- DILIGENCE**—It requires only diligence.—*fakaṭ (jidd o jihad) zurūr ast. (koshish; sa'ī; arak-rezī.)* Or, *bāyad ki shumā dar in kār ba sabīl-i-(istimrār) mashghūl bāshed. (mudāwamat; muwāḡabat; istidāmat.)*
- DILIGENT**—They are diligent scholars.—*eshān ṭālibān-i-mu-jāhid and. Or, eshān talmīẓān-i-miḡnat-kush and.*
- DIM**—Her eyes are become dim through age.—*az sabab-i-pīrī ẓa'f-i-baṣārat ān zan-rā girifta ast. Or, az bā'is-i-kuhn-sālī chashm-i-ān fartiūta kam-naẓar shuda ast.*
- DINNER**—I must go now, it is dinner time.—*waḡt-i-shām ast, marā bāyad raft.*
- DIRECT**—This is the direct road to Shiraz.—*in (rāh) ba Shīrāz rāst mī-ravad. (minhāj; ṭarīḡ; sabīl.)*
- DIRECT**—Please direct me where to find him.—*az rāh-i-mihr-bānī ba man nishān bi-dihed ki bado mulāḡāt kuja bi-kunam.*
- DIRECTIONS**—I will attend to your directions.—*man ba naṣīhat-i-shumā mutawajjih khwāham shud. Or, man muṭābiḡ-i-dastūr-u-l-'amal-i-shumā tawajjuh khwāham kard.*
- DIRTY**—This road is very dirty.—*in rāh bisiyār (ghalīẓ) ast. (pur az khilāb; pur az wahal; najis; palīd.)* Or, *dar in širāt khas wa khashāk ast.*
- DISADVANTAGE**—If you act thus, it will be to your disadvantage.—*in kism raftār namūdan dar bāb-i-shumā nuḡṣān dārad. Or, agar in chunīn khwāhed kard, nuḡṣān khwāhed yāft.*
- DISAGREE**—They disagree with one another.—*eshān l. yak dīgar (mukhālīf and). (mukhtalīf and; ikhtilāf dārānd.)*
- DISAGREEABLE**—On that account it is very disagreeable.—*ba bā'is-i-ān bisiyār (nā muwāfiḡu-t-ṭab') ast. (nā maṭbū'; nā marghūb; nā maḡbūl; maskhūt; makrūh.)*
- DISAGREEMENT**—They have disagreement.—*darmiyān-i-eshān (nā muwāfiḡat) ast. (ikhtilāf; nifāk; be-ittifāḡi; naḡīz.)*

- DISAPPOINTED—I was much disappointed.—*man bi-l-kull* (*maḥrūm*) *shudam*. (*be bahra* ; *nā ummed* ; *ma,yūs*.)
- DISCHARGE—He is now able to discharge his debts.—*hālan* *karzḥā*, *e khud-rā adū mī-tawānad kard*.
- DISCIPLINE—This army is without discipline.—*in 'askar kawū'id na mī-dānad*. Or, *in lashkar* (*be kānūn*) *ast*. (*lā niḡām* ; *be ā,in*.)
- DISCONTINUED—The custom is now discontinued.—*ilhāl ān rasn* (*mansūkh*) *ast*. (*mardūd* ; *maukūf* ; *nā mura'awaj*.)
- DISCOURAGES—What you say discourages me.—*kaul-i-shumā marū* (*nā ummed*) *mī-kunad*. (*be dil* ; *ma,yūs* ; *takhwīf*.)
- DISCOURSE—Come, let us hold a discourse.—*biyā tū mā* (*makūlima*) *bi-kunem*. (*kīl-kūl* ; *guft o shunīd* ; *guft o gū,e*.)
- DISCOVERED—I have not as yet discovered the thief.—*tā in waqt duzd-rā* (*na yūfta am*). (*paidū na karda am* ; *ba dast nayāwarda am*.)
- DISCOVERY—That is an important discovery.—*ān* (*ijūd*) *bisiyār khūb ast*. (*ikhṭirā'*.)
- DISCRETION—He has ability, but wants discretion.—*o* (*kābilīyat*)¹ *dārad wa lekin* (*imtiyāz*)² *na dārad*. ¹(*liyākat* ; *'akl*.) ²(*tamīz* ; *intibāh* ; *ihṭiyāt*.)
- DISGUISE—Let us not use disguise.—*mā-rā fareb kardan na bāyad*.
- DISGRACE—To do so would be a disgrace to us.—*az chunīn kardan āb rū,e mā rekhta khwāhad shud*. Or, *az chunīn munkire mā dar chāh-i-inf'āl khwāhem uftād*. Or, *in fi'l ba mā* (*magillat*) *khwāhad āward*. (*zillat* ; *karāhiyat* ; *be 'izzatī* ; *be ḥurmatī* ; *faḡīḥat* ; *ta'nat*.) Or, *in fi'l marū* (*makrūh*) *khwāhad sākht*. (*mulawwaj*.)
- DISHONEST—They are very dishonest.—*eshān khālī* (*khā,in*) *and*. (*be-diyūnat* ; *khiyānat-kār*.) Or, *khiyānat-i-eshān ma'rūf ast wa fasād-i-afṣad ḡāhir*.
- DISLIKE—I dislike their company very much.—*murāfiqat-i-eshān bi-l-kull pasand na dāram*. Or, *az mukhālīfat-i-eshān* (*dar dil-i-man nafrat padīd mī-āyad*). (*karāhiyat*

or *tanaffur* or *hakārat dāram*.) Or, *dar silk-i-muwā-nisat-i-eshān munsalik shudan na mī-khupāham*. Or, *az māndan dar halka,e shūbat-i-eshān dil-am mutanaffir mī-shavad*.

DISMISSED—The king dismissed the courtiers.—*pādshāh ahl-i-darbār-rā (murakkhkhaṣ) kardand*. (*rukhsat*; *bar-khāst*.)

DISOBEY—I cannot disobey his orders.—*man radd-i-far-mān-i-o-rā na mī-tawānam kard*. Or, *man hukm-ash na mī-tawānam shikast*. Or, *man na mī-tawānam ki (sar-i-khud az halka,e inkiyād-ash bar āwaram)*. (*ādūl-i-hukm-ash bi-kunam*; *ghāshīya,e muṭāba'at-i-o az dosh-i-khud biyān-dāzam*.)

DISPLAYS—Herein he displays great talent.—*dar īn maṣla-ḥat (istī'dād-i-o zūhīr mī-shavad)*. (*fīrāsāt-ash ba zūhūr mī-āyad*; *idrāk-ash huwaidā mī-āyad* or *gardad*; *zakāwat-ash padīd mī-āyad*; *majāl-ash rukh mī-namāyad*.)

DISPLEASED—They became much displeased.—*eshān bisiyār (nā khūsh) shudand*. (*mukaddar*; *ranjīda*; *āzurda*; *tīra*.)

DISPOSE—Can you dispose of these goods for me?—*īn āshiyā barā,e man ba (tījārat) farokhtan mī-tawāned?* (*saudā*.)

DISPUTE—What is the dispute between you two?—*mā bain-i-shumā har dū chi takrār ast?* Or, *darmiyān-i-shumā wa o chi (baḥṣ) ast?* (*mubāḥaṣa*; *ibtiḥāṣ*; *kāziya*; *shor wa fasād*; *nizā'*; *munāza'at*; *tanāzu'*; *khar-khasha*; *mujādila*.)

DISSATISFIED—Why are you dissatisfied?—*chirā (ghair-rāzī) hasted?* (*az īn amr be rāzī*; *nā rāz*.)

DISSOLVES—The sun dissolves the snow.—*āftāb yakhrā gudāzad*. Or, *partāb-i-snams baraf-i-nishasta-rā āb nī-kunad*. Or, *tāb-i-khūrshēd yakhrā busta-rā ḥall mī-kunad*.

DISSUADE—Cannot you dissuade him from doing so again.—*shumā o-rā (man' na mī-tawāned kard) ki o īn chūnūn kār bāz na kunad?* (*mānī' na mī-tawāned shud*.)

DISTANCE—What distance is the city of Baghdād from this place?—*az īn jā shahr-i-baghdād chi mufāsala dūrād?* Or, *mā bain īn jā wa shahr-i-baghdād chi kadar (tufāwat) ast?* (*bu'd; bu'id; maṣāfat; musāhat.*)

DISTENDED—Having distended his belly with food, he at last perished.—*shikam-i-khud-rā pur az ta'am kurda (halāk shud).* (*faut shud; jān-i-zindagi-yash lab rez gasht; safr-i-ākhirat kard; intikāl kard; riḥlat namūd; ba halāk rasīd; jān ba ḥakk taslīm kard; jān-ash bar āmad; az dāru-l-fanā ba dāru-l-bakā shitāft; az jahān-i-fānī rakht bur bast; dā'i ajal-rā labbaik guft; az jān widā' kard; nearly, jān-ash ba lab āmad; ba jān āmad.*)

DISTINCT—His articulation is clear and distinct.—*taluffuz-i-o ṣāf wa (ṣāḥiḥ) ast.* (*maḥṣraj-dār.*)

DISTINGUISH—I cannot distinguish these two letters.—*mā-bain-i-īn ḥaraf har dū (tafrīk) na mī-tawānam kard.* (*fark; imtiyāz; tamīz; mumāyiz.*)

DISTRESS—She is now in great distress.—*aknūn ān bānū dar (muṣibat-i-shadīd) uftāda ast.* (*sakhtī; iztirāb-i-tamām; tang-dastī.*) Or, *ilhāl ān sūdāt (dīl-āshufta) ast.* (*parāganda wa pareshān khātīr; khasta-khātīr.*) Or, *bekh-i-jum'iyat-i-khātīr-ash burīda ast wa gul-i-ārām pazhmūda.*

DIVERSION—This is their diversion.—*īn kār (bāzi,) e eshān ast.* (*tafarruh-i-dīl; nuzhat-i-khātīr; nishāt-i-kalb; tarab-i-dīl.*) Or, *az īn kār imbisāt-i-ṭab' ḥāṣil mī-namāyand.*

DIVIDEND—A dividend on his estate will be paid the first of next month.—*ba tūrīkh-i-ghurra, e māh-i-āyanda (kis!) az māl-ash dāda khwāhad shud.* (*maḥsum; ḥiṣṣa; pāra; balakhsh.*)

DOCK—The vessel is now in dock repairing.—*jahāz ilhāl barā, e (marummat dar sunār) ast.* (*ta'mīr shudan dar ta'mīr-khāna, e jahāz.*)

DOCTRINE—This is very strange doctrine.—*īn uṣūl-i-bisiyār 'ajīb ast.*

DOSES—He has taken two doses of this medicine.—*o dū*

khurāk az īn dawā khurda ast Or, o dū ḥabba.e dārū girifta ast (pills).

DOUBLE—Double this string, and then it will do.—*īn rassan-i-bārīk dū tā bi-kun ki kifāyat khwāhad kard.* Or, *īn rassan (muḥa'af bi-kun) tā ba kār bi-khurad.* (dū chand bi-kun; taḥ'if bi-sāz; aḥ'af bi-kun.)

DOUBLE—Is this paper double?—*āyā īn kāghaz dū tā ast?*

DOUBTFUL—It is doubtful if he will come.—*dar bāb-i-āmadan-ash (shakk) ast.* (shabha.) Or, *āmadan-ash tashkīk dārad.*

DRAG—How can one horse drag such a load?—*yāk asp chīgūna īn chunīn bār mī-tawānad kashīd?* Or *ba chī taur yak asp kifāyat-i-kashīdan-i-īn bār mī-kunad?*

DRAIN—There is a drain under the house.—*zer-i-khāna (badar-rau) ast.* (āb-guḥar; āb-lūla; jūb; āb-rāh; bālū'at.)

DRAUGHT—Give me one draught of water.—*yak (kaṭrū), āb ba man bi-dih.* (gur'a.)

*DRAW—Make the figures, and draw a line.—*hindasā bi-nawīs wa (khatt) bi-kash.* (saṭar.)

DRAWBACK—Is there any drawback on these goods?—*bar īn asbāb hech (dastūrī) ast?* (waḥī'at, pl. waḥā'i.)

DREAM—I thought thus in a dream.—*dar khwābe īn chunīn (dīdam).* (khayāl dāshtam; muḥlīm sākhтам.)

DRESS—He cares nothing about dress.—*o az bābat-i-libās-i-khud fikre na dārad.* Or, o ba (poshāk) dil-i-khud-ash na mī-dīhad. (taḥzīb kardan; libās kardan.)

DRESSING—Wait a little, he is now dressing.—*andake šabr bi-kun ki o (libās mī-poshad).* (mulabbis mī-gardad; libās-i-khud-rā dar bar mī-kunad.)

DRIVES—He always drives very fast.—*o hamesha kāliska zūd mī-rāmad.*

DROVE—I drove a nail into the wall.—*man mekhe-rā dar dūwār (zadam).* (koftam.)

* Parallel line *khatt-i-mutawāzi.*
Circular „ „ *mustadīr.*

Right line *khatt-i-mustakīm.*
Curved „ „ *munḥanī.*

DRUM—The drum is beat in the fort daily.—*roz-marra abl dar hiṣṣār nawākhta mī-shavad.* Or, *har roz naubat dar kīl'a mī-zanand.*

DRY—This house is exceedingly dry.—*in khāna ba ghāyat (khushk) ast.* (*ṣamīl; ṣāmīl.*)

DUE—That note falls due to-morrow.—*mī'ād-i-ān barāt fardā tamām khwāhad shud.* Or, *wa'da, e ān dast-āwez fardā ba itmām mī-rasad.*

DUMB—She is both dumb and deaf.—*ān zan ham (gung) wa ham kar ast.* (*lāl; bukm.*)

DUNCE—He has learned so long, yet he is a dunce.—*muddat-i-madīd khwānda ast wa lekin hancz ablā, e ast.*

DURABLE—Real and durable happiness is not attainable on earth.—*dar in dunyā (rāḥat-i-aṣlī wa mustakīm) mu-yassar nīst.* (*'aish-i-'ain wa pā,edār; tarab wa nashāt-i-bākī; 'ishrat-i-aṣlī wa kū,im; masarrat-i-ḥakīkī wa ṣābit; imbisāt-i-mukhlīṣ wa mustamarr.*)

DUTY—Do these articles pay duty?—*āyā in ajnās mahṣūl-i-gumruk dārand?* Or, *āyā in asbāb gumrukī ast?*

DWARF—A dwarf is one who is little in stature.—*shakhṣe-rā (kotāh-kadd) mī-goyand ki kadd-i-kotāh dārad.* (*kaṣīru-l-kadd.*)

DWELL—Dwell where he may, he is unhappy.—*jā, e ki o manzil dārad nā khūsh mī-mānad.*

E.

EAGER—He is eager to undertake the business.—*(mīshṭāk) ba kār kardan ast.* (*shā,ik.*) Or, *o ishtiyāk ba kār kardan dārad.* Or, *khwāhish dārad ki kār ba zimma, e khud gīrud.*

EAGERNESS—He shows great eagerness to learn.—*ba dars khwāndan khwāhish-i-bisiyār (zāhīr mī-kunad).* (*mī-namāyad.*) Or, *ba tadrīs dīl-i-khud-rā mī-dīhad*

EARS—You deafen one's ears by your noise.—*ba shor-i shumā goshhā, e mardum (pāra) mī-shavad. (darīda.)*

EARN—In this way I can earn ten rupees a month.—*badīn taur man dah rūpaiya fī māh ḥāṣil mī-tawānam kard.*

EARNEST—You are not in earnest in what you say, you only jest.—*shumā rāst na mī-goyed, shaukhī mī-kuned. Or, dar guftār-i-shumā sadākat nīst balki (tamashkur) ma'lūm mī-shavad. (zarāfat; mazāhat; hazal-bāzī; tīb-āmezī; muṭāyaba-go, ī; bazla-go, ī; laṭīfa-go, ī; imbisāt.)*

EARNEST—I gave ten rupees earnest money.—*man dah rūpaiya ba ṭarīk-i-(ba'āna) dādam. (ta'wīb; tamsik.)*

EARTHENWARE—They manufacture earthenware.—*eshān (zurūf-i-sifālī) mī-sāzand.*

EARTHQUAKE—An earthquake was felt lately in this neighbourhood.—*chand roz guzashta dar īn nawāhī larza, e zamīn būd. Or, kabl az īn dar īn maḥalla (jumbish)¹-i-zamīn (āmad)². ¹(tazalzul; zulzala.) ²(yftād.)*

EAST—Do you travel east, west, north, or south?—*āyā ba sū, e mashrik, yā maghrib, yā shumāl yā janūb safr mī-kuned?*

EASE—He lives at ease.—*o rozgār-i-khud-rā dar (khūshī) mī-guzrānad. (rāfāḥiyat; ārām; 'aish; farāghat; rāḥat; tana'um; asā, ish; fārighu-l-bāligh; farkhanda-hālī; khurramī; amn; imbisāt.)*

EASY—I will set you an easy lesson.—*shumā-rā sabak-i-(āsān) khwāham dād. (sahl; ṣalīs; as, hāl.)*

EAT—[In Persia people eat according to their class, thus :—*hakīmān ser khurand; 'ābidān nīm ser khurand; zahīdān tā sadd ramk khurand; pīrān khurand tā 'arak bar āyad; jawānān khurand tā ṭabak bar gīrand.*]

EBB—The tide has begun to ebb.—*jazr-i-āb-i-baḥr shurū' shuda ast. Or, āb-i-baḥr (jazr shudan girifta) ast. (dar ibtidā, e jazr.)*

ECLIPSE—There will soon be a solar eclipse.—*ba'd az chand roz (kusūf-i-āftāb wāq') khwāhad shud. (āftāb mahyūb; āf'āb giriftā.)*

EDGE—I saw him sitting on the edge of the river.—*ba kinār-i-nahr o-rā nishasta dīdam.* Or, *man o-rā dīdam ki ba lab-i-rūd nishasta būd.*

EDITOR—Who is the editor of this newspaper?—(*muhtamim*)-*i-in akhbār-nāma kīst?* (*rākim-i-wakū, i*; *muḥarrir-i-akhbār-nāma*; *wakā, i-nigār*; *muwallif.*)

EDUCATION—She has written a book on education.—*in 'aḳila kitābe dar bāb-i-tarḳīb-i-ta'līm (taṣnīf) karda ast.* (*ta, lif.*)

EFFECT—I gave him medicine, but it had no effect.—*man o-rā dārū dādam, ammā (aṣar na kard).* (*mu, aṣṣir* or *fā, idamand* or *az o fā, ida na shud.*)

EGGS—I saw a bird's nest with four eggs.—*āshiyāna, e murgh dīdam ki dar ān chahār baiza būd.*

ELEGANT—Hers is an elegant house.—*khāna, e ān zan pur takalluf wa khūsh-namā ast.*

ELOQUENT—He is very eloquent.—*o bisiyār (faṣīḥ) ast.* (*balīgh*; *zabān-āwar*; *sulḥan-rān*; *sulḥan-guzār*; *faṣṭaḥat-pardāz*; *ṣarīḥ-u-l-kalām*; *sarī-u-l-kalām*; *ṣāhib-i-balāghat.*) Or, *o bisiyār faṣāḥat dārad.*

EMPIRE—China is a large empire.—*mulk-i-chīn mamlakat-i-(wasī) ast.* (*mabsūt*; *basūt*; *madīd*; *mamdūd*; *kushāda.*)

EMPLOY—Who will employ such people?—*ba chunīn ashkhāṣ ki (shughl) khwāhad dād?* (*khidmat*; *kār o bār.*) Or, *chunīn mardumān-rā ki (mashghūl) khwāhad kard?* (*mushtaghāl.*)

EMPLOYER—Who is your employer?—(*munīb*)-*i-shumā kīst?* (*ūghā*; *ūkā*; *kār-farmā.*)

EMPLOYMENT—What is your employment?—(*kār*)-*i-shumā chīst?* (*shughl*; *ishtighāl*; *kash*; *pesha*; *hīrfa*; *ṣinā'at.*)

EMPTY—This house is empty, it has no tenant.—*in khāna khālī ast kirāyadār na dārad.*

ENCLOSE—Enclose my letter in yours.—*andar-i-khatt-i-khud ruk'a, e marā bi-kun.* Or, *khatt-i-marā dar khatt-i-khud (malfūf) bi-kun.* (*tai*; *lifāfa.*)

ENCOURAGES—Your former kindness encourages me.—

mīhrbānī, e sābika, e shumā marā ummed mī-dihad. Or, talat̄tuf-i-peshīn-i-shumā marā (jur, at) mī-dihad. (tasallī.) Or, al̄tāf-i-salf-i-shumā dil-i-marā (istimālat) mī-kunad. (tahrīš ba kārē.)

ENCOURAGEMENT—This affords me encouragement—*in ba man (tasallī) mī-dihad. (istimālat; taḥrīš; taḥrīk.)*

END—There is no end to his talking.—*kūl-kāl-i-o intihā na dārad. Or, sukhan guftan-i-o-rā andāza nīst.*

ENDEAVOUR—I must endeavour to see him to-day.—*marā bāyad ki imroz (ba mulākāt-i-o) sār bi-namāyam. (mulākāt bā o; mulākāt-i-o-rā.) Or, bāyad ki imroz ba (dīdār-ash ḡaṣḍ bi-kunam). (sharf-i-mulāzim-ash 'azm bi-sāzam.)*

ENDORSEMENT—This note wants your endorsement.—*in tamassuk dast-khatt-i-shumā mī-khwāhad. Or, bar in barāt ṣaḥīḥ-i-shumā (zarūr) ast. (lāzim; dar-kār.)*

ENEMY—The cat is the enemy of the mouse.—*gurba ba mūsh 'adāwat-i-(zātī) dārad. (jibillī; ṭabī.) Or, gurba wa mūsh bāham az asliyat mukhtalif and. Or, mā bain-i-gurba wa mūsh az sirisht (ikhilāf) ast. (khilāf.)*

ENERGY—He goes to work with great energy.—*o ba sar garmī, e tamām (ba) kār mashghūl mī-shavad. (dar.) Or, o ba kuvvat-i-dil kār mī-kunad. Or, az jān wa dil sa'rī, e kār mī-namāyad.*

ENGAGED—I have engaged him as my servant.—*man o-rā ba ṭaur-i-naukar (guzāšta) am. (mukarrar kardā; dar kār mu'ayyan kardā.) Or, man o-rā naukār dāshta am.*

ENGAGEMENT—I have an engagement this evening, and therefore cannot accept your invitation.—*imshab (shughle) dāram lihazā da'wat-i-shumā ijābat na mī-tawānam kard. (To dinner, da'wat-i-ziyāfat; to a dance, da'wat-i-rakṣ; to a party, fête, da'wat-i-mihmānī, da'wat-i-sukbat.)*

ENGLAND—Have you ever been in England?—*āyā dai mulk-i-inglistān ḡāhe būda ed?*

ENGRAVER—Send for an engraver.—*(muhrkane)-rā bi-ṭalabed. (ḡakkāke.)*

ENJOY—I enjoy this season of the year.—*az in mauzim-i sāl rāhat mī-gīram.* Or, *az nī'mat-i-ḥazz-i-mauzim (mutamatti') mī-shavam.* (*mutaluzziz.*)

ENTER—Who will enter this cave?—*dar in ghār ki dākhil khwāhad shud?* Or, *dar in maghāra ki (dākhil) khwāhad kard?* (*madkhal; dukhul; tadakhkhul.*) Or, *dar in kahf ki dar khwāhad āmad?*

ENTIRELY—That news is entirely false.—*ān khabar bi-l-kull darogh ast.* Or, *ān aqwā sar ā sar kāzib ast.*

EQUAL—Is your writing equal to mine?—*nawishta-e tū barābar-i-dast-khatt-i-man mī-bāshad?* Or, *dast-khatt-i-tū lāf-i-barābari-e dast-khatt-i-man mī-zanad?* Or, *tahrīr-at ba tahrīr-am (masāwī) ast?* (*mutasāwī.*) Or, *raḳam-at ba raḳam-am sawīyat dārad?*

ENVY—Envy is hateful.—*ḥasad makrūḥ ast.* Or, *rishk karīḥ ast.* Or, *ḥasrat (kabīḥ) ast.* (*makbūḥ; mazmūn.*)

ERRAND—He went there, but forgot his errand.—*o ān jā raft, magar paighām(-i-khud-rā farāmosh kard).* (*az yād-ash raft; -i-khud-rā mansī kard.*)

ERRONEOUS—It is incumbent on us to forsake erroneous opinions.—*mā-rā lāzim ast ki khayālāt-i-maḥāl bi-guzārem.* Or, *zarūr ast ki mā (taṣawwīrāt-i-nā marbūt az dast bi-dihem).* (*rā, ehā, e bāṭil az sar badar bi-kunem.*)

ERROR—Do you see any error in this writing?—*āyā dar in nawishta hech ghalat mī-bīned?*

ESCAPED—They escaped from prison.—*az zindān rū ba firār nihādand.* Or, *az ḥabs gurekhtand.* Or, *az maḥbas mafrūr gashtand.* Or, *az sijn zahūf kardand.*

ESPECIAL—This is a matter of especial moment; the rest is by no means essential.—*in muḳaddama bisiyār zarūr ast, bāki hech (muṣayyaka nīst).* (*ihtiyāj na dārad; zarūr-at na dārad.*)

ESTABLISHED—This law has lately been established.—*in kānūn dar in rozhā (mu'aiyan) shuda ast.* (*muḳarrar; bar qarār; muṣawiz; murawaj.*)

ESTATE—He left all his estate to his eldest son.—*o ḥama*

māl-i-khud-rā ba pisar-i-a'zam ba waṣīyat dād. Or, o murd
wa waṣīyat kard ki imlāk-i-man ba pisar-i-buzurg-am dāda
shavad.

ETERNAL—They who fear God will obtain eternal happiness.—*ānān ki az allāh-i-ta'ālā tarsand rūhat-i-'uḳba khwāhand yāft.* Or, *ānān ki az khudā khawf mī-darand 'aish-i-(mudām) ḥāṣil mī-namāyand.* (*jāwīd*; *abadī*; *lā fanā*; *bā bakā.*)

EUROPEAN—European articles are now plentiful.—*chīzhā.e farangistān hālan (farāvān) and.* (*wāfir*; *ba ifrāt*; *ba kaṣrat*; *kaṣīr*; *ba wafūr.*)

EVEN—Draw two even lines.—*dū khatt-i-mutawāz bi-kash.*

EVIDENT—It is evident you are mistaken.—(*zāhir*) *ast ki shumā ghalatī khurda ed.* (*wāzih*; *huwaidā*; *paidā*; *roshan*; *āshkār*; *mubaiyin*; *ba wuzūh.*)

EVENING—I expect to see him this evening.—*man imshab mulākāt-i-o-rā (intizār mī-kasham).* (*muntazir mī-bāsham.*)
Or, *man imshab muntazir-i-tashrif-i-o mī-bāsham.*

EVENT—This is a melancholy event.—*in wāḳ'ia ghamnūk ast.* Or, *in sāniḥā maghmūm ast.* Or, *in ḥādīṣa andoh-āgīn ast.* Or, *in ittifāk ranj-āwar ast.*

EVIDENCE.—By the evidence produced in court, his guilt was proved.—*ba gawāḥī ki dar 'adālat āwardand jur-mash (ṣabūt) shud.* (*maṣbūt*; *ṣabūt*; *iṣbāt*; *ṣabāt.*)

EVIL—His coming caused much evil to many.—*az āmadan-ash ba jam'-i-kaṣīr kabāḥat rasīd.* Or, *āmadan-ash muijib-i-(ranj)-i-unās gardīd.* (*malāl*; *āshob*; *dāhiyat.*)

EVIL—In this world evil and good are found.—*dar in jahān badī wa neko,ī bāham marjūd ast.* Or, *dar in dunyā kabāḥat wa ṣalāhiyat yāfta mī-shavand.*

EXALTS—He neither exalts nor abases himself.—*o na khweshtan-rā fuzūnī nihad na tan dar zabūnī dihad.*
Or, *na khud-rā tarjīḥ dihad wa na zabūn sāzad.*

EXAMPLE—That lady is an example to all around her.—*ān bānū barā.e digar bānūwān (miṣāle) ast.* (*zarbu-miṣāl*; *namūdār*; *unmūdaj*; *unmūzaj.*)

EXCEEDS—He exceeds every one in intelligence.—*o dar dānā,ī (bar hama sabkat mī-barad). (az hama go,e sabkat mī-rabayad; az or bar hama musābiqat mī-kunad or barad.)*

EXCEPTIONABLE—What you propose, I think, is exceptionable in one particular.—*ānchi shumā tajwīz mī-kuned, dar ān yak dakika (kābil-i-ī'tirāz) ast. (lā,ik-i-ṣaniyat; mustāṣnā.) Or, maṣlahate ki shumā mī-farnāyed dar yak nukta jā,e (istiṣnā) mī-būshad. (ī'tirāz.)*

EXCHANGE—I will give you this in exchange for that.—*man ba 'iwāz-i-ān īn chīz ba shumā khwāham dād. Or, man īn chīz-rā ba ān chīz ba shumā (tabaddul) khwāham kard. (badal; 'iwāz; tabdīl; istibādāl.)*

EXCHANGE—The exchange is a place where merchants meet to transact business.—*bāzār-gāh jā,e ast ki tājirān barā,e ijrā,e kār-i-tijārat jam' mī-shavand. Or, (mabdāl) jā,e ast ki dar ān saudāgarān ba jihat-i-dād o sitad bāham gird mī-āyand. (maṣrif.)*

EXCHANGE—I have no desire to exchange situations with you.—*man khwāhish na dāram ki jā,e khud-rā ba jā,e shumā badal bi-kunam.*

EXCITE—Let us excite each other to study —*biyā ki mā yak dīgar-rā (taḥrīs ba ta'līm) bi-kunem. (taḥrīs-i-ta'līm; targhīb-i-tadrīs.)*

EXCUSE—Pray excuse my not having formerly written to you.—*az 'adam-i-nawishtan-i-man az rū,e luṭf ma'zūr bi-dāred.*

EXCUSES—They made many excuses.—*eshān bisiyār 'uzr (kardand). (āwardand; nihādand.) Or, eshān bisiyār ma'zarat khwāstand.*

EXECUTOR—Who is the executor to his estate?—*waṣī,e (warṣa),e o kīst? (irṣ; mīrās; maurūsa.)*

EXECUTED—Three men were executed for murder last Monday.—*dū shamba guzashta ba sabab-i-khūn-afshānī si mardumūn (tanāb andūkhta) shudand. (ba dar kashīda; ṣalāba zada.)*

- EXPECT**—Do you expect to see him shortly?—*muntazir mī-bāshed ki o-rā zūd bi-bīned*. Or, *mutakki' mī-bāshed ki mulākāt-i-o zūd bi-kuned*. Or, (*mutarakkib mī-bāshed*) *ki mulākāt bado zūd bi-kuned*. (*tawakku' dāred; ummed dāred; mutawakki' or mutaraṣṣid mī-bāshed*.)
- EXPULSED**—The king expelled him from the land.—*bād-shāh farmūd tā o-rā az diyār (ikhraj) kardand*. (*kharij; jila, e waṭn; badar; berūn*.)
- EXPENSE**—What will be the expense of doing this?—*az kardan-i-īn kharch chi kadar khwāhad būd?*
- EXPERIENCE**—He has experience in business.—*o dar kār tajriba dārad*. Or, *o dar kār (mushakk) ast*. (*ahl-i-imiṭhān*.)
- EXPLAIN**—If you ask, he will explain any part which you do not understand.—*ānchi shumā na mī-fahmed agar az o khwāhed porsīd o (baiyan)-i-ān khwāhad kard*. (*sharḥ; takrīr; inkishāf; tafsīr; izhār; ta, wīl; tabyīn; kashf*.) Or, *agar az o istifsār bi-farmāyed, mushkil-i-shumā ḥall khwāhad kard*.
- EXPORTED**—Much indigo was exported last month.—*dar māh-i-guzashta nīl-i-firāwān az diyār (rawāna) shud*. (*ikhraj kardā; naql-i-iṣkāl kardā; irsāl dāshta*.)
- EXPORTATION**—These articles are for exportation.—*īn ajnās muntakla ast*. Or, *īn asbāb barā, e (naql-i-iṣkāl) mī-bāshad*. (*ikhraj shudan az mulk*.)
- EXPRESSED**—I don't know how this phrase is expressed in English.—*man na mī-dānam ki īn (kalām)-rā dar lisān-i-inglisī chi sān tarjuma mī-kunand*. (*isṭilāḥ; 'ibarat; guftār*.)
- EXTENT**—This is the extent of their learning.—*ḥadd-i-tā'lim-i-eshān badīn jā ast*. Or, *īn muntahā, e sawād-i-eshān ast*. Or, *badīn (martaba, e) 'ulūm-i-eshān rasīda ast*. (*māya, e*.)
- EXTRACT**—I showed you an extract from this letter.—*man az īn khatt (intikhābe) shumā-rā namūdam*. (*ijmāle; kaṭ'-i-chīda*.)

EXTRAVAGANT—His children are extravagant.—*farzandān-i-o (musrif) and. (fazūl-kharch; mubazzir; bagl-i-māl mī-kun.)*

EYEBROWS—Her eyebrows are arched.—*abrūyān-i-ān zan ba miṣāl-i-mihrāb and.*

EYES—How can you write if you shut your eyes?—*agar shumā chashm-i-khud-rā bi-banded chigūna mī-tawāned nawisht.*

F.

FABLES—This is a book of fables.—*īn kitāb-i-kiṣṣa ast. Or, īn kitāb (mushtamīl) bar afsānaha mī-bāshad. (mutaṭammīn.)*

FACE—Her face is fair.—*rang-i-rū,e ān bānū (safaid) ast. (sapīd.)*

FACTORY—Formerly there was an indigo factory here.—*pesh az īn (kār-khāna,e nīl) īn jā būd. (jā,e kār o bār-i-nīl.)*

FAILED—Had it not been for his assistance, I should have failed in my purpose.—*agar o marā (imḍād)¹ na mī-namūd (dar ḥuṣūl-i-mudda²,e khud mahrum shudame). ¹(i'ānat; mu'āwanat; dast-girī; pā,e mardī; wasāṭat; himāyat; madad.) ²(kām-i-dīl-i-man bar nayāmade; yād-i-man bar murād-i-dīl na rasīde; jān-i-arzūyam hamchunān pur mānde.)*

FAINTED—From fatigue and hunger they fainted away.—*az māndagī wa gursinagī dar ghash āmadand. Or, az koft-i-safr wa fākīh ghash giriftand. Or, az (be-tākatī) wa jū' be-hosh shudand. (faro māndagī; dar māndagī.)*

FAIR—It is now fair, you can go.—*ilhāl āsmān be saḥāb ast, shumā mī-tawāned raft.*

FAITHFUL—He is an old and faithful servant.—*o naukar-i-kadīm wa īmāndār ast.*

FALL—He was killed by a fall from his horse.—*o az aspi-khud ba zamīn uftād wa murd.*

FALSE—Be assured that the report is false.—*yakīn kun ki*

in *khabar* (darogh ast). (pāya na dārad; az zewar-i-*sidk* mu'arrā ast; būtil ast.)

FAMILY—He has a large family.—o 'iyāl-i-bisiyār dārad.

FAMINE*—So scarce was corn in that city, that it was feared there would be a famine.—dar ān shahr *ghalla* chandān (ba killat) būd ki *kharif-i-kaht* wa *khushk-sālī* būd. (kamī.)

FAN—It is now cold, what need have you of a fan?—*ilhāl sard* ast, *zarūratī*,^e būd-zan chīst? Or, *hālan* mausim-i-sarmā ast, *ihtiyāj-i*-(bād-kash) chīst? (bād-bezan; mir-waha.)

FASCINATED—She has entirely fascinated my heart.—ān *parī-rū dīl-i-marā* burda ast. Or, ān *ma'shūka marā* farefta karda ast. Or, *ba muhabbat-i-ān mār-rū giriftār āmadam*. Or, ān *sarw-sahī dīl-am* az dast rabūda ast. Or, *man dīl* az dast dāda,^e ān *māhwash hastam*. Or, *tū,ir-i-dīl-am asīr-i-dām-i-ān mushkīn-bū*,^e gardīda ast. Or, ān *dīl-fareb marā* az sar o *pā* dar *dām-i-ishk-i-khud* andā^khta ast. Or, ān (*nāznīn*) *dīl-i-marā bi-l-kull* ba *khud* kashīda ast. (*sayād-i-said-i-dīl-i-āshikān*.)

FASTENED—Have you fastened the saddle on the horse?—*āyā* bar asp *zīn nihāda* ed? Or, *ba asp zīn-rā basta* ed? Or, *asp-rā zīn karda* ed?

FAT—Are these sheep fat or lean?—in *gūsfandhā* (*farbīh*)¹ *yā lāghīr*)² and? ¹(*samīn*.) ²(*nahīf*; *zaft*.)

FATHERLESS—He died there, leaving a widow and five fatherless children.—o ān *jā murd* wa *bīwā-zan* ba *mā' panj farzand* *yatīm guzāst*.

FATIGUED—I am very much fatigued with walking.—az *gasht* o *gard* *man kofta* am. Or, az *bisiyār raftan* *marā* (*koftagī*) *girifta* ast. (*māndagī*.) Or, *dar rāh darāz rāndam* wa (*sust*) *māndam*. (*faro*; *dar*.)

FAULT—Those things are not yet ready, whose fault is it?—in *chīzhā hanoz taiyār nayand*, *khaṭā* az kīst?

FAULTLESS—Who is there that is faultless?—*kudām kas* (be *kuṣūr*) ast. (*ma'sūm*; be *taḳṣīr*; be *khaṭā*; be *gwīrah*.)

FAVOURABLE—The wind on the river is favourable for going up the river.—*barā,e raftan ba bālā,e nahr bād (munāṣik) ast. (shurṭa.)*

FAVOUR—Pray favour me with your address.—*az rū,e lutf nām o nishān-i-khāna,e khud ba man bi-dihed.*

FAVOURITE—This little boy is my favourite.—*in tiṭlak'aziz-i-man ast. Or, in kodak (maḥbūb)-i-man ast. (maṭlūb.)*

FEAR—We ought to fear God more than man.—*mā-rā bāyad ki mā har kadar ki az mardumān mī-tarsem ziyāda az ān khauf-i-khudā dāshta bāshem.*

FEAR—I would have gone there, but I went not, from fear of its being too late ere I arrived.—*man ān jā mī-raftame wa lekin az khauf-i-der āmadan na raftam.*

FEATHER—This feather is very beautiful.—*in par bisiyār (khūb-shurat) ast. (ḥasīn; jamīl.)*

FEATURES—The features of these two are alike.—*shakl-i-in dū tā ba yak dīgar (mushtabī ast). (mushābahat or ishtibāh dārad; bāham mī-khūrad; mumāṣil or mushabih ast.)*

FEETLE—He is now very feeble; he is unable to stir from home.—*hālān o bisiyār za'if ast wa az makām-i-khud (ḥarakat) na mī-tawānad kard. (taḥarruk; jumbish.)*

FEEDS—The squirrel feeds chiefly upon fruit.—*mūsh-i-par-anda bi-l-khaṣṣa bar mewa zindagī mī-kunad.*

FERRY-BOAT—There is a ferry-boat at this place.—*badīn jā (kishtī,e 'ubūr) ast. (ma'bar; kishtī,e guzāra.)*

FERTILE—The whole soil of that country is fertile.—*tamām zamīn-i-ān diyār (ser-ḥūṣil) ast. (zar-khez; barūmand; kābil-i-zir'at.)*

FETCH—Go, fetch some fruit out of the garden.—*bi-rau kadre mewa az bāgh biyār.*

FEW—I know not if many or few were there.—*man na mī-dānam ki dar ān jā kaṣīr būdand yā kalīl.*

FIGHT—It is better to sit still than to fight.—*khāmosh nishastan az bar khāstan ba jāng bihtar ast.*

FIGURATIVE—This is a figurative mode of speaking.—*in*

- taur-i-guft-gū tamšil-āmez ast.* Or, *in farz-i-kalām (mu-sajja') ast.* (*murassa'; mukallal; rangin.*)
- FILE—File the screw.—*in pech-rā (sohan bi-kun).* (*bi-sā.e.*)
- FILE—File these papers.—*in kāghazhā-rā (rishta bi-kun).* (*dar miṣal bi-guzār; dākhil-i-daftar bi-kun.*)
- FILL—Fill this tub with water.—*in hauz-i-chūbīn-rā az āb pur bi-kun.*
- FINAL—The final dividend on his estate will be paid to-morrow.—*farda (kist-i-ākhīrīn) az imlāk-ash adā karda khwāhad shud.* (*maṣam-i-mu, akhkhīr.*)
- FIND—I have lost my pen, see if you can find it.—*man kalam-i-khud-rā gum karda am, bi-bīned magar ān-rā paidā bi-kuned.*
- FOUND—I found it underneath the table.—*ān-rā zer-i-mez (yāftam).* (*paidā kardam.*)
- FINED—If you do so again, you must be fined.—*agar waqt-i-digar in chunīn kār bi-kuned (az shumā jurmāna girifta) khwāhad shud.* (*ba shumā muṣādīra nihāda.*)
- FINISH—Help me to finish this letter.—*dar (tamām kardan)-i-in khaṭṭ ba man mu'āwanat bi-kun.* (*itmām.*)
- FIRST—What is now the first thing to be done?—*ilḥāl kudām chīz peshtar bāyad kard.*
- FISHERMEN.—I saw some fishermen laying their net.—*chand māhī-gīrān-rā dīdam ki (dām)¹-i-khud-rā mī-(nihād-and).²* ¹(*shabka; nashbīl.*) ²(*gustardand; guzāshand; andākhchand.*)
- FIT—He is not at all fit for this work.—*o lā, ik-i-in kār mutlaqan nīst.*
- FIXED—What day have you fixed upon to go there?—*barā, e raftan badān jā kudām roz mukarrar karda ed?*
- FLAG—I have seen a flag at the fort.—*man 'alams-rā dar kī'ā dīda am.*
- FLAT—What is the shape of the earth, round, flat, square, or oval?—*ṣurat-i-kurā, e zamīn chī taur ast?* (*mudawwīr, mustawī, murabba', yā baizawī.* (*mustadīr.*))
- FLATTER—Why do you flatter me so?—*chirā in chunīn*

ṭaur marā (khūshāmad) mī-kun ed? (chāplūsī; ta-malluk.)

FLATTERY—We ought not to listen to the words of flattery.—*na shūyad ki (mā ba sukhānān-i-khūsh-āmad gosh bi-dihem). (mā sukhānān-i-chāplūsī-rā gosh bi-kunem.)*

FLEE—Why should we flee? there is no danger.—*chirā mā bi-gurezem? khauf nīst.*

FLING—What flowers are these? fling them away.—*in gulhā chi kism and? ānhā-rā biyandāz.*

FLINT—Fire is produced by flint and steel.—*az (chakmāk zadan) ātash paidā mī-shavad. (kaddāh wa fūlād.)*
[Tinder, *harrāka; sokhta.*]

FLOAT—It is high water, the vessel will now float.—*wakt-i-madd-i-bahr ast, ilhāl jahāz bālā, e āb khwāhad raft.*

FLOCK—I saw there a flock of sheep.—*man ān jā (ghalla), e gūsfand دیدم. (rama.)*

FLOOR—The floor of this room wants repairing.—*farrash-i-in hujra marammat (mī-khwāhad). (ṭalab ast.)*

FLOUR—Bread is made of flour.—*nān az ārd sākhta mī-shavad.*

FLOWERS—You must not pluck these flowers.—*shumā-rā na shūyad ki in gulhā bi-chīned. Or, in gulhā-rā chīdan na bāyad.*

FLUTE—He can play upon the flute.—*o nai, e labak tawānad (damīd). (nawākht; zad.)*

FLIES—There are a number of flies.—*in jā magasān pur mī-bāshand.*

FLY—He cut the parrot's wing, lest it should fly away.—*o par-i-ṭūṭī-rā (burīd ki o na parād). (kandīd tā o parwāz na kunad; bar kashīd ki o ba parwāz dar nayāyad; chīd ki o dar parwāz nayāyad.)*

FOG—In the morning there is a thick fog here.—*bāmdād in jā bukhār-i-ghalīz mī-bāshad. Or, maṭla'e shubh in jā nazhm-i-kaṣīf mī-bāshad.*

FOLD—Fold these things in paper.—*in chizhā-rā dar*

kāghaz (malʿaf bi-kun). (lifāfa bi-kun; dar naward; *ṭai* bi-kun; bi-pech.)

FOLLOW—You go before, I will follow.—*pesh bi-rau man pas-i-tū khwāham āmad*. Or, *sābik bāsh man dar* ('aḡab)-*i-tū khwāham āmad*. (*pusht*; *pai*.)

FOND—I am not at all fond of that fruit.—*ān mewa mutlak (pasand na dāram)*. (*marā khūsh na mī-āyad*; *marā khūsh nāst*.)

FOOD—What sort of food is this?—*in (khurāk) chi kism ast?* (*khurish*; *kūt*; *ṭa'am*; *ghizā*.)

FOOL—He is a great fool.—*o (ahmake) 'azīm ast*. (*ablaḡ*; *nā-dāne*; *sādah-lauhe*; *bewukūfe*; *khariḡe*.)

FOOLISHNESS—To be angry without a cause is foolishness.—*be sabab (dar khashm āmadan)¹ (nā-dānī)² ast*. ¹(*ghuṣṣa shudan*; *kahr giriftan*; *ghazb namūdan*; *rūḡ darham kashidan*.) ²(*kālūw rangī*; *khayāl-i-bāṭil*.)

FOOT—Look at the horse's foot.—*ba sum-i-asṭ bi-bīn*. Or, **dar sum-i-asṭ (nazar) bi-kuned*. (*nigāh*; *mulāhaza*.)

FORBID—Why did you forbid him to come?—*chirā az āmadan-i-in jā o-rā (man' karded)?* (*mumāna'at* or *nahē karded*; *mumtani'* or *mānē' bāshed*.)

FORCE—The stream now runs with great force.—*jiriyān-i-nahr ilḡāl ba zor mī-ravad*.

FOREHEAD—He fell down and cut his forehead.—*o ba zamīn uftād wa peshānaḡ khud-rā (majrūh kard)*. (*kaṭa'* or *munkaṭi'* *kard*; *burīd*.)

FOREIGN—He is gone to a foreign country.—*o ba mulk-i-ghair rafta ast*.

FORETELL—Who can foretell what will happen on the morrow?—*ki pesh mī-tawānad guft ki farda az pardaḡ ghaib chi ḡadiṣa (sādir khwāhad shud)?* (*rūḡ khwāhad dād*; *wāḡi' khwāhad shud*; *ba zuhūr khwāhad pairast*.)

FORFEIT—For doing this you must forfeit a rupee.—*az chunīn kardan (ba shumā yak rūpaiya jarīmāna dādani*

* *rā*, in its proper place, may be used instead of *dar*.

khwāhad shud). (az shumā yak rūpaiya jarīma yāfta *khwāhad shud*.)

FORGET—Don't forget to tell him what I said to you.—*ānchi ba shumā guftam hamān sukhān bā o bi-goyed*, (farāmosh na kuned.) (nāsī ma shaved.)

FORGIVEN—If he had acknowledged his fault, I should have forgiven him.—*agar o ba gunāh-i-khud* (ikrār karde man o-rā ma'zūr dāshtame). (i'tirāf karde man ma'zarati-o kabūl dāshtame.) Or, *agar o bar takšīr-i-khud kā,il shude man o-rā mu'af kardame*. Or, *agar o kušūr-i-khud zāhir karde man az gunāh-ash* (dar guzashtame). (mighfarat dādame.)

FORM—The form of the cypress-tree is quite straight.—*shakl-i-sarw bi-l-kull sahī ast*. Or, *kāmat-i-sarw bi-l-kull* (ikāmat) *ast*. (rāst; kā.im.)

FORMER—Which part of his letter do you think the best, the former or the latter?—*kudām hissa,e khatt-ash shumā aulā-tar mī-dāned*, (awwalīn yā ākhīrīn)? (maḳaddama yā mu,ākhira.)

FORMIDABLE—The objections you make to my plan are indeed formidable.—(i'tirāz)-i-shumā bar *khilāf-i-rā,e man dar īn sukhān fī-l-wāḳi' sakht ast*. (irāz; ta'arruz; irād.)

FORSAKE—Let us not forsake our friends in their distress.—*dar hālat-i-(pareshānī) dostān-i-khud-rā na shāyad gu-zāsh*t. (parāgandagī; faro māndagī; dar māndagī; wā māndagī; shikastagī; igtirābī; abtarī.) Or, *dar hālat-i-khastagī mā-rā az ashnāyān* (farāghat na bāyad dāsh). (munkaṭa' na bāyad shud; kaṭa' na bāyad kard; inkīṭā' na bāyad kard.)

FORTUNE—He has made a large fortune.—*o māl-i-firāwān jam' karda ast*.

FOUNDATION—The foundation of the house was laid.—(bun-yād)-i-khāna nihāda shud. (binā; pāya; asās; maḳ'udat; kā'idat.)

FOUNTAINS—There are fountains of water everywhere.—

har-jā chashmahā, e āb (jārī and). (mujra and; mujrā or ʔjrā dārand.) Or, har jā (zah-āb) hast. (chashma, e zāya.)

FREE—You are free to do as you please.—*kase mānī? i-shumā na mī-shavad har chi mī-khwāhed bi-kuned. Or, ānchi dar mizāj-i-janāb bāshad bi-farmāyed. Or, ānchi khwāhed be takalluf bi-kuned.*

FREEZE—It is so cold to-day, I think at night it will freeze.—*imroz īn qadar sardī ast ki (gumān dāram) ki ba shab zamīn yakhi basta khwāhad shud. (iḥtimāl dārad.)*

FREIGHT—I have engaged the whole of this vessel's freight.
ūn qadar ki maḥmūla dārad īn jahāz-rū ba ʔjrat girifta am. Or, man (shart)-i-maḥmūla, e tamām jahāz karda am. (ikrār.)

FRESH—These greens are fresh from the garden.—*īn tara az bāgh tāza and.*

FREQUENT—I have frequent opportunities of seeing it.
—*ba dīdan-ash marā (mauḳī) bisiyār ast. (furṣat; kābū.)*

FRIEND—What shall I do? I have no friend.—*chi kunam? man (doste) na dāram. (mukhlis; khalīl; mūnis; muhibb; ḥabīb; yār; mushfik; shafik; maḥrum-rūz; ham-nafs.)*

FRIENDLESS—I am now entirely friendless.—*ilḳāl man be dost hastam.*

FRIGHTFUL—I have seen a most frightful figure.—*(shakle haulnāk) dīdam. (haikale waḥshatnāk; derw-sīmā.)*

FRUGAL—How does he manage his household affairs? is he frugal or extravagant?—*o umūrāt-i-khānagī, e khud-rū chigūna ba saraṇjām mī-rasānad? (ba kifāyat yā ba fazūlī)? (ba kīnā at yā ba isrāf.)*

FULL—Is this cask empty or full?—*īn (barmāl) tihī ast yā pur? (khambak.)*

FULFILLED—The purpose for which you sent me has been fulfilled.—*kāre ki barā, e ān shumā marā firistāded (tamām shuda) ast. (ba īmām or ba sar rasīda.)*

FURNISH—How soon can you furnish these things?—*īn*

chīzhā ba chī 'ujlat (muhaīyā) mī-tawāned kar
(*maujūd; muyassar; taiyār.*)

FURNITURE—He makes all kinds of furniture.—(*raḥt-khāna*) *az har kism mī-sāzad.* (*aṣṣu-l-bait.*)

FUTURITY—We cannot see into futurity.—*mā (khabar-mustakbil) na dānem.* (*aḥwāl-i-āyanda.*)

G.

GATHER—Gather up the crumbs.—*rezahā, e nān bar chīn.*

GAIN—Do you expect much gain from this trade?—*az ī pesha tawakku'-i-sūd-i-bisiyār dāred?* Or, *az īn hīrfe (mutarakkib)-i-naf'-i-firāwān mī-shaved?* (*mutaraṣṣid.* Or, *rijā dāred ki az īn kaṣb māl-i-kaṣīr ba dast-i-(shumā khwāhad āmad).* (*khud khwāhed āward.*)

GARDEN—Why have you left the garden gate open?—*chirā darwāza, e bāgh wā guzāskta ed?*

GENEROSITY—There are no limits to his generosity.—*hadd-i-sakhāwat-ash nīst.* Or, *karm-ash (nā maḥdūd ast).* (*hadd or intihā na dārad.*)

GENEROUS—He is very generous and gentle.—*o sakhī wa narm-dīl ast.* Or, *o karīm wa raḥīm ast.* Or, *o faīyāz wa ḥalīm ast.*

GENTLEMAN—Are you acquainted with that gentleman?—*badān khān-sāhib (ma'rīfat dāred)?* (*āshnā, ī dāred; rū-shinās mī-bāshed.*)

GEOGRAPHY—He has composed a book on geography.—*dar 'ilm-i-(jughrāfiya) kitābe taṣnīf karda ast.* (*'arṣ.*)

GET—Can you get me another book like that?—*miṣāl-i-ān kitāb dīgare barā, e man (tawāned yāft)?* (*ba dast tawāned āward; gīr-i-shumā khwāhad āmad.*)

GOT—You have got many books—give me one.—*shumā kutub-i-bisiyār dāred, yake az ānhā ba man bi-dihed.*

GILD—Do you know how to gild paper?—*shumā mī-dāned chigūna kāghaz-rā zar-afshān mī-kunand?* Or, *āyā*

tarkābe ki ṣaḥāffān kitābhā-rā ba zar mulamma' mī-kunand, shumā mī-dāned?

GILT—He showed me a gilt picture-frame.—*ān shakhs ba man khāna,e taṣwīr-i-(mulamma' namūd). (muṭallā nishān dād.)*

GIRLS—He has five children, three boys and two girls.—*o panj tā farzand dārad si pisar wa dū dukhtar.*

GLAD—Are you glad or sorry on this occasion?—*dar bāb-i-īn sukhān khūsh ed yā ghāmnaḳ?*

GLASS—Take care, this will easily break, it is made of glass.—*khābar-dār, īn chīz ba āsānī shikasta mī-shavad az balūr ast.*

GLOVES—I have bought a pair of gloves.—*yak juft-i-(dast posh) kharīda am. (dastāna; dast-tāba.)*

GLUE—Tell the carpenter to glue these two boards together.—*ba darrūdgar bi-go ki īn dū takhta ba sarīsh bāham bi-(pāwand). (chaspān; yak-jā bi-kun; waṣal bi-kun.)*

GOLD—Is this chain made of gold, silver, iron, brass, or copper?—*īn zanjīr az zar, sīm, āhan, bīrinj yā mis sūkhta shuda ast?*

GOODNESS—Have the goodness to inform me.—*az rū,e lutf ba man khabar bi-dīhed. Or, talattuf farmūda marū (i'lām) bi-kuned. (ittilā'; muṭṭalī'.)*

GOVERN—Every one does not know how to govern.—*har kas ḥukm-rānī kardan na mī-tawānad. Or, tūḳat-i-ḥukūmat kardan har kas na dārad.*

GOVERNOR—He is now Governor of Baghdād.—*o ilḥāl (ḥākim)-i-baghdād ast. (ṣūba; wālī,e farmān.)*

GRAIN—In this province much grain is produced.—*dar īn (kishwar) ghalla,e bisiyār paidā mī-shavad. (ṣūba; zill'a.)*

GRAND—Whose grand house is that?—*īn khāna,e (ālī-shān) az ān-i-kīst? (rafī'; wasī'; 'aẓīm.)*

GRANT—Sir, be pleased to grant me this request.—*sāhibā, az rū,e lutf 'arḡ-i-man ḳabūl bi-kuned. Or, istid'ā,e man ijūbat bi-farmāyed.*

GRATEFUL—I am grateful for your kindness.—*man az*

mīhrbānī.e shumā mamnūn am. Or, *man shākīr-i-īhsān-i-shumā hastam.* Or, *man az altāf-i-shumā (shukr-guzār) hastam.* (*īhsānmand; mashkūr.*) Or, *az madāra.e shumā minnat pazīr am.*

GRATIFIED—Seeing such a school, I am much gratified.—*man az dīdan-i-chunīn maktab khailī (khūsh) am.* (*masrūr.*)

GRAZING—The horses are grazing on the plain.—*aspān dar maidān mī-charand.*

GREAT—You have done me a very great favour.—*shumā bar man minnat-i-kašīr (dāshta) ed.* (*nihāda.*) Or, *shumā ba man īhsān-i-a'zam farmūda ed.*

GRIEF—He has caused much grief to his father.—*o ba pidar-i-khud (bisiyār ranj) rasānīda ast.* (*shu'la.e āh.*) Or, *o mūjīb-i-sar-māya.e gham ba pidar-i-khud būda ast.* Or, *o bā'is-i-malāl-i-kašīr ba wālīd-ash būda ast.*

GRIEVOUS—This is a grievous calamity.—*īn (āfat-i-'azīm) ast.* (*mušibat-i-sangīn; balā.e sakht.*)

GRIND—Grind this wheat in the mill.—*dar āsiyā īn (ghalla-rā biyās).* (*gandum-rā ārd kun.*)

GROUND-RENT—What is the ground-rent of this house?—*kīrāya.e zamīn-i-īn khāna chēst?*

GROW—Many flowers grow in the Khan's garden.—*gulhā.e bisiyār dar bāgh-i-khān-i-(wālā-shān) mī-ruyand.* (*'ālī-shān; buland-makān; rafī'u-d-darjāt; rafī'u-l-jā.e-gāh; sulāla.e khāndān; 'azīmu-sh-shān.*)

GROWN—You have grown very tall since I saw you last.—*az ān wakt ki man shumā-rā dīdam (tawīlu-l-kāmat shuda ed).* (*kadd-i-tawīl karda ed.*)

GUARDIAN—Who is the guardian of this child?—*murabbi.e īn tīflak kīst?* Or, (*atālīk*)-*i-īn šūghr kīst?* (*kaiyim.*)

GUESS—Can you guess the meaning of what I say?—*ānchi mī-goyam shumā ba maṭlab-i-ān mī-rased?*

GUIDE—I went without a guide, though I had never been that road before.—*agarchi badūn rāh gāhe kabī az īn na rafta būdam be (rāh-bar) rawāna shudam.* (*rah-namā; datīl-i-rāh; hādī; badrīka.*)

H.

HABIT—He is in the habit of walking out early.—o 'ala-s. *ṣabāḥ 'ūdat-i-(gardīdan) dārad.* (*gasht o gard.*) Or, o *bām-dād mu'tād ba gardīdan ast.*

HALL—The house has a hall and three rooms.—in *khāna yak dālān dārad wa si hujra.* Or, in *makām-rā yak aiwān ast wa si kamra.*

HAND—Take hold of his hand.—*dast-ash bi-gir.*

HANDKERCHIEF—Give me a handkerchief.—(*rū-māle*) *ba man bi-dih.* (*dast-māle.*)

HANDLE—The handle of this drawer is broken.—*dasta, e khāna, e in mez shikasta shud.*

HANDSOME—In his appearance he is handsome.—o *dar ṣūrat (khūb-sūrat) ast.* (*latīfu-l-i'tidāl; wajih; ḥasīn; jamāl; zībū-ṭalāt; zībū-ḥaiyut; badī'u-l-jamāl.*) Or, o *ba shakl nādīru-l-ḥusn ast.* Or, o *ba shamā'il kamāl bahjat dārad.* Or, o *ba haikal ghāyat-i'tidāl wa nihāyat jamāl dārad.*

HAND-WRITING—Do you know whose hand-writing this is?—*shumā mī-dāned ki in dast-khatt az kīst?*

HANG—Hang the keys upon the nail.—*kalīdhā ba melkh biyāwezān.*

HAPPEN—When did that happen?—in *ḥādīṣa kai ḥādīṣ shud?* Or, in *wāki'a kai wāki' shud?* Or, *kudām waqt in ittīfāk (shud)?* (*uftād.*)

HAPPINESS—In this world no one enjoys perfect happiness.—*dar in dunyā hech kas (rāḥat-i-tamām) na dārad.* (*īsā, ish-i-ḥakīkī; tana'um-i-kāmīl.*)

HAPPY—They who fear God here will be happy hereafter.—*ānān ki dar in jā az khudā mī-tarsand dar 'akibat khūsh khvāhand shud.* Or, *ān kasān-rā (farḥat)-i-'ukba dast khvāhad dād ki dar in dunyā dar khawf-i-khudā mī-mūnand.* (*sa'adat.*)

HARD—Is the lesson you have given me hard or easy?—

sabake ki marā dāda ed āyā (āsān ast yā mushkil). (yusr ast yā mughlak; sahl ast yā mudakkik.)

HARDSHIP—This is a great hardship.—*in sakhti, e 'azīm ast.*

HARE—The hare is a very timid animal.—*khargosh bisiyār (buz-dil) ast. (shutur-dil; khā,if; tarsān; jabī.)*

HARM—Is there any harm in doing this?—*āyā dar īn chunīn kār kardan ('aribe) mī-bāshad? (nuḡṣāne; muzāyaka,e.)*

HASTE—I write in great haste to save the post.—*man mī-khwāham ki khatte ba sabīl-i-chāparī (bi-firistam)¹ lihazū ba (sur'at)²-i-tamām mī-nawīsam. ¹(rawāna bi-kunam; mursal dāram; irsāl dāram.) ²(ta'jīl; shitūb.)*

HASTENED—They hastened away as fast as possible.—*eshān tā ba maḡdūr-i-khud shitāftand. Or, ba sur'at harchi tamāmtar shudand. Or, ba ta'jīl-i-tamām rāh (girā gar-dānd). (giriftand.)*

HASTEN—You must try to hasten his coming.—*dar bāb-i-tez rasīdan-ash badīn jā shumārā sa'ī bāyad kard.*

HASTY—To act in a hasty manner is not wise.—*dar kūr ta'jīl kardan himākat ast. Or, dar kūr musta'jīl shudan az ṭarīk-i-'aḡl ba'id ast. Or, dar umūr ta'jīl ba kūr burdan az jāda,e danāyat dūr ast.*

HAT—On entering the room he took off his hat.—*ba (mujarrad)-e-dākhīl shudan-i-ūtāk kula,e khud-rā az sar bar dāsh. (sharṭ.)*

HATE—Let us hate nothing but sin.—*mā-rā az hech chīz nafrat na bāyad kard magar az gunāh. Or, mā-rā ba jūz-i-ma'siyat az chīze kirāhiyat na bāyad kard.*

HAVE—Have you any acquaintance with that gentleman?—*badān āghā (ma'rīfate) dāred? (shināsū,ī.)*

HEALED—His wound is now healed.—*zakham-ash pur shuda ast. Or, jarrūhat-i-o (mundamil shuda) ast. (indamāl yāfta.)*

HEALTH—His health is sound.—*ṣiḡhat-i-o ba ḡāl ast. Or, o tan-durust ast. Or, mizāj-i-o (mustakīm) ast. (ikhtilāl na yāfta.)*

HEAP—Here is a heap of papers, put them away.—*yak āmbār-i-kāghaz dar īn jā jam' shuda ast, (berūn bi-bar). (ba yak taraf bi-guzār; bar kinār bi-kun.)*

HEAR—Hear what I say, then give an answer.—*ānchi mī-goyam (bi-shināu), ba'd az ān jawāb bi-dih. (gosh kun or dār; masmi' bi-kun.)*

HEART—The heart of man is inclined to evil.—*dil-i-insān ba gunāh-gārī (mā, il mī-bāshad). (ma'il dārad.)*

HEAT—To-day the heat is very great.—*imroz (harārat) ba shiddat ast. (harūr; garmī.)*

HEAVEN—In heaven is unspeakable happiness, in hell unutterable woe!—*dar bihišt asā, ishe ast ki dar guftan nayāyad wa dar jahannum 'azābe ast az bayān ba'id. Or, dar jannat rāhat īn kadar ast ki dar tafsīl nayāyad wa dar sakkar alame ast ki sharḥ-i-ān dar ḥiṭa, e takrīr na mī-gunjad.*

HEAVY—This box is very heavy, how can I carry it?—*īn sandūq khaili sangīn ast chigūna mī-tawānam bar dāsht?*

HEEL—When walking I trod upon his heel with my foot.—*ba waqt-i-raftan pāyam ba ka'b-ash khurd.*

HEIGHT—What is the height of this wall?—*(bulandī,) īn dīwar chi kadar ast? (irtifā'; bālā, ī; rafāt.)*

HEIR—This large estate is without an heir.—*īn milkiyat-i-'azīm lā wāriṣ ast. Or, īn mīrās-i-'āzam wāriṣ na dārad.*

HELP—Can you afford me any help in this affair of mine?—*shumā dar īn amr ba man hech (madad) mī-tawāned dād. (mī'tawānat; i'ānat; imdād.)*

HERBS—They live only upon herbs.—*eshān faqat (tāra mī-khyrand). (bar sabzahā zīndagī mī-kunand.)*

HIDE—The crows steal, and afterwards hide what they can.—*zāghān druzdī mī-kunand wa ba'd az ān ānchi mī-tawānand (pinhān) mī-kunand. (ikhfā; makhfi; poshida.)*

HILLS—There are few hills in Kharazam.—*dar mulk-i-khwarazam kohhā kam and. (jabāl.)*

HINT—You can just give him a hint of this affair.—*shumā dar bāb-i-īn amr o-rā ishāra mī-tawāned kard.*

HIRE—To go there I must hire a palankeen and boat.—*az barā,e raftan badān jā marā takht-i-rawān wa kishtī kirūya bāyad kard.*

HISTORY—Have you read the history of Persia.—*tārīkh-i-'ajm muṭāla'a karda ed?*

HIT—He hit me a very hard blow on the head.—*o bar sar-am zarb-i-shadīd (zad). (rasānīd; koft; dād.)*

HOLDS—He holds his pen in the left hand.—*o dar dast-i-chap kalam-i-khud-rā mī-gīrad.*

HOLE—Make a hole in the ground here.—*īn jā dar zamīn maghāke bi-(kun). (kan; kū,o; zan.)*

HOME—It is late, let me now return home.—*(der) shud bi-guzār ki man ba makām-i-khud-am bi-ravam. (ta,khīr; dīrang; tahāwun.)*

HONEY—I ate some honey out of the honey-comb.—*kadre shahd az (khāna,e shahd) khurdam. Or, kadre 'asal az (ma'sal) khurdam. (mahrān.)*

HONOUR—He has obtained much honour.—*o 'izzat-i-'azīm ḥāṣil karda ast. Or, o ḥusūl-i-takrīm-i-bisiyār karda ast. Or, ('izz wa īkrām)-i-madīl ba dast āwarda ast. (rafa'at; ābrū; sharaf; sharāfat; waḳār; iḥtirām.)*

HOPE—I hope to have an interview with you very soon.—*rijā dāram ki zūd (shumā-rā) mulākāt khwāham kard. (ba shumā.) Or, marā ummed ast ki dar andak roz mulākāt-i-man bā shumā khwāhad shud. Or, tarāṣṣud-i-ān dāram ki man 'an karīb ba shumā mulākī khwāham shud.*

HOSPITAL—An hospital is about to be built there.—*yak dāru-sh-shifā ta'mīr shudanī ast. Or, yak (baitu-l-marīṭ taiyār) shudanī ast. (shifā-khāna bar pā.)*

HOSPITALITY—They show great hospitality.—*eshān (mih-māndārī),e firāwān mī-kunand. (mihmān-nawāzī; ziyā-fat-dārī.)*

HOLY—God is holy, just, and pure.—*khudā mukaddas, 'ādil, wa pāk ast. Or, (allah ta'ālā) kudūs, rāst-bāz, wa*

ḥakk ast. (‘ālimu-s-sirr; rabbu-l-‘ālamain; yazdān-i dādūr; dāwar-i dādūr.)

HUMANE—He is a man of a very humane disposition, and humble in his own esteem.—*o marde ast salimu-t-taba’ wa (kḥud-rā ḥakīr mī-dānad).* (nā-kḥud pasand.)

HUMANITY—He possesses great humanity as well as humility.—*o (insānīyat)¹-i-bisiyār dārad wa (ḥilmīyat)² (‘ādmīyat; mardumī; muruwat; ḥiss-i-bashriyat.)² (faro-tanī; tawāzu’; maskīnī; kḥushū’; kḥuzū; istikānat.)*

HUNTER—The hunter is gone a-hunting.—*(ṣaiyād ba ṣaid) rafta ast.* (shikārī ba shikār.)

HURTS—It hurts his mind to see such wickedness.—*az mushāhida, e in chunīn (kabāhat) dil-ash mī-sozad.* (badī; shana’at.)

I.

IDEA—I had no idea that you would come to-day.—*dar kḥayāl-i-man na būd ki shumū imroz kḥwāhed āmad.*

IDLENESS—They spend their time in idleness.—*eshān aukūt-i-kḥud-rā dar (kāhilī ḡā’ī mī-kunand).* (tasāhilī mī-guz-ārānd; sustī ba sar mī-burānd; lahw o la’b ba bād mī-dihānd.)

IGNORANT—They are ignorant and idle.—*eshān (nā-dān wa sust) and.* (jāhil wa kāhil; nā-shinās wa battāl.)

ILLIBERAL—Such a sentiment is illiberal.—*in chunīn kḥayāl (bāṭil) ast.* (bud aṣl; nā karīm.)

ILLITERATE—It is not good always to associate with illiterate persons.—*ba jāhilān hamesha ṣuḥbat dāshtan mī-nāsib nīst.*

IMAGE—There is an image in that temple.—*dar ān but-kḥāna but ast.* Or, *dar ān ṣanam-kada ṣanam ast.*

IMAGINATION—Whence arose this imagination?—*az kuḗ in kḥayāl (paidū shud)?* (sar bar zād; sar bar āward.)

IMAGINE—How do you imagine that I should agree to this?

—*chigūna* (*khayāl mī-kuned*) *ki man īn sukhān-rā kabūl kunam.* (*kiyās mī-gīred; dar sar-i-khud dāred.*) Or, *chigūna khayāl mī-banded ki man badīn sukhān (mut-tafīk shavam).* (*ittifāk kunam.*)

IMITATION—This is of wood, in imitation of stone.—*īn chīz ba miṣal-i-sang az chūb sākhṭa shuda ast.* Or, *īn chīz ki (ishtibāh)-i-sang dārad az chob sākhṭa shuda ast.* (*tashbīh; shabīh; mushābahat; mumāṣilat.*)

IMMENSE—The undertaking is likely to be attended with immense expense.—*aghlab ast ki dar īn kār kharch-i-bisiyār khwāhad shud.*

IMMORTAL—The body is mortal, the soul immortal.—*badan fānī ast wa rūh (bākī).* (*lā-yamūt.*)

IMMOVABLE—They are immovable in their opinions.—*eshān ba or dar tajwīz-i-khud (mustakill) and.* (*ghair-mu-taḥarrik.*) Or, *eshān bar rā, e khud mustakīm and.*

IMPART—It is our duty to impart knowledge.—*bar mā wājib ast ki faiz-i-tā'lim bi-gustarem.*

IMPARTIAL—An upright judge will be impartial.—*ḥākim-i-(rāst-bāz 'ādil) mī-bāshad.* (*be-riyā be-jānib-dār; ḥaḳḳ-parast be-ṭarafdār.*) Or, *ḥākim-i-munṣif-mizāj ba nazar-i-taswīyat ṭarafain-rā mī-bīnad.*

IMPASSABLE—These mountains are impassable, having on all sides impenetrable forests.—*su'ūd-i-īn jabāl ghair mumkin ast zīrā ki bar har ṭaraf besha, e (mumtanī u-d-dukḥūl) mī-bāshad.* (*dushwār-guzār.*) Or, *īn kohhā be-guzār and az īn sabab ki bar har aṭrāf besha, e mānī u-d-dukḥūl mī-bāshad.*

IMPERFECT—Everything in this world is imperfect.—*har chīz dar īn dunyā (nāḳiṣ) ast.* (*'aib-dār; kāṣir.*)

IMPERTINENT—His behaviour is imperunent.—*o dar waṣ'- (gustākh) ast.* (*shawkh; wakīḥ.*) Or, *akhḷāk-i-o az adab (ba'īd) ast.* (*mu'arra.*)

IMPORTANT—It is very important to attend to this.—*bisiyār zarūr ast ki mā bā īn 'amal (dil bi-dihem).* (*mutwajjih bi-shavem.*)

IMPORTS—Have you seen the exports and imports?—*āyā asbāb-i-āmadanī wa raftanī dīda ed?*

IMPOSE—They impose on whomsoever they can.—*ba har kase ki tawānand (ghadr) mī-kunand.* (*fareb; ghabn; makt.*)

IMPOSITION—They practise every kind of imposition.—*eshān (daghā), e har taur mī-kunand.* (*makt; shayādī; kaid; ghadr; ghabn.*)

IMPOSSIBILITY—How can I believe an impossibility?—*chigūna bar (muḥāl) bāwar mī-tawānam kard?* (*ghair-i-imkānī.*) Or, *chīze ki imkān na dārad chigūna bar ān i'timād mī-tawānam kard?*

IMPOSSIBLE—It is impossible for me to comply with what you say.—(*mumkin nīst*) *ki ānchi shumā mī-goyed kabūl bikunam.* (*ghair mumkin ast.*) Or, *imkān na dārad ki ba ḥasb-i-istida'ā.e shumā 'amal namāyam.*

IMPOSTOR—He is a notorious impostor.—*o (makkār)-i-mash-hūr ast.* (*ghaddār; ghābin; 'āyār; farār.*) Or, *o (khaddā)-i-ma'rūf ast.* (*munāfiq; ahl-i-nifāq; salūs; murā.i; mulāhid.*)

IMPRESSION—What he said made an impression on me.—*sukhan-ash dar dil-i-man (aṣar kard).* (*tāṣīr or sirāyat kard; mu'aṣṣar shud; jā.e girift; khurd.*)

IMPROBABLE—What he tells me appears very improbable.—*ānchi marā mī-goyad (khilāf-i-kiyās) ma'lūm mī-shavad.* (*be-ihtimāl; nā-muhtamīl; dūr az 'akl.*)

IMPROPER—To act thus would be highly improper, and therefore imprudent.—*īn chunīn kār kardan bi-l-kull ghair munāsib mī-bāshad wa az īn sabab be tamīzī.*

IMPROVE—Can you improve what he has written?—*ānchi nawishta ast shumā ān-rā (islāḥ) mī-tawāned kard?* (*biktār.*)

IMPURE—No impure person will enter heaven.—*shakhṣe (nā-pāk) dar jannat dākhil na khvāhad shud.* (*khābis; shanī'.*)

INATTENTION—This has arisen solely from your inattention.

—*in fakat az (taghāful)¹-i-shumā (uftāda)* 'ast. ¹(*ghaflat; ghāfilī; iḥmāl.*) ²(*ittifāk or wākī' or ḥādiṣ shuda.*)

INCESSANT—We have lately had incessant rain.—*dar in rozhā dar in jā bārān (mutawātir) bārīda ast.* ('*alā-l-ittisāl; muttaṣil.*)

INCH—Had this piece of wood been an inch longer, it would have done very well.—*agar in chūb dar fūl yak jau darāz-tar mī-būd (kifāyat mī-kard).* (*ba kār mī-khurd or mī-āmad.*)

INCLINATION—He feels no inclination to study.—*o maīl ba tadrīs dar dīl-i-khud na dārad.*

INCOME—Do you know what is his income?—*ma'lūm-i-shumā ast ki (madkhal)-i-o chand ast?* (*dukḥūl; āmadanī; dakhī; madākhil.*)

INCOMPARABLE—This is incomparable writing.—*in khatt (be naẓīr) ast.* (*lā-ṣānī.*)

INCOMPLETE—Your book is incomplete.—*kitāb-i-shumā (nā-tamām) ast.* (*nākiṣ.*)

INCONVENIENCE—Will my staying here till the first of next month be any inconvenience to you?—*āyā az māndan-i-man dar in jā tā ba tārikh-i-ghurra, e māh-i-āyanda (ba shumā taklīf khwāhad rasīd)?* (*dar kār-i-shumā mu-zāḥimat khwāhad shud.*)

INCONVENIENT—It will be inconvenient for me to wait on you to-morrow.—*fardā ba jihat-i-mulākūt kardan-i-shumā ba man nā-munāsibat (dast khwāhad dād).* (*ḥāṣil khwāhad shud.*)

INCORRECT—Is what I say correct or incorrect?—*ānchi mī-goyam ṣaḥīḥ ast yā ghalat?*

INCREASED—My family has lately been increased.—*az chand roz 'iyāl-i-man (mazīd) shuda ast.* (*ziyāda; afzūda; kaṣīr.*)

INCREASING—There is a rumour of increasing the army.—*afwā, e ziyāda kardan-i-fauj mī-bāshad.* Or, *afwā ast ki dar ta'adād-i-fauj afzūnī khwāhad shud.*

INDECENT—They speak indecent language.—*eshān kalām-i-(fāḥish) mī-goyand.* (*shanī; tushnī.*)

INDEPENDENT—He is now independent of any one.—o *bi-l-kull ba hech kas (muta'allik nist)*. ('*ilaka* or *istighnā na dārad*.) Or, o *az hama kas (mustaghni)* ast. (*be ta'alluk*; *ghair-muta'allik*). Or, o (*be zabt wa rabt*) ast. (*khud mukhtār*.)

INDEX—Is there an index to this book?—*in kitāb-rā fihriste* ast. Or, *in kitāb (tafsil-i-makāla,e) dārad?* (*tāshriḥ-i-abwāb*.)

INDIFFERENCE—This is not to be treated with indifference.—*in kār in chunin nist ki (ghaflat) bi-kuned*. (*musūhilat*.)

INDIGENOUS—Is this an indigenous plant?—*in nihāl az in mulk ast?* Or, *paidāyish-i-in nihāl dar in jū ast?*

INDIGO—I was formerly employed in Mr. —'s indigo factory.—*sābikan dar kār-khāna,e nil-i-ṣāḥib-i-fulān mash-ghul būda am*.

INDISPOSITION—I heard of your indisposition last week.—*dar hafta,e-guzashta aḥwāl-i-marz-i-shumā iṣghā kardam*.

INFANCY—I knew him from his infancy.—*man o-rā az (zamān-i-tufūliyat)-ash mī-shināsam*. ('*ahd-i-khurdī*.)

INFER—What do you infer from what he said?—*ānchi guft shumā az ān chi (natīja bar āwarda ed)?* (*kiyās kashīda ed*; *istidlāl kardā ed*.)

INFERIORS—We must show kindness and respect to our inferiors, as well as superiors.—*chunānchi mā ba (mardumān-i-khāss)¹ ba adab wa ta'zim sulūk mī-namāyem ba 'amm nīz būyad kard*. (*khwāss*; *buzurgūn*; *zubar-dastān*; *kibār*; *kabīrān*.) ²(*awwām*; *khurdān*; *ṣaghīrān*; *zer-dastān*; *siḡhār*.)

INFINITE—God is infinite in power and wisdom.—*kudrat wa ḥikmat-i-khudā (be intihā) ast*. (*nā-maḥṣūr*; *nā-mutanāhi*.)

INFLUENCE—We have no influence over them.—*mā bar eshān kudrat na dārem*.

INFORMATION—Is there no one here that can give me information concerning this?—*kase dar in jā nist ki marā az in amr (ilām tawānad dād)?* (*ittilā' tawānad kard*.)

Or, *kase nīst ki dar īn amr bar man roshan tawānad saḡht?*

INGANA—How long have you been in Ingana?—(*chand waqt*) *ast ki dar ingana būda ed?* (*az chand roz.*)

INGENIOUS—She is very ingenious.—*ān bānū bisiyār (ẓarīf) ast.* (*ṣāhib-i-firāsāt; ẓakī; hunar-mand.*)

INGENUITY—He possesses much ingenuity.—*o (kiyāsāt)-i-‘aẓīm dārad.* (*firāsāt; ẓarūfat; idrāk; ẓihn.*)

INHABITANT—The petition was signed by every inhabitant of the village.—*īn ‘arīẓa az har shakhṣ-i-ahl-i-dih dast-khatt karda shuda ast.* Or, *bar īn ‘arīẓa har mukīm-i-ḡasba dast-khatt kard.*

INHUMAN—Their disposition is inhuman.—*mizāj-i-eshān be (rahm) ast.* (*insāniyat; marḡamat; muruwat.*)

INIQUITY—They delight in all kinds of iniquity.—*eshān dar kardan-i-har nau’-i-fasād (khūsh and).* (*sarūr mī-kunand.*)

INJURY—I never did him the least injury.—*man hargiz o-rā ziyān na (dāshtam).* (*dādam.*) Or, *man gāhe o-rā (īzā) na rasānīdam.* (*khāl’l; badī.*) Or, *man hargiz ḡaif bar o na kardam.* Or, *man gāhe bar dil-ash (gazand) na nihādam.* (*mazarrat; ẓarar.*)

INJURED—His health has been injured by too great exertion.—*az ziyādatī, e miḡnat siḡḡat-i-o (khalal) girifta ast.* (*nuḡṣān; mazarrat.*)

INJUSTICE—He practises injustice towards all.—*o bar har kas ẓulm mī-kunad.* (*be-insāfī; tajabbur.*)

INNOCENT—They are all innocent.—*eshān az ḡunāḡ pāk wa (mu‘arrā) and.* (*mubarrā*)

INOFFENSIVE—These animals are inoffensive.—*īn jānwarān mūẓī nayand.*

INQUEST—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a person who shot himself.—*shakhṣe ki khud-rā ba tufang ḡulāk kard taḡkikāt-i-ān aḡwāl dīroz shud.*

INSENSIBLE—He is so ill that he is insensible.—*o īn ḡadar bīmār ast ki be-hosh ast.*

INSERT—You had better insert this in your letter.—*bihtar ast ki dar khatt-i-khud (in-rū bi-navised). (in-rū darj bi-kuned; in ruk'a dākhil bi-kuned.)*

INSIGNIFICANT—How very insignificant is man, compared to the Almighty!—*insān ba nisbat-i-khudā, e 'azīm wa jallil chi kadar (nā-chīz) ast! (be ma'nā; be miqdār.)*

INSINCERE—His words are insincere.—*sulchanān-ash (pur-riyā) and. (nā-mukhlis; nā-šādik; be-wafā; rang-āmez.)*

INSOLENT—They behaved in an insolent manner.—*eshān be adabāna (sulūk kardand). (pesh āmadand; harakat or 'amal kardand.)*

INSOLVENT—He has lately become insolvent.—*kabl az in ān shakhsh (war) shikasta ast. (dar; bar; wā.)*

INSPECT—Call a person to inspect this cloth.—*shāhibe tamīz-rā bi-talab ki ba nazar-i-tafarrus dar in pārchā bi-nigarad.*

INSPECTION—The goods are all ready for your inspection.—*ajnās az barā, e (mu'ayyana, e shumā maujūd) and. (mulāḥaza, e shumā taiyār.)*

INSTANT—I will be with you in an instant.—*man dar (chashmak zadan) nazd-i-shumā mī-āyam. (turfatu-l-'ayn.)*

INSTINCT—Man acts from reason, animals from instinct.—*insān az 'aql fi'l mī-kunad wa haiwān az (jibillat). ('aql-i-haiwānī.)*

INSTITUTIONS—In Europe are noble institutions for communicating knowledge.—*dar farang az barā, e tadrīs-i-'ibk khūb tarkībāt harār yāfta and.*

INSTRUCT—Can you instruct me in this science?—*dar in 'ilm ba man ta'līm mī-tawāned dād. (tarbiyat mī-tawāned kard.)*

INSURED—I have insured the vessel for 50,000 tomans, and I have the insurance-policy in my possession.—*ān jahāz-rā ba panjāh hazār tūmān bīma karda am wa kāghaz-i-bīma nazd-i-man ast.*

INTELLECT—She has a wonderful intellect.—*ān bānū idrāk-i-'ajīb dārad.*

INTELLIGENCE—How did you receive this intelligence?—*chigūna īn khabar ba shumā rasīd?*

INTELLIGENT—He is an intelligent man.—*o mard-i-(tez-fahm) ast. (zīrak.)*

INTEMPERANCE—Intemperance hurts body and mind.—*'adm-i-'itidāl badan wa mizāj-rā (zarar) mī-dihad. (mazarat; nuksān.)* Or, *bad-parhezī jism wa ṭab'-rā muzirr ast.*

INTENTION—Have you any intention to go to Europe?—*hech irāda, e raftan ba farang dāred?*

INTERCOURSE—There is no intercourse between us.—*mā bain-i-man wa tū hech ('ilāka) nīst. (ta'alluḳ; nisbat.)*
Or, *man ba tū muta'alliḳ nayām.*

INTEREST.—I have no interest in this matter.—*dar īn amr marā hech (ghuraz) nīst. (maṭlab; 'ilāka.)*

INTERFERE—Why should we interfere in that affair?—*chirā dar ān amr (dakhil kunem)? (dakhil shavem; mukhill shavem; dast-andāzī kunem.)*

INTERPRET—You must interpret what he says to me.—*ānchi ba man mī-goyad bāyad ki tarjuma, e ān bi-kuned.*

INTERPRETER—If you know not the language of the country, you must use an interpreter.—*agar zabān-i-mulk na mī-dāned (mutarjim) nazd-i-khud nigāh bāyad dāsht. (tarjamān.)*

INTERRUPT—I hope, sir, I don't interrupt you.—*sāhibā ummedwār-am ki (mukhill-i-shumā na mī-shavam). (dar-miyān-i-sukhan-i-shumā na mī-uftam.)*

INTERRUPTION—Your coming here is an interruption to my business.—*āmadan-i-shumā mūjib-i-khalal-i-man ast. Or, az āmadan-i-shumā dar kār-i-man khalal mī-uftad. Or, āmadan-i-shumā dar kār-i-man khalal mī-andāzad.*

INTRODUCE—Shall I introduce you to that gentleman?—*āyā shumā-rā mulākāt-i-ān janāb bi-kunānum?*

INTRUSTED—He was intrusted with the whole business.—*tamām kār bado (mufawwaz) shuda būd. (sapidā; tafwīz karda; ḥawāla-karda.)*

INVALIDS—It is said a house will be built at Isfahan for the benefit of invalids.—*mī-goyand ki dar isfahān 'imārāt az barā, e (marizān) ta'mir kurda khwāhad shud.* (bi-mārān; 'alālān.)

INVENTED—Who invented this instrument?—*in alat ki (ijād) kard? (ikhtirā')*

INVINCIBLE—The Amīr imagined his soldiers were invincible.—*dar khayāl-i-amīr āmad ki 'askar-i-mā (ghair-maghlūb) ast. dā'imul-muza'fir; ghair-manjūr; ghair-makhūr.*

INVITATION—He has given me an invitation to dinner, and I have accepted it.—*o marā da'wat-i-ṭā'am kurda ast, wa ijābat-i-ān kurda am.*

INVOLVED—His affairs are much involved.—*kār-ash darham barham ast.*

IRREGULAR—These lines are irregular.—*in saṭūr (rāst) nayand. (ba tafāwat rāst.)*

ISLAND—The company have given permission to clear the island of Ceylon.—*jam'iyat-i-sarūdāgarān barā, e šāf kardun-i-jazīra, e sarandīp ijāzat dāda ast.*

J.

JAIL—He is to remain in jail one year.—*tā ba yak sāl dar (kaid-khāna) khwāhad mānd. (maḥbas; zindān; maḥbūs.)*

JESTER—Is that the king's jester?—*ān kas (mushkharā), e pādshāh ast? bazlu-bāz; lu'bat-bāz; luṭṭa-go.*

JEWELS—pearls, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, turquoise, cornelians, &c.—*jawāhir—(durrahā)¹, almāshā, zamarrud-hā, (la'lhā)², pīrūza, 'akīkān, waghaira. ¹(marwārid.) ²(yakūthā.)*

JOIN—Join these two boards together.—*in dū takhta bāham bi-pairwand. Or, in dū takhta ba-yak-digar (bi-chaspān). (ittisāl, or muntazam, or munsalik, or muna'kid, or mutarattib bi-kun.)*

JOKE—What I said was only in joke.—*ānchī guftam fukat (bagla,e) būd. (muṭāyaba; imbisūt; ẓarāfat; muzāhat mazāh; hazal-bāzī.)*

JOURNEY—I am now going to make a long journey.—*ilḥāl marā safar-i-ṭawīl kardanī ast. Or, marā ittifaḳ-i-safar-i-darūz kardan uftāda ast.*

JOY—This news affords me great joy.—*īn khabar marā khūshī,e 'aẓīm mī-dīhad. Or, īn khabar bā,iṣ-i-(ṭarab)-i-kuṣūr-i-man ast. (nishāt; tafrīh; khurramī, farh; farāh; masarrat; sarūr; buhjat.)*

JUDGE—How can I judge of his character? I don't know him.—*chigūna dar bāb-i-raftārī,e o sukhān bi-goyam? man o-rū na mī-dānam.*

JURY—The (English) judge summed up the evidence, and the jury gave their verdict.—*kāẓī,e inglisī az gawāhān tafāhhus karda khālāṣa,e iẓhārḥā,e shawāhid ba rū,e majlis (ẓāhir kurd), wa majlis-i-'adūlat fatwā dād. (bar khwūd.)*

JUDGE—The (native) judge punished the delinquent.—*kāẓī,e bāshanda,e ān mulk (taḳṣīrwār)-rā sazā dād. (muẓrim.)*

JUICE—Squeeze some juice out of this lemon.—*az īn līmūn kadre 'arāk hiyaṣshūr.*

JUMP—How far can you jump?—*ba chi kadar mī-tawāned (jast)? (khez-zad.)*

JUNIOR—He is the senior, I the junior.—*ān kas bīlā-dust ast, wa man zer-dast. Or, ān kus az man kulān ast, wa man khurd.*

JUSTIFICATION—He says nothing in justification of it.—*o az kirdār-i-khud ('uzr) na mī-kunad. (mu'zarat.)*

K.

KEEP—Keep this money for me till I want it.—*īn mablagh-i-man nazd-i-khud amānat bi-guzāred tā waḳte ki dar kār-i-man āyad. Or, īn pūl-i-man ba (zimma,e) khud bi-kuned*

tā wakte ki ba kār-i-man bi-khūrad. (hawala, &c.) Or, *in pūl-i-man pesh-i-khūd (bi-nihed) tā wakte ki, &c. (bi-dāred; nigāh bi-dāred.)*

KERNEL—Break this cocoa-nut and eat the kernel.—*in nārjīl-rā bi-shikan, wa maghẓ-āsh bi-khūr.*

KILL—It is sinful to kill animals without cause.—*be sabab haiwānat (bā kaṭl rasānīdan khutā) ast.* (—*rā kushtan harām.*)

KINDLED—They kindled a fire with straw.—*ba kāk ātash dar dādand.* Or, *ba khāshāk ātash (zadand).* (roshan, or ishtī'āl, or mushtā'al kardand.)

KINDNESS—They showed us very great kindness.—*bar mā (luṭf)-i-'aẓīm kardand.* (makramat; marhamat; riṣṣ; 'ināyat; ihsān; talattuf; mulāṭifat; ayādi; tawajjuh; shafkat.) Or, *mā-rā ba mahramiyat ikhtisās dādand.* Or, *bar mā (rahm āwardand).* (ghamza, e madūra kardand.)

KINGDOM—We traversed the kingdom of Persia.—*mā 'ubūr-i-mulk-i-irān kardem.* Or, *mā az 'ajam 'ubūr kardem.*

KISS—Give me a kiss, then fly your kite.—(*ba man*) *bosa bi-dih, sipas kāghazak-i-khūd bi-parān.* (bar sar wa chashm.)

KITTENS—This is a beautiful cat; she has two kittens.—*in ghurba khaili khūb shakīl ast, dū bachcha dārad.*

KNEES—He fell on his knees and asked pardon.—*o bar dū zānū nishast wa 'uẓr khwāst.* Or, *o sar-i-'ajẓ faro (kard) wa 'uẓr-i-taqṣīr kard.* (āward.) Or, *o sar-i-khūd bā zamīn-i-niyāz nihād wa 'afw khwāst.* Or, *o zamīn-i-khidmat bosīd wa mu'āfi khwāst.*

KNIFE—Try if you can open this knife.—*bi-bīn ki in chākūrū mī-tawāned bāz kardan, yā nā.*

KNOT—Here is a knot in this string; loose it.—*in jā dar*

īn rīsmān gira ast, ān-rā bi-kushā. Or, īn rassan 'akhd dārad, ān-rā ḥall bi-kun.

KNOWLEDGE—What is wealth without knowledge!—*ba dānish daulat chīst!*

KNOW—Do you know what people think of him?—*āyā mī-dāned ahl-i-duniyā (o-rā chi taur mī-pindārand? (dar bāb-i-o chi gumān mī-barand.)*

L.

LABOUR—They labour hard for their living.—*az barā, e guzrān-i-khūd (miḥnat mī-kashand). (miḥnat mī-barand; talkhī, e miḥnat mī-chashand; sakhtī, e miḥnat mī-khūr-and.) Or, eshān ba mushakḳat-i-tamān ma'ūsh mī-kunand.*

LABOURERS—Here are fifty labourers employed.—*īn jā badīn kār panjāh mazdūr (mashghūl and). (ishtiḡhāl dārand.)*

LAKH—It will cost a lakh of rupees.—*kharch-i-ān yak ṣad hazār rupaiya khwāhad shud.*

LAME—Being lame he walks with a stick.—*ba sabab-i-langī ba madad-i-'aṣā mī-gardad.*

LAND—Will you go by land or by sea?—*az rāh-i-khushikī khwāhed raft yā (ba tarī)? (az rāh-i-baḥr.)*

LAND—Where do you mean to land?—*kujā irāda, e (pā, īn shudan) dāred? (farūd āmadan.)*

LANDLORD—Muhammad Husain is the landlord of this house; I am his tenant.—*Muḥammad ḥussain mālik-i-īn khāna ast; man kirāyadār-ash-am.*

LANGUOR—I am overcome with languor.—*bar man mān-dagī ghālib ast. Or, man maghlūb-i-za'ifī gashta am.*

LARGE—I caught a large fish yesterday.—*dīroz (ba) dām mākī, e kalān giriftam. (dar.)*

LAST—I saw him last Tuesday.—*man ba si-shamba, e guzashta o-rā dīdam. Or, man az si-shamba, e guzashta o-rā na dīdam.*

LAUGH—Why do you laugh without reason?—*be sabab chirā (mī-khanded)? (khanda shumā-rū mī-girad; tabas-sum mī-kuned; khanda shumā-rū mī-āyad.)*

LAWFUL—Is it lawful to do this?—*āyā in chunīn kardan (rawū) ast? (jā,iz; mubāh; mashrū'.)*

LAIID—Having laid by his profits, he became rich.—*o az jam' āwardan-i-manāfu' i-khud (tawāngar) shud. (daulat-mand; khudāwand-i-rozi; shāhib-i-dunyā; shāhib-i-daulat; mustaghni; ghanī; khudāwand-i-nī'mat.)*

LAY—Let us lay aside everything that is evil.—*mā-rā bāyad ki har sharārat-rū yak taraf bi-nihem. Or, mā-rā bāyad ki har khabāṣat-rū bi-guzārem. Or, mā-rā bāyad ki har fahhāshī rihā bi-kunem. Or, mā-rā bāyad ki az har manāhiyat (bi-pardāzem). (dast bi-kashem; dast bar dārem; tajannub, or, ijtināb, or, ihtirāz bi-kunem.)*

LEADS.—That poor man is blind, another leads him.—*ān miskīn nā-bīnā ast, dīgare rāh-bar-ash mī-bāshad. Or, ān nā-kas a'mā ast, dīgare 'aṣū-kash-i-o mī-bāshad.*

LEAD—Where does this road lead to?—*in rāh kujā (mī-ravad)? (sar mī-barad.)*

LEAN—Don't lean upon the table.—*bar mez takiya ma (kun). (zan; sūz.)*

LEAP—I saw a monkey leap over the fence.—*dādam ki būzina, e bar (sadd) jast zad. (barrier, bandrūgh; thorn-fence, khār-bandī; stone-fence, dīwar-i-sangī; pale-fence, dār-bazīn.)*

LEARN—You can learn faster than I.—*shumā az man jaldtar āmokhtan mī-tawāned.*

LEASE—I took a lease of this house for five years.—*in khāna-rā tā ba muddat-i-panj sāl (kirāya kardan). (ba kirāya giriftam; ba ijāra giriftam.)*

LEAVE—It is late, let us now take leave.—*der shuda ast, bi-guzār ki murakkhāṣ bi-shavem. Or, tahāwur shuda ast, ijāzat bi-dih ki rukhṣat bi-(gīrem). (shavem.)*

LEAVE—It is said he intends soon to leave this country.—*mī-goyand ki irūda, e raftan az in mulk jaldī dārad.*

LED—He led so bad a life no one respected him.—*raftār-ash īn chunīn bad būd ki kase o-rā ('izzat) na kard.* (ikrām; ihtirām; talcrīm; makrimat; ta'zīm; ĥurmat.)

LEFT—He left all his business to his clerk.—*hama kār o bār-i-khūd-rā (ḥawāla,e muḥarrir kard).* (dar or ba ḥawāla,e kātib dād.)

LEFT—Being lame of his right hand, he writes with the left.—*chūn ba dast-i-rāst lunj ast ba dast-i-chap mī-nawīsad.*

LEGIBLE—This writing is not legible.—*īn dast-khatt khwānda shudanī nīst.* Or, *īn dast-khatt mumkin nīst ki khwānda shavad.*

LEG—He fell off his horse, and broke his leg.—*az asp-i-khūd uftād, wa sāk-ash shikast.*

LEISURE—Sir, are you now at leisure, can I speak with you?—*shāhibā shumā (fāriḡhed); marā ijāzat ast ki sukhane bi-goyam?* (rā furṣat ast; rā farāḡhat ast.)

LEND—I am very poor, can you lend me a few rupees?—*man khailī (muftis)-am, shumā mī-tawāned ki ḡadre pūl ba man ḡarḡ bi-dihed?* (maflūk; maskīn; mustammand; ḡharīb.)

LESS—My wages are less than his.—*muwājib-i-man az mushāhira,e o kam ast.*

LET—Why did you let loose the horse?—*chirū asp-rū wā guzāshted?*

LET—Let us see if we can read this book.—*(dīda shavad) ki īn kitāb-rā khwāndan mī-tawānem yā na.* (bi-bīnem.)

LEVEL—The ground is quite level.—*zamīn bi-l-kull (mu-sattāḡ) ast.* (hamwār; barābar.)

LIABLE—By doing this you are liable to a penalty.—*az chunīn fi'l ba shumā (siyāsāt lāzim) mī-āyad.* (jurmāna ḡā,iz.)

LIBERAL—He is exceedingly liberal.—*o bisiyār karīm ast.* Or, *o nihāyat (sakhī) ast.* (janwād.) Or, *o khailī (samāḡhat) dārad.* (karam; futūwat; ḡūd o sakhā.)

LIBERTY—They were in prison, but are set at liberty.—

eshān dar zindān būdand, magar ḥālan (rihā, i) yāfta and. (makhlāṣī; khalāṣī; najāt.)

LICKS—By the deliciousness of the food the dog licks his lips.—*sag ba lazzat-i-gosht dahan-i-khud khūsh mī-kunad.*

LICKS—The dog licks water with his tongue.—*kalb āb ba zabān mī-khūrad.*

LID—Lift up the lid of this box.—*sar-posh-i-in šandūk būlā bi-gīr.*

LIE—He thinks nothing of telling a lie.—*bar kase darogh bastan pesh-i-o hech muṣṭayyaka nīst. Or, darogh guftan-rā hech gunāh na mī-fahmad.*

LIES—He lies down under the shade of a cypress tree.—*o zer-i-sāya, e darakht-i-sarw (khud-rā darāz mī-kashad). (istirāḥat mī-kunad.)*

LIFE—Life is short, we ought now to prepare for eternity.—*zindagī kam ast, mā-rā bāyad ki fikr-i-'ākibat bi-kunem. Or, 'umr kotāh ast, mā-rā bāyad ki (asbāb-i-ākhirat) taiyār bi-kunem. (az burā, e ākhirat zād-i-rah.)*

LIFELESS—He fell to the ground lifeless—*o ba zamīn be jān uftād. Or, o ba zamīn be hosh uftād, wa ba khāk yak-sān gashd.*

LIGHT—Is this package light or heavy?—*in basta (subuk) 'ast yā (gīrān).² ¹(khasīf.) ²(ṣakīl.)*

LIGHT—Tell him to light a fire.—*o-rā bi-go ki ātash biyāf-rozad.*

LIGHTEN—We must lighten the boat, otherwise it will sink.—*bāyad ki mahmūla, e kishtī-rā zūd subuk bi-kunem, wa illa darāb (faro khwāhad raft). (ghark, or mustagh-rik, or mugharraḥ, or maghrūk khwāhad shud.)*

LIGHTENS—It lightens very much.—*barḥ ba ifrūt mī-zanad. Or, ṣā, ika khailī mī-darakhshad.*

LIGHTNING—I was out yesterday in a storm of thunder and lightning.—*man dīroz ba waqt-i-gharīdan-i-ra'd wa darakhshīdan-i-ṣā, ika berūn būdam. Or, man dīroz dar zer-i-ṭūfār wa darakhshīdan-i-barḥ būdam.*

LIKE—My house is very much like yours.—*khāna, e man ba*

khāna, e shumā (mumāsīlat) dārad. (mushābihat.) Or, khāna, e man (bar mišāl)-i-khāna, e shumā ast. (ba or bā mišāl.)

LIKE—I should like much to visit Europe.—(*marā shauḵ-i-firāwān*) *ast ki sair-i-mulk-i-mughrib bi-kunam. (man bisiyār shauḵ, or ishtiyāk dāram.)*

LIMITED—I am limited not to give more than one hundred rupees.—*ziyāda az yak sad rūpiya ba man (parwānagī) nīst ki bi-diham. (ijāzat.)*

LINING—This cloth must have a lining.—*īn pārcha-rā astar (zarūr) ast. (lāzim; wājib.) Or, īn abra astar mī-khwāhad.*

LINKS—How many links are there in that chain?—*ān zanjīr chand halka dārad? Or, dar ān silsila chand tā halka ast?*

LION—A lion is stronger than a tiger.—*asad az sher (zor-āward)tar ast. (kawī.)*

LIPS—Her lips are red.—*labhū, e ān zan (surkh) and. (la'l; mišal-i-marjānī.)*

LIQUID—Is the medicine you speak of a liquid?—*dawā, e ki shumā zikr-ash mī-kuned rakīk ast.*

LIST—Write a list of the things sent to Tih-rān.—*ashyā ki ba tehrān mursil shuda ast fihrist-ash bi-nawīs.*

LISTEN—Listen to what I tell you.—*ānchi mī-goyam gosh kun. Or, guftār-i-man ba gosh-i-jūn bi-shināu. Or, ḡaul-i-man andar-i-gosh (bi-gīr). (biyāwar.)*

LITERAL—The translation is too literal.—*īn tarjuma ziyā-datar (ḡarf ba ḡarf) ast. (lafzī.)*

LITTLE—Give me a little, I don't ask for much.—*ba man ḡadre bi-dih, bisiyār na mī-khwāham.*

LIVELY—He is of a lively disposition.—*o khūsh ṭab' ast.*

LIVE—I shall respect him as long as I live.—*tā ān ki zinda am (o-rā 'izzat) khwāham kard. (ikrām-i-o; ta'zīm-i-o.)*

LOAD—He told me to load the boat with indigo.—*o ba man guft ki man kishī-rā (az nīl pur) bi-kunam. (ba nīl pur bār.)*

- LOADED—Is this gun loaded?—*āyā īn tufang pur ast?*
- LOADSTONE—Do you know the virtue of the loadstone?—*khāṣṣiyat-i-(sang-i-maḥnā'īs) mī-dāned?* (*āhan-rubā.*)
- LOAN—May I beg the loan of this book?—*az rāh-i-mihr-bānī īn kitāb-rā ba man ('āriyat) khwāhed dād.* (*ta'arufan; 'āriyatan; amānatan.*)
- LOAVES—Tell the baker to give three loaves.—*ba nān-par ḥukm bi-dih ki o si nān bi-dihad.*
- LOCK—There is no lock to your box.—*sandūk-i-shumā(-rā kuft nīst).* (*kuft na dārad; be kuft ast.*)
- LODGE—Where shall we lodge to-night?—*imshab kujā (manzil bi-dārem)?* (*pā, īn bi-shavem; shab ba sar biyāwarem; bi-guzrānem; mutawakkif bi-shavem; sukūnat bi-paṣtrem; mutamakkin bi-shavem.*)
- LOFTY—These rooms are very lofty.—*īn ḥujrahā bisiyār (buland) and.* (*rafi'.*)
- LOITER—Why do you thus loiter away your time?—*shumā chirā īn chunīn ṭaur aukāt-i-khud-rā dar ghaṭat zā'i mī-kuned?* Or, *shumā chirā īn chunīn ṭaur aiyām-i-khud-rā (ba bād) mī-dihed?* (*muft az dast.*)
- LONG—How long is this piece of cloth?—*īn pārcha, e jama chi kadar (ṭawīl ast).* (*darāz ast; ṭūl or ṭawālat dārad.*)
- LONG—How long shall you remain there?—*tū ba chand roz ān jā khwāhed mānd?*
- LOOK—Let me look through your spying-glass.—*bi-guzār ki man ba dūrbīn-i-shumā bi-bīnam.*
- LOOKING-GLASS—When you go to Shīrāz buy me a looking-glass.—*wakte ki ba shīrāz bi-raved yak (ā, ina) az barā, e man bi-khared.* (*sajanjal.*)
- LOOSE—Try if you can loose (untie) this knot.—*koshish bi-kuned ki shumā īn gira-rā (wā) kardan bi-tawāned.* (*ḥāl; bāz.*)
- LOOSE—The joints of this chair are very loose.—*bandhā, e īn kursī bisiyār (sust) shuda and.* (*hazz; shull.*)
- LOSE—Take care you don't lose the knife I gave you.—

kārde ki man ba shumā dādam khabar-dār ān-rā gum na kuned.

LOSS—He has met with great loss.—*o-rā bisiyār khisārat rasīda ast.* Or, *nukṣān-i-firāwān bar o (uftāda) ast.* (*'āriṣ gashta; 'ā'id gardīda; wāḳi' shuda; wārid shuda; rasīda.*)

LOST—He lost his way in coming from the city.—*wakte ki az shahr bāz mī-āmad rāh gum kard.*

LOTS—I purchased five lots at to-day's sale.—*ba harrāj-i-imroz panj 'adad-i-ashiyā kharīdam.*

LOTS—They cast lots; the lot fell on him.—*kur'a afgand-and ba nām-ash kur'a (uftād).* (*bar āmad.*)

LOTUS—This is the flower of the lotus.—*īn gul-i-nīlūfar ast.*

LOVE—They have no love for each other.—*eshān bāham (muḥabbat) na dārand.* (*muwaddat; ulfat; unsiyat; mu,ānasat; khullat.*)

LOW—This is a very low room.—*īn hujra khailī (past) ast.* (*farūd; nā-buland.*)

LOW—The price he asks is very low.—*ḳīmat-i-bisiyār kam mī-khwāhad.*

LOWER—Lower this bucket into the well.—*dar chāh īn dalw-rā pā,īn bi-kun.*

LUCRATIVE—Theirs is a lucrative employment.—*hūr-i-eshān bisiyār (naḥ) dārad.* (*manḥa'at; intifā'; fā,ida.*)

LUGGAGE—Put this luggage in the boat.—*dar zaurak īn asbāb-rā bi-guzār.*

LUSTY—He is now grown very lusty.—*o bisiyār (farbih) gashta ast.* (*chūk.*)

M.

MACHINE—What is the name of this machine?—*ism-i-īn (ṣan'at) chīst?* (*ālat.*)

MAD—He was bit by a mad dog.—*o az sag-i-dīwāna gazīda shud.* Or, *sag-i-dīwāna o-rā gazīd*

MADE—He made me write the letter directly.—*o az man fi-l-faur khatt nawisānīd.*

MADE—Having made a pen, he began to write.—*kalām tarūshīda nawishtan (girift). (shurū kard.)*

MAGNIFICENT—These are magnificent apartments.—*in hujrahā khaili ('ālishān) and. (zū-l-rafa'at.)*

MAID-SERVANTS—He has two maid-servants.—*o dū (mashāta) dārad. (band-andāz; zan-naukar.)*

MAKE—Make haste and write the letter.—*zūd bāsh wa in khatt-rā bi-nawīs. Or, in khatt fi-l-faur bi-nawīs.*

MANAGES—Who manages his affairs?—*kār-i-o ki (mī-kunad)? (ba sar-anjām mī-rasānad.) Or, ki tartīb-i-muhimāt-i-o mī-kunad? Or, ādā,e kār-ash ba zimma,e kīst?*

MANKIND—We ought to love all mankind.—*mā-rā bāyad ki ba hama insān (dostī) bi-dārem. (ulfat; ikhlās; muḥabbat; uns; istinās; muwaddat; yagūnagiyat.)*

MANNER—He spoke to us in this manner.—*badīn (faur) bā mā sukhan giḡt. (namat; minwāl; farīk; sabīl; wajh; dastūr; nahaj; farāḡ.)*

MANURE—This garden needs some manure.—*in bostān kūd mī-khwāhad. Or, in bāgh zarūrat-i-sargīn dārad. Or, in rauza-rā ihtiyāj-i-sargīn ast.*

MAP—Show me a map of Persia.—*ba man naḡsha,e īrān (bi-namā). (nishān bi-dih.)*

MARBLE—This floor is paved with marble, and inlaid with turquoise.—*farsh-i-īn khāna (rukḡām andākhṡa shuda ast wa khishthā,e firūza dar ān sākḡta). (az marmar wa khishthā,e firūza mī-shavad.)*

MARCH—The regiment will march to-morrow.—*fauj farda kūch khwāhad kard.*

MARK—Put a mark on the paper that is yours.—*kāghaze ki az ān-i-shumā ast bar ān nishān bi-kun.*

MARKET—I have been to the market.—*man ba bāzār (būda am). (rafta būdam.)*

MARRIAGE—When will his marriage take place?—*shūdī,e o kai khwāhad shud? Or, munākāḡat kai khwāhad kard?*

Or, 'akd-i-nikāh kai *khwāhad* bast? Or, o zane-rā kai dar 'akd-i-nikāh *khwāhad* āward? Or, o kai *juftekhwāhad* girift? Or, o kai zane *khwāhad khwāst*?

MASTER—He is a very kind master (meaning, teacher or preceptor).—o *bisiyār mīhrbān ustāde ast*.

MASTER—Is your master (meaning a European gentleman) at home?—*āghā, e shumā ba khāna mī-bāshad?*

MATE—Call the carpenter and his mate now.—*najjār wa (rafīk-ash) bi-goyed ki fi-l-faur bi-āyand. (shāgird-ash; wa ān ādm ki bā o sar o kār bāshad.)*

MATERIALS—How can they work without materials?—*be sāmān kār chigūna mī-tawānand kard?*

MEANS—By what means can you do this?—*ba chi tadbīr īn-rā mī-tawāned kard?* Or, *shumā dar ādā, e īn kār chi dast ras paidā kardan mī-tawāned?*

MEAN—I mean to go to Baghdād to-morrow.—*farda irūda, e raftan (ba) baghdād dāram. (-i.)*

MEASURE—Measure this cloth.—*īn pārchā-rā (bi-paimā). (gaz bi-kun.)*

MEASURE—This is a kind of measure.—*īn yak kīsmē ast az (maqdār). (paimā, īsh; andāza.)*

MEET—Meet me at Maulavī Sa'īd's house to-morrow.—*farda ba khāna, e maulawī sa'īd (ba man) mulākāt bi-kuned. (marā; bā man.)* Or, *az barā, e mulākāt (kardan-i-man) fardu ba maḳām-i-mullā sa'īd hāzīr bāshed. (-am.)*

MEMOIRS—I am reading a book of memoirs.—*kitāb-i-taẓkīrat mī-khwānam.*

MEMORANDUM—Make a memorandum of this.—*yād-dāsht-i-īn bi-nawīs.*

MEMORY—I have a bad memory —*hāfīza, e man mukaddar ast.* Or, *man ṭab'-i-ghabī dāram.*

MEND—Tell the carpenter to mend this box.—*ba darrūdgar bi-go ki īn sandūk-rā (rarammat) bi-kun. (ta'mīr.)*

MERCIFUL—We ought ever to be merciful.—*mā-rā bāyad ki hamesha (raḥīm bāshem). (mushfīk; shafīk; mutu-raḥḥam.)* Or, *mā-rā bāyad ki ba har kas ba (raḥm wa*

shafkat wa marhamat sulūk bi-namāyem). (*murūwat wa futūwat pesh āyem*.)

MERCHANDISE—This is an article of merchandise.—*in jins-i-(tijarat) ast*. (*dād o sitad; saudāgarī; baṭʾ-i-farokhtan wa kharīdan*.)

MERCHANT—He is now a merchant in Teheran.—*o dar tahrān (saudāgare) ast*. (*tājire; bāzargāne*.)

MET—I walked four miles and met no one.—*chahār mīl raftam ba hech kas mulākāt na kardam*. Or, *chahār mīl masāfat kardam ba hech kas mulākī na shudam*.

METHOD—What is the best method (mode) of learning a language?—*dar āmokhtan-i-zabān kudām tarīf bihtar ast?*

MID-DAY—I did not arrive there till mid-day.—*tā ba waqt-i-nīm-roz ān jā na rasīdam*.

MIDDLE—Shall I put it at the top, or in the middle?—*in-rā balā bi-guzāram yā darmiyan?*

MIDDLING—This paper is middling.—*in kūghaz mutawassīf ast*.

MILD—She is mild in temper.—*ān shāhiba mizāj-i (mulā'im) dārad*. (*halīm*.)

MIND—I have considered this in my own mind.—*man dar bāb-i-in dar khāṭir-i-khud (andesha) kardam*. (*fikr; tajwīz; taʾammal; tafakkur*.)

MINED—Had you minded what he said, then it would be well.—*agar ba ānchi o guft muttafiq mī-shuded pas bihtar būde*. Or, *agar sukhtan-ash kabūl mī-dāshted chi khūsh būde!*

MINES—Lead and copper are dug out of mines.—*sarb wa mis az (mʾadan) kanda mī-shavad*. (*kān*.)

MINUTE—I shall return in one minute.—*dar yak dakika bāz khwāham āmad*. Or, *dar tūrfatu-lʾain murājaʾat khwāham kard*.

MIRTH—They are full of mirth.—*eshān az khūshī dar jāma na mī-gunjand*.

MISCHIEF—They are always in mischief.—*eshān hamesha mūḡī and*.

MISERABLE—The wicked man is always miserable.—*ādam-i-bad hamesha (dardmand) mī-mānad. (munnaḡhiṣ; manhūs; zalil; shikasta-hāl muḡṭṭarib; muntashirr.)*

MISERS—Misers never think they have enough.—*dāda,e ahl-i-ṭama' ba ni'mat-i-dunyā pur na mī-shavad. Or, ḡarīsān ba jahāne gursina and. Or, dāda,e tang-i-ḡarīsān ni'mat-i-dunyā pur na mī-kunad.*

MISERY.—They live in great misery.—*eshān dar ḡulat-i-(kharābī) guḡrān mī-kunand. (mishkīnī; 'usrat; maskanat; ḡillat; shikastu-hālī.)*

MISFORTUNE—He has met with a great misfortune.—*bar o kam bakhtī,e 'aḡīm uftāda ast. Or, bar o āfut-i-buzurg rū,e dāda ast. Or, ba anwā'-i-fitnahā muḡtala ḡardāda ast. Or, zamāna o-rā hadaḡ-i-tīr-i-balā sākhta ast. Or, zamāna sang-i-muṣibat az manjanīk-i-balā bar sar-ash zada ast.*

MISLED—I was grievously misled by following your advice.—*az paḡīraftan-i-naṣīḡat-i-shumā khaṭṭe sakht khurdam. Or, az kabūl kardan-i-mashḡarat-i-shumā khailī fareb khurdam.*

MISMANAGEMENT—This is owing to your mismanagement.—*az be tadbīrī,e shumā īn chunīn kār wākī' shud. Or, az be intīḡāmī,e shumā īn ba ḡuhūr āmada ast. Or, az muḡāsharat-i-nā khair-i-shumā īn ittīḡāk uftāda ast.*

MISSPEND—We ought not to misspend our time.—*wakt-i-khud-rā (ḡā,i' kardan) munāsib nāst. (be fā,ida az dast dādan.)*

MISRECKONED—I suppose you have misreckoned these rupees; count them again.—*(maḡinna dāram ki shumā dar shimurdan-i-īn rūpiyahā ḡhalat) karda ed; bāz bi-shimāred. (ḡumān dāram ki dar ta'dād-i-īn muḡlaḡḡhān sahw.)*

MISREPRESENTED—He has much misrepresented the matter.—*o īn muḡaddama-rā bar (khilāf wā) namūda ast. (ḡhair ḡakk nakl munḡalib; nū-rāst; maḡākat; 'aks ḡāhir.)*

MISSSED—They fired several times at a leopard, but missed

it.—*ba palang chand bār tufang (khālī kardand), ammā khaṭā kardand.* (sar kardand; zadand.)

MISSED—I missed him on the road.—*man dar rāh zāhil shudam, o-rā na dīdam.* Or, *saḥwān naẓar-i-man bar o nayuftād.*

MISTAKE—You mistake my meaning.—*shumā maṭlab-i-marā ghalat mī-dāned.* Or, *ba khāṭir-i-shumā ma'nī, makṣad-i-man na mī-āyad.* Or, *shumā ba maghẓ-i-mudd'a, man na mī-rased.* Or, *ba maṭlab-am ghalat mī-kuned.*

MISTRUST—We should not mistrust without cause.—*be sabab az hech kas (be 'itibār) shudan munāsib nīst.* (bad-i'tikād; bad-gumān; dar shubha; dar shakk.)

MIX—Mix these together.—*in har dū-rā bāham (biyāmez).* (*makhlūt*, or *takhlūt*, or *dākhil*, or *jam' bi-kun*; *khīṣān*.)

MOCK—It is improper to mock any one.—*bar hech kas (nakl) kardan munāsib nīst.* (*tamaskhur*; *ṭa'na*; *istikhā*; *mazūk*; *maskhara*; *istikhrā*; *maza*; *khanda-rish*; *mazhak*; *taghwīt*.)

MODEST—He is of a modest disposition.—*o mizāj-i-sharm-āgīn dārad.* Or, *ṭab'i-ān shakhs mahjūb ast.* Or, *o (sharm-rū) ast.* (*sāhib-i-haiyā*; *khāshī*.)

MOLEST—They molest us very much.—*eshān mārā (tash-wīsh-i-'aẓīm mī-dihand.)* (*diḳḳ* or *musharwāsh* or *azūr mī-kunand*; *taklif* or *taṣdī' mī-dihand*.) Or, *eshān bar ḥāl-i-mū ta'arruz mī-kunand.* Or, *eshān muta'arriẓ-i-ḥāl-i-mū mī-shavand.*

MONEY—I shall receive the money after one month.—(*ba'd az inkizā, yak māh*) *pūl ba dast-i-man khwāhad rasīd.* (*waḳte ki yak māh munḳaẓī khwāhad shud*.)

MOON—The moon has not yet risen.—*tā hanoz māhtāb bar na khāsta ast.* [full moon, *badr*; *māh-i-chahār dāh*; new moon, *māh-i-nau*; *hītāl*; *kurra, māh*; *arwāl-i-māh*.]

MOTION—The motion of this wheel is very quick.—(*hara-kat*)¹-i-in (*charakh*)² *bisiyār xūd ast.* ¹(*gardish*; *jumbish*; *taḥwīt*; *inkirūz*; *taḥarruk*; *dawr*.) ²(*ujlat*.)

MOTIVE—What is your motive for doing this?—*chi (bā'iz ast) ki 'in kār mī-kuned?* (*maṭlab* or *wajh* or *mudd'ā* or *dā'iyyat dāred.*)

MOUNTAIN—Have you seen the Himālaya mountain?—*āyā koh-i-himālaya mushāhida karda ed?*

MOUNTED—Having mounted his horse, he rode off.—*bar asp-i-khud sawār shud, wa bar tākht.*

MOURNS—The whole country mourns his loss.—*ba mātam-i-marg-ash ahl-i-tamām mulk siyāh mī-poshand.* Or, *az murdan-ash ahl-i-tamām mulk (maghmūm) shuda and. (mātam zada.)*

MUDDY—Why do you bathe in muddy water?—*chirū dar āb-i-(mukaddar) ghushl mī-kuned?* (*tīra; mutakaddar; mulawwas.*)

MULE—I have bought a mule for 200 rupees.—*kāṭire (dū ṣad rūpiya-rū) kharīda am. (ba dū ṣad rūpiya.)*

MURDERED—He was murdered by robbers.—*o az dast-i-duzdān (kushta shud). (ba ḡatl rasīd; munḡatl, or ḡatīl, or maḡtūl shud.)*

MURMURING—They are always murmuring.—*eshān hamesha (shikāyat) mī-kunand. (gīla; wa'wa't.)* Or, *eshān dā,imu-l-auḡāt marmar mī-zanand.*

MUSIC—Are you fond of music?—*āyā mushṭāk ba (sarod) mī-bāshed?* (*tashaiyud; samā'; tarranum; malāhī.*) Or, *āyā (naghmu-rā pasand) mī-dāred?* (*'ilm-i-mūsikī-rā dost.*)*

MUTE—I spoke several times, but still they continued mute.—*man chand bār guftam, ammā (khāmosh) mānd-and. (sākit; sūṭin.)*

* Kettledrum, *nakkāra.*

Bell, *jaras.*

Four-stringed instrument,
rabāb.

Trumpet, *karnā, e; karnā;*
sarnā; būḡ; ṣūr.

Harp, *chang; barbat.*

Guitar, *sitar.*

Flute, *nai.*

MUTUAL—This will be for our mutual benefit.—*īn (fā, ida, tarafain) khwāhad būd. (mufīd-i-jānibain.)*

N.

NAKED—In parts of Persia little children are accustomed to go naked.—*dar ba'ze nawāhī.e fūrs tīflagān (ba gashtan dar hālat-i-barhanagī mutād and). ('adat-i-gashtan dar hālat-i-'uryat dārānd; 'uryān mī-bāshand.)*

NAME—This vessel's name is the Zuleika.—*ism-i-īn jahāz zulaikhā ast. Or, īn jahāz zulaikhā nām dārad. Or, badīn jahāz zulaikhā nām dāda and. Or, īn jahāz musammā ba ism-i-zulaikhā ast. Or, īn jahāz ba zulaikhā marisūm gashlā ast.*

NATION—All the people of this nation speak his praise.—*har kaum-i-īn mulk tarīf-i-o mī-kunand. Or, sair-i-'awāmmu-n-nās-i-īn balād khuṭba.e taḥsīn ba nām-ash mī-khwānand.*

NATURE—The tiger is fierce by nature.—*sher az (sarīsh) (muḥibb)² ast. ¹(zāt, jibillat.) ²(tund-mizāj; shadīd.)*

NAUGHTY—She is a naughty girl.—*ān dukhtarak (sharīr) ast. (shokh-chashm.)*

NAVIGATION—Have you learnt navigation?—*shumā mallāḥī (āmokhta ed)? (yād girifta ed.)*

NECESSARY—It is not anyways necessary that you should go there.—*ba hech wajh (zarūr nīst) ki shumā ān jā bi-raved. (lāzim or wājib nayāyad.)*

NEED—I have need of your assistance.—*ba madad-i-shumā (muhtāj) hastam. (hājat or ihtiyāj dāram.) Or, marā imdād-i-shumā zarūr ast.*

NEEDFUL—It is absolutely needful that I should go.—*ihtiyāj mahz ast ki man ān jā bi-ravam. Or, raftan-i-man az jumla.e zarūriyāt ast.*

NEGLECT—This is owing to your neglect.—*az ihmāl-i-shumā īn ba zuḥūr āmada ast. Or, az taghāful-i-shumā īn wāki' shuda ast. Or, az be-khabarī.e shumā īn ba wukū' rasīda ast. Or, az (tahāwur)-i-shumā īn ba man-*

ṣaba'e shuhūd āmadu ast. (ghaflat; musāhilat; musā-mahat; tasāhil.)

NEGLIGENT—They are idle and negligent.—*eshān (sust wa ghāfil) and. (baṭṭāl wa kāhil; bāṭil wa muḥmul; mu'attal wa musāhil.) Or, eshān sustī wa ghaflat nī-(warzand). (kunand.)*

NEIGHBOUR—He is a neighbour of mine.—*o (ham-sāya), e man ast. (jār; jā'ir; ham-dīwār; ham-juwār. Or, o (muttaṣil)-i-khāna, e man mutawakkif ast. (karīb.)*

NEIGHBOURHOOD—He lives in this neighbourhood.—*o dar īn hamsāyagī (sukūnat) dārad. (maskan.) Or, o dar īn kurb (muḳīm) ast. (sākin; mutawakkif; sukūnat-pazīr.)*

NEXT—We will go there next month.—*mā māh-i-āyandu ān jā khvāham raft.*

NIB—I have broken the nib of my pen.—*(zabān)-i-kalam-i-khud shikasta am. (nok; sar; fāk; nesh; dam.)*

NIPPED—I nipped my fingers with the pincers.—*angushthā, e khud-rā ba minkāsh afshurdam.*

NOISE—I cannot bear so much noise.—*man tākaṭ-i-īn chunīn ghaughū na mī-tawānam dīward. Or, man taḥammul-i-chunīn (mashghala) na mī-tawānam kard. (shaghf; ghalghala; shor wa ghul; ghulghul.) Or, īn chunīn ghul-ghadar-rā mutaḥammil na mī-tawānam shud.*

NONSENSE—What they say is all nonsense.—*ānchi mī-goyand hama (wāhiyāt) ast. (yāwa-go, ī; behūda-go, ī.) Or, eshān sukhan-i-ikhṭilāt mī-goyand.*

NONSUITED—The plaintiff was nonsuited.—*mukaddama, e mudda'ī (khārij) shud. (nā manzūr.)*

NOTHING—He asked, but I gave him nothing.—*o khwāst wa lekin pashīze na dīdam.*

NUMB—My fingers are numb with cold.—*az sarmā angushthā, e man (khushk) shuda and. (ghair-i-hiss wa jumbish.)*

NUMBER—What number of persons were present?—*chand nafar ḥāzīr būdand?*

NUMEROUS—There are numerous errors in your writing.—*dar nawishta, e shumā bisiyār ghalathā and.*

NURSE—They took with them their little child and its nurse.—*eshān t̤ifl-i-kūchak-i-khud bā ma' dāya ham-rāh-i-khud-i-shān burdand.*

NURTURED—He was delicately nurtured.—*o mutana'im būd wa sāya parwarda.* Or, *dar ni'mat wa rahāt wa āsā, ish aukāṭ guzrānīd.*

O.

OARS—How can the boatmen row without oars?—*baghair az (halisahā)¹ chigūna (halisa-zanān)² kashīdan mī-tawānand?* ¹(*kḥāda; jafṭāk; majzāf; mikzāf.*) ²(*mallāḥān.*)

OATH—In a court it is usual for witnesses to take an oath.—*ma'mūl ast ki gawāhān ḥasbu-l-kānūn dar 'adālat kasam bi-kḥurand.* Or, *dar 'adālat ḥasbu-l-ma'mūl shāhidān saugand mī-kḥurand.*

OBEDIENCE—You should pay obedience to his orders.—*munāsib ast ki (muṭāba'at)-i-ḥukm-i-o bi-kuned.* (*ṭā'at; muṭāwa'at; inḳiyād.*) Or, *munāsib ast ki shumā (muṭī')-i-ḥukm-i-o bi-bāshed.* (*farmān-bardār; mutābi'; tābi'.*) Or, *wājib ast ki shumā bar khatt-i-farmān-ash sar-i-khud bi-nihed.*

OBEDIENT—Good children are obedient to their parents and obliging to every one.—*farzandān-i-arjīmand tābi' i-wāli-dāin-i-khud wa ba hama kas (mutawāzi') mī-bāshand.* (*navāzish-numā; kḥalīk; adab wa aẓurm-numā.*)

OBEY—I must obey his orders.—*marā bāyad ki ḥukm-ash ba jābiyāram.* Or, *marā bāyad ki ('ubūdiyat)-i-ḥukm-i-o bi-kunam.** (*ṭā'at.*)

OBJECT—What was the object of your going there?—*gharaḥ-i-raftan-i-shumā dar ān jū chī būd?*

* 'ubūdiyat is used to express obedience to God.

- OBLIGE**—You should try to oblige your master.—*bāyad ki dar (raṣāmandī), e ākā, e khud koshish bi-kuned. (khūsh-nūdī.)* Or, *bāyad ki ṣāhib-i-khud-rā khūsh bi-kuned (masrūr; khūshnūd.)*
- OBSCURE**—These words are obscure.—*in alfāz (mughlak) and. (mu'amma; ghalk.)*
- OBSOLETE**—This term has become obsolete.—*in iṣṭilāḥ ilhāl (matruk) ast. (mansukh; muḥmal; mu'attal; bilā isti'māl.)*
- OBSTACLE**—This is an obstacle to my learning.—*in (māni')-i-ta'līm-i-man ast. (muta'ariz; mawānī; sadd; mu-zāhim; mumānī.)*
- OBSTINATE**—They are obstinate in their opinions.—*eshān dar rā, e khud bisiyār (khud-sar) and. (sar-kash; muta'-aṣṣab; khud-pasand; mu'ānid; mutamarrid, gardan kash.)*
- OCCASION**—There was no occasion for your coming.—*āmadan-i-shumā dar in jā darkūr na būd.*
- OCCASIONED**—He has occasioned his parents trouble.—*o sabab-i-ranj-i-wālidain-i-khud gardid. Or, o ba pidar o mādar-i-khud (taṣdī') dāda ast. (zuḥmat; iṣṭirāb; taklīf.)*
- OCCUPIED**—After another month, I shall have occupied this house twenty years.—*ba'd az itmām-i-māh-i-diḡar bīst sāl kāmīl khwāhad shud ki dar in khāna tawakkuf warzīda am.*
- OCCURRED**—I don't remember this ever to have occurred before.—*(dar yād-i-man na mī-āyad) ki in chunīn amr pesh az in ittifāk uftād. (yād na dāram.)*
- OCCURRENCE**—This is a very remarkable occurrence.—*in amre bisiyār ('ajīb) ast. (gharīb; nādir; ta'ajjubnāk; muta'ajjīb.)*
- ODD**—This is a very odd kind of expression.—*in kalāme-'ajīb ast.*
- OFFENCE**—What offence have I committed?—*chi jurm az man ba wujūd āmada ast? Or, chi takṣīr az wujūd-i-man sar bar zada ast? Or, ba chi ma'ṣī muḡtala gardīda am? Or, chi khaṭā az man sādir shuda ast?*

OFFENDING—I cannot think of thus offending him.—*man na mī-khwpāham ki o-rā īn chunīn (nā-khūsh) sāzam. (ranja-khātīr; dil-āzurda; taghyīz.) Or, marā pasand nīst ki mūjib-i-āzār-i-khātīr-ash shavam.*

OFFERED—Had I known this before, I should have offered you my services.—*agar kabl az īn īn amr-rā mī-dūnistam barā,e imdād-i-shumā hāzīr būdame.*

OFFICE—I am going to Mr. —'s office.—*ba daftar. khāna,e fulān shāhib mī-ravam.*

OFFICER—He is a European officer.—*o sarhange az ahl-i-farang ast. [Civil officer, 'uhda-dār; manṣab-dār; 'amal-dār; military officer, sipah-sālār; sardār.]*

OLD—Once upon a time an old man and an old woman went to the forest to gather sticks.—*bāre az barā,e jam' kardan-i-hezum pīr-marde wa pīr-zane dar besha raftand. [Old man, fartūt; mard-i-kuhn-sāl; mard-i-sāl-khūrda; old woman, fartūta; 'ajūr; zan-i-kuhn-sāl; zan-i-sāl-khūrda.]*

OMISSION—There is some omission in copying.—*dar nakl kardan-i-īn chīze mānda ast. Or, dar sawād kardan-i-īn chīze (faro guzāshi) shuda ast. (tark; imhāl kardā.)*

OMITTED—I omitted to mention that.—*man farāmosh kardam ki ān sukhan bi-goyam.*

OMNIPOTENT—God is omnipotent and omnipresent.—*khudā (kādir wa har jā hāzīr) ast. (kirdagār wa dar hama gāh.)*

OPERATE—How does this medicine operate?—*īn dārū chīgūna (aṣar mī-kunad)? (tāshīr mī-kunad; aṣar or tāshīr dārad.)*

OPINION—What opinion do you form on this subject?—*ba nazdik-i-shumā dar bāb-i-īn chī maṣlaḥat mī-bāshad? Or, dar bāb-i-īn chī (kiyās mī-kunad)? (rū,e mī-dāred.) Or, dar tarāzū,e 'akl-i-shumā īn amr chī wazn dārad?*

OPPOSITE—His house is opposite to mine.—*makām-ash (mukābil)-i-khāna,e man ast. (mukhāzī; rū-ba-rū; mu-wāzī; mutakābil.)*

OPPOSITION—He has met with much opposition.—*bado mukhālifat-i-bisiyār (rū,e dāda) ast. (rukḥ namūda*

- '*ā'id shuda* ; *ba zuhūr āmada*.) Or, *bisiyār mardumān bado* (*ta'arruz*) *karda and*. (*ikhtilāf* ; *ta'arruz* : *khlāf*.)
- ORANGES—I have brought some oranges.—*man kadre narangī* (*āwarda am*). (*kharīda āwarda am*.)
- ORATOR—He is celebrated as an orator.—*o faṣīḥe mashhūr ast*. Or, *o sukhān-pardūze-ma'rūf ast*.
- ORDER—This is an order for a hundred rupīs.—*īn barāte ast az ṣad rūpiya*. Or, *īn ṣad rūpiya-rā kūghaze-zar ast*.
- ORDER—This school is without order.—*īn maktab be-(tartīb) ast*. (*intizām* ; *rabṭ o zabṭ*.)
- ORDERED—I have ordered the goods to be got ready.—*man dar bāb-i-(amāda) kardan-i-ajnās ḥukm karda am*. (*mu-haiyā* ; *taiyār* ; *musta'id*.)
- ORIENTAL—He was well versed in oriental literature.—*az 'ilm-i-mashrikī khūb wākif būd*.
- ORIGIN—Do you know the origin of this saying?—(*aṣl*)-*īn kalima mī-dāned* ? (*manshā* ; *bunyād* ; *mabdā*.)
- ORIGINAL—This is not the original writing.—*īn tahrīr (aṣlī) nīst*. (*aṣl* ; *'ainī*.) Or, *īn aṣl nīst, sawād ast*.
- ORNAMENTS—They wear different kinds of ornaments.—*eshān (zewarhā), e kism ba kism mī-poshand*. (*ḥulīkā* ; *ṭarāzhā*.) Or, *eshān pīrūya, e ṭarah ba ṭarah (dar bar) mī-kunand*. (*bar badan*.)
- ORPHANS—These children are orphans —*īn atfāl yatīm and* (fatherless and motherless). Or, *īn farzandān yasīr and* (motherless only).
- OVERCOME—We cannot overcome the enemy.—*mā bar dushman (ghālib shudan) na mī-tawānem*. (*ghālib āmadan* ; *dastyāftan*.) Or, *mā (bar dushman ghālība) na mī-tawānem kard*. (*dushman-rā maghlūb or fath*.)
- OVERFLOWED—The river has overflowed its banks.—*āb-i-nahr (az kināra bālā) āmada ast*. (*ba tughyān* ; *ba sailāb*.) Or, *āb-i-daryā sail-rawān būda ast*.
- OVERLOOK—It is better that you overlook his offence.—*īn bihtar ast ki (az khaṭā, e o chashm-poshī bi-farmāyed)*. (*az takṣīr-ash dar guzāred* ; *zambash bi-bakhshed* ; *kuṣūr-i-o-rā mu'āf bi-kuned*.)

OVERSET—A sudden gust of wind overset the boat.—*yak bārgī ṭapāncha, e bād safīna-rā bar gardānīd. Or, yak-ā-yak naḡḡat-i-bād kishīr-rā (wāzh-gūn) kard. (niḡn; munḡalīb; wāzh-gūna.)*

OXEN—Whose oxen are these?—*in muwāshīyān az ān-i-kīst?*

P.

PACKET—I have received a packet from Isfahan.—*isfahān ba chūparī kharīṭa, e kḡuṭūṭ (ba dast-i-man rasīda ast). (yāfta am.)*

PAGE—In what page of the book does the word occur?—*dar kudām ṣafḡa, e kitāb ān lafẓ (mī-āyad)? (wāḡī' mī-shavad.)*

PAINT—Where did you get this paint?—*āyā az kujā in rang (gīr)-i-shumā āmad? (ba dast.)*

PAINTER—In former times, there lived in China a celebrated painter, by name Mānī.—*dar zamān-i-sālf naḡḡāshe-mash-hūr dar mulk-i-chīn būd ba nām mānī. Or, dar zamān-i-sābīḡ (musauwīre) ma'rūf dar diyār-i-chīn suḡḡnat dāsht ki nām-ash mānī būd. (ṣūrat-gare; naḡḡash-pardāze; tīmṣāl-gare.)*

PALE—He became pale through fear (literally yellow).—*o az kḡauf zard shud.*

PAMPHLET—Have you read that pamphlet?—*ān risāla (kḡpānda ed)? (muṭū'ala karda ed; mulāḡiẓa karda ed)*

PANES—There are ten panes of glass in this window.—*dar in ḡhurfa dah (fard)-i-shīsha ast. (lḡāna.)*

PARCEL—I have forwarded to him the parcel.—*bado (buḡcha) irsāl karda am. (busta; dasta.)*

PARDON—Sir, I beg your pardon.—*ṣāḡībā marā (ma'āf bi-farmāyed). (ma'zūr bi-dāred; 'afw bi-kuned; bi-yāmurzed.)* Or, ṣāḡībā ṭālib-i-maḡḡfirat-i-shumā hastam. Or, ṣāḡībā jā, e ma'zarat marā bi-dihed. Or, ṣāḡībā az*

* *āmurzīdan* applies to seeking for forgiveness from God only.

takṣir-i-mā maẓā dar guzared. Or, *ai ṣāhib bar man bi-bakhshed.* Or, *ṣāhibā* ('ugram bi-nihed). (*marā baḥil bi-kuned*; *marā bihil bi-kuned.*)

PARENTS—He said that his parents had given him leave to do so.—*o guft ki wālidain-i-man ijāzat-i-kardan-i-chunin kār dāda būdand.*

PARTAKE—I invited him to partake of some fruit, but he would not.—*man o-rū ba tanāwul kardan-i-kadre mewa da'wat namūdām, wa lekin o (inkār kard).* (*abā or istiknāf or kabūl na kard*; *sar bāz zad.*) Or, *man o-rā ba sharik shudan-i-ṭā'am da'wat dādam, wa lekin o i'rāz kard.*

PARTIALITY—We ought not to show partiality in our judgment.—*mārā bāyad ki dar inṣāf (ṭarafdārī, e kase na kunem).* (*ṭaraf-i-kase na gīrem.*)

PARTICULAR—I find I am mistaken in this particular.—*ba (mafḥūm)-am mī-rasad ki dar in nukta ghaṭaṭ khurda am.* (*fahm.*) Or, *ma'lūm-am mī-shavad ki dar in daḳīqa sahw karda am.*

PARTNER—He is a partner in the house of Hājī Hassan and Brothers—*o dar jamā'at-i-ḥājī ḥassan wa barādarān (sharīke) ast.* (*mushārik.*)

PARTY—Each of them favours his own party.—*har yak az eshān ṭarafdārī, e farik-i-khud mī-kunad.* Or, *har yak az eshān hawādār-i-(farik) i-khud mī-bāshad.* (*ahl-i-tashāwar.*)

PASS—Have you got a pass for these goods?—*az barā, e in asbāb (khatt-i-rāh-dārī, e dāred?* (*rawāna.*)

PASS—This coin does not pass in Persia.—*in zarb dar īrān (murauiwaj) nīst.* (*rawān, rā, ij.*) Or, *in sikka-rū dar fārs rawāj nīst.*

PASSED—He passed by him.—*bar o guzar kard.* Or, *az o guzasht.*

PASSED—He passed that way.—*o-rū guzar bar ān rah uftād.*

PASSAGE—A river intercepted their passage.—*nukre a'ẓim bar guzar-i-eshān uftād.* Or, *jū, e āb-i-buzurg bar mamarr-i-eshān padīd āmad.*

PASSENGERS—That ship brought many passengers.—*ān*

jahāz bisiyār ma'barān āward. Or, *dar ān jahāz musfirān-i-kaṣṭr āmadand.*

PASSION—One ought never to be in a passion.—*bāyad ki kase dar (ghaiṣ) nayāyad.* (*ghuṣṣa*; *khashm*; *tashaddud*; *taghaiyur*.)

PASSPORT—He has obtained a passport to go to Tabriz.—*az barā, e raftan ba tabriz (parwāna, e rāhdārī) ḥāṣil karda ast.* (*sunnad-i-rāh-dārī*; *guzar-nāma*; *barāt-i-ḡimmat*.)

PATH—This path leads to the village.—*ba diḥ īn rāh (sar mī-kashad).* (*sar mī-dihad*; *mī-ravad*.)

PATIENCE—It becomes us to exercise patience in adversity.—*mārū bāyad ki dar muṣibat (sabr) ikhtiyār bi-namāyem.* (*burdbārī*; *ṣabūrī*; *shikeb*.) Or, *bāyad ki mā dar āfāt taḥammul bi-kunem.*

PATIENT—They are patient and peaceable.—*eshān (ṣābir wa mulā, im) and.* (*salīm wa ḥalīm*; *muḥtamil wa ṣulūḥ-andesh*.)

PATRONIZES—He patronizes whatever tends to the welfare of the country.—*dar amre ki mūjib-i-bihbūdī, e mulk būda bāshad har chi tamāmītar sū ī mī-kunad.*

PATTERN—You must give me a pattern to work by.—*bāyad ki ba man yak (namūna, e) bi-dihed ki badūn kār bi-kunam.* (*inmūdaje*.)

PAUSE—In reading, you ought to pause where there is a stop.—*bāyad ki dar khwāndan (wakf)-rā nigāh bi-dāred.* (*jā, e sukūt*.)

PAY—I have had a month's pay beforehand.—*man muwājib-i-yak māh peshgī girifta am.*

PAYS—He is a very just man, he pays all his debts.—*ādam-i-bisiyār (diyānat-dār) ast kurūzūt-i-khud-rā adū mī-kunad.* (*munṣif-mizāj*; *i, mūn-dār*.)

PECUNIARY—He will have only pecuniary loss.—*nuḳṣān-ash faqat dar naḳd khwāhad shud.*

PEEP—The windows are so small, one can but just peep through them.—*ghurfahā īn kadar tang and ki kase faqat amāḥ mī-tawānad zad.* (*jamāsh mī-tawānad kard*.)

PEEVISH—These children are peevish and perverse.—*in atfāl (zajūr wa kajrū) and. (tez-mizāj wa 'anīd.)*

PENALTY—For doing this you must pay a penalty.—*az kardan-i-in kūr shumā-rā (jarimāna), e dādanī khwāhad shud. (gharm; gharāmat; muṣādiru.)*

PENKNIFE—Lend me your penknife to cut my pen.—*barā, e tarāshīdan-i-kalam-am chākū, e khud 'āriyatān bi-dihed.*

PENSIVE—His turn of mind is pensive.—*dil-ash bi-z-zāt (mutafakkir) ast. (muta, ammīl; fikrmand.)*

PERCEIVE—I perceive no error in your composition.—*dar tahrīr-i-shumā hech ghalat (paidā na mī-tawānam kard) na mī bīnam; na mī-yābam.)*

PERCEPTIBLE—This blemish is not perceptible.—*in dāgh (ghair-mahsūs ast). (nā-āshkār ast; kābil-i-idrāk nīst.)*

PERFECT—Your work is now perfect.—*ilḥāl kār-i-shumā (kāmil) ast. (ba kamāl rasīda; ba itmām rasīda.)*

PERFECTION—We ought to aim at perfection, though we cannot attain it.—*bāyad ki ba taḥṣīl-i-kamāl koshish bi-kunem agarchi badān na mī-tawānem rasīd.*

PERFORM—He generally promises, but he does not perform.—*o akṣar wa'da mī-kunad, wa lekin (ba jā na mī-ārad). (tamām na mī-kunad; ba itmām na mī-rasānad.)*

PERFUME—The whole apartment was filled with perfume.—*tamām hujra az (khūsh-bo) pūr shud. (shamīm; rā, iḥat; nafḥ; 'itr; 'abīr.)*

PERFUMED—The house is perfumed by the fragrance of these flowers.—*az shamma, e in gulhā tamām khāna (ma'ambar) shud. (mu'attar; mashmūm; tashmīm; muṭīb; muṭaiyab.)*

PERHAPS—Perhaps this news may be true.—*shāyad ki in khabar rāst bāshad.*

PERMANENT—Is this regulation to be permanent?—*āyā in (kā, ida pū, edār) khwāhad ماند? (kānūn kā, im; ā, in muḥkam; zābta-mustakīm.)*

PERMISSION—I have permission to go for three months.—*ijāzat-i-rastān tā ba si māh yāsta am.*

PERMIT—Bring a permit for these goods.—*ba jihat-i bar dāshtan-i-în asbāb (rawāna), e biyār?* (parwāna; ijāzat-nāma.)

PERMIT—Will you permit me to walk a little in your garden.—*marā izn khwāhed dād ki sā'ate dar bāgh-i shumā (sair) kunam.* (tamāsha; tafarruk; siyūhat.)

PERPETUAL—There is a perpetual flux and reflux.—*'alqad-dawām madd o jazr-i-ūb-i-bahr ast.*

PERPLEXED—I am much perplexed in this business.—*dar-în mu'āmala bisiyār (mutaraddid) am.* (muztarib; parāganda; mushawwish; hairān.) Or, *dar-în 'amal man dar mazik-i-'uqda hastam.*

PERSUASION—I have done this deed through his persuasion.—*(az targhib)-ash-în kār karda am.* (ba tahrīq; ba tahrīk.)

PERTINENT—His answers are pertinent.—*jawābhā,e o (shāyista) and. (sazāwār; muwājiz; mustawjib; munāsib.)*

PETITION—You must make a petition to the merchants.—*bāyad ki saudāgarān-rā ('arż-i-hāl) bi-kuned.* ('arzdāsh; 'arīza; 'arzi.)

PHIAL—Have you a phial for the medicine?—*barā,e dārū nigāh dāshtan shīsha'e dāred?*

PHRASE—This phrase is very common.—*în (kalima) bisiyār 'amm ast.* ('ibārat; mustalah; jumla.)

PHYSIC—I am not fond of taking physic.—*man darā giriftan (pasand) na dārum.* (dost.) Or, *man shā'ik-i-darwā khurdan nayam.*

PHYSICIAN—Do you know what physician visits him?—*shu mā mī-dāned kudām ṭabīb mulākāt az barā,e mu'ālaja,e o mī-kunad?*

PIECE—Give me a small piece of paper.—*marā (tikka),e kāghaz bi-dih.* (pāra; reza; kaṭa'; ruk'at.)

PIETY—He is a person of great piety.—*o shāhib-i-(parsā,ī) ast.* (karāmat; ittikā; salāhiyat; takwa.) Or, *o yake az (sulhā) ast.* (abrūr.) Or, *ṭarīk-i-ān kas zikr wa shukr wa khidmat wa ṭā'at wa iṣār, wa kinā'at wa tauhīd wa*

tawakkul wa tashīn wa tahammul ast. Or, o *bisiyār* (*dīn-dār*) *ast.* (*ṣāliḥ; muttakī; zāhid; parhezgār; muta'abbid; parsā; ahl-i-ittikā; muwahhid.*) Or, o *yakīn dar dil dārad wa wara' dar dīn wa zuhd dar dunyā wa sharī dar chashm wa bīm dar tan.*

PILGRIM—The pilgrim is gone on pilgrimage.—*ān ḥājī ba ḥājī rafta ast.*

PILLARS—His house is ornamented with pillars.—*kḥāna-ash ba (sitūn)hā arāsta ast.* (*rakn, pl. arkān; 'amūd, pl. 'amūd, id.*)

PINCERS—I want a pair of pincers from them.—*az eshān yak 'adad-i-minḳāsh mī-khwāham.*

PINNACE—Whose is that pinnace now passing?—*ān dūngī, e ki ilhāl rāh mī-ravad az ān-i-kīst?*

PIT—I was near falling into a pit.—*nazdīk būd ki man dar maghāk biyuftam.* Or, *dar (ghār) uftādan-am chīze nu mānda būd.* (*ḥufrat.*)

PITY—The afflicted should excite our pity.—*mārā bāyad ki bar (muṣibat-zadagān) rahm biyārem.* (*ān kasān ki ba dām-i-balā mubtala and.*)

PITY—What a pity you did not tell me this!—(*haif ki ba man khabar*) *na karded.* (*afsos ki ba man ittilā, or mukhbir.*)

PLACE—What is the place called where he lives?—*maḳāme ki dar ān jā sukūnat dārad nām-ash chīst?*

PLAGUE—The plague of this business is endless.—(*mīḥnat wa mushakkāt*)¹-i-*īn kār (intihā na dārad)*². ¹(*zuḥmat; taṣdī; dikkat.*) ²(*lā-intihā ast.*)

PLAIN—This writing is plain and easy to be read.—*īn raḳam ṣāf ast wa (ba āsānī khwānda mī-shavad).* (*baghair ma'sūr dar khwāndan mī-āyad; tashīlu-l-muṭāla'a mī-bāshad.*)

PLAINTIFF—Who is the plaintiff in this affair?—*dar īn mu'āmala mudda'ī kīst?*

PLAN—Have you seen the plan of the building?—*naḳsha, e 'imārat dīda ed?* (*mulāḥaḳa karda ed.*)

- PLANE—Smooth this board with a plane.—*in takhta-e-rā ba randa (sāf) bi-kun. (musattah; tasfih.)*
- PLANKS—Are these planks for sale?—*āyā in takhtahā (farokhtanī) and. (māl-i-farokht; jins-i-bāi.)*
- PLASTERED—The inside walls are plastered with lime.—*dīwārān andarūn-i-khāna ba khamīr-i-āhak (astarkārī shuda ast). (kāh-gil shuda ast; andā,ida and.)*
- PLAY—We have now no time to play.—*mūrā ilhāl furṣat-i-bāzī nīst. Or, mā aknūn furṣat-i-bāzī na dārem.*
- PLEASED—If he had informed me of this before, I should have been better pleased.—*agar o pesh az in marā khabar mī-dād man ziyādatar (khūshnūd) būdame. (masrūr; khurram; khūrsand; khūsh-wakt.)*
- PLEDGE—I pledge my word to act in this manner.—*(‘ahd o paimān) mī-kunam ki in chunīn khwāham kard. (ikrār.) Or, ba adā, e in kūr kaul mī-kunam.*
- PLENTIFUL—This kind of fruit is plentiful.—*in kism-i-mewa ba kasrā ast.*
- PLOUGH—I have an excellent plough and one pair of oxen.—*(kulba), e bisiyār khūb (nazd-i-man)² ast wa yak juft-i-gāw. ¹(shiyār; fadān.) ²(dāram.)*
- PLOUGH—When the rains arrive, I shall plough this field.—*wakte ki bārish khwāhad shud (bar in zamīn kulbārānī) khwāham kard. (zamīn-rā tīmūr or falāhat or harṣ or shiyār.) Or, ba mausim-i-bārish in zamīn khwāham shiyārid.*
- POET—He is a poet; have you seen his last poem?—*o shā’ire ast shī’r-i-ākhirīn-ash (muṭāla’a karda ed)? (ba muṭāla’a āwarda ed.)*
- POINT—This needle has no point.—*in sūzan nok na dārad. [eye, sūfūr.]*
- POINT—She has been at the point of death.—*ān ṣūḥiba karību-l-marg būda ast. Or, ān bānū dar ḥālat-i-nizā’ būda ast. Or, jān-i-ān khānam ba lab rasīda būd. Or, az nafs-i-ān khātūn ramakē mānda būd.*
- POINTED—Had you asked, I could have pointed out to you

in what manner to act.—*agar az man istifsār mī-karded man tarkīb i-īn amr ba shumā namūdame.*

POLITENESS—He received us with great politeness.—*o ba man ba (lutf-i-'azīm pesh-āmad). (tawāzu'-i-kaṣīr sulūk kard; akhlāk-i-husna n. ulākī shud.)*

PONY—He rides out every morning on his pony.—*o har subḥ bar (yābū, e khud sawār) mī-shavad. (markab-i-khurd-i-khud rākib.)*

POOR—He is now become poor.—*o ilhāl bisiyār (muflis) shud. (parāganda, e rozī; maskīn; mustammand; mutaẓa'if; muhtāj; maslūk; muta'attal; tukh-dast; fakīr; be-nawā.)* Or, *o aknūn dar ḥālat-i-be-chāragī uftāda ast.* Or, *o aknūn az pāya, e daulat ba iflās uftāda ast.*

POPULOUS—Shīrāz is a very populous city.—*shīrāz shahre ast bisiyār (ma'mūr). (ābād; ābādūn.)*

PORTRAIT—I have his portrait in my possession.—*man (taṣwīr-i-rūyash) dūram. (shabīh-ash; taṣwīr-i-ṭala'at-ash.)*

POSSESSED—Had I studied earlier, by this time I might have possessed much learning.—*agar man kabī az īn ta'līm mī-giriftam pas (tarakkī dar 'ilm bisiyūr namūdame). (mahūrat dar 'ilm bisiyār yāftame; dar 'ilm bisiyūr māhir shudame; 'ālim shudame.)*

POSSIBILITY—There is no possibility of your getting there to-day.—*(mumkin nīst) ki imroz badān jā bi-rased. (imkān na dārad; ṣūrat na bandad; muhtamal nīst; ihtimāl na mī-ravad.)*

POST—If the letter goes by to-day's post, you must send it to the post-office now.—*agar mī khwāhed ki khatt-i-shumā ba barīd-i-imroza bi-ravad bāyad ki ilhāl ba barīd-khāna bi-firisted.*

POSTAGE—What will be the postage?—*maḥsūl-i-khatt-i-barīd chī kādar mī-bāshad?*

POST-MASTER—I have sent word to the post-master.—*ba muhtār-i-barīd-khāna paighame firistāda am.*

POSTURES—The glare of anger was evident in his postures.—

(*āṣār*)-i-*khashm* dar *ḥarakāt* wa *sukanāt*-*ash* *paidā āmad*. (*āṣash*; *tāb*.)

POT—What is there in this earthen pot?—*dar īn zarf-i-sifalīn chīst?* [metallic, *filizī*.]

POVERTY—Though in great poverty she is happy.—*agarchi ān zan dar (falākat)-i-shadīd uftāda ast khūsh mī-būshad*. (*muftisī*; *iftās*; *fukr*; *nā-dārī*; *tang-dastī*; *tahī-dastī*.)

POWER—It is beyond my power to understand this.—(*iktidār*)-i-*fahmīdan-i-īn na dāram*. (*kuwat*; *tūkat*; *taḳwīyat*; *kudrat*; *maḳdūr*; *majāl*; *istīdād*.) Or, *az hīṭa, e fahm-am berūn ast ki īn amr-rā bi-fahmam*.

PRACTICABLE—What you purpose, I think, is not practicable.—*ānchī irāda dāred ba rā, eyam ghaīr-mumkīn ast*.

PRACTICE—Whence arose this practice?—*az kuṭū īn (ādat paidā shud)*. (*rasm bar khāst*; *dastūr sar bar āward*.)

PRACTITIONER—He is an effective practitioner, and a competent physician.—*o jarrāh-i-kāmil ast wa ṭabīb-i-(hāzīk)*. (*zarīj*.) Or, *o ba zewār-i-jarrāhī arāsta ast wa ba ḥuliya, e ṭabībī pairīsta*.

PRaise—We ought not to praise the undeserving.—*na bāyad ki mā (badān-rā madḥ) bi-kunem*. (*sharīrān-rā taḥsīn wa afrīn wa sitā, īsh wa istiḥsān*.) Or, *mārā na bāyad ki bar (sharīān) zabān-i-ṣanā bi-kushāyem*. (*fā-hishān*; *mufsidān*; *fāsidān*; *fājirān*; *bad-ma'ashān*; *mudbirān*; *fāsiḳān*.)

PRECARIOUS—Her health is very precarious.—*mizāj-i-ān khānam bisīyār (nā-kā, īm) ast*. (*nā-mukarrar*; *nā-mustamīr*; *nā-mustakill*; *'ahl*; *be-kiyām*; *be-ṣabāt*; *ghair-i-mutaṣābit*.)

PRECEPTS—In the book which you gave me are many excellent precepts.—*kitābe ki ba man dāded dar ān bisīyār (aḥkām)-i-afṣal and*. (*naṣīḥat*, pl. *naṣā, īḥ*; *pand*; *andarz*.)

PREDICT—We cannot predict what will happen on the morrow.—*mā pesh na mī-tawānem guft ki farda chī (rū, e khwāhad dād)*. (*khwāhad uftād*; *ba zuḥūr khwāhad āmad*.)

PREDICTION—Your prediction has been fulfilled —*pesh-go, ī, e*

shumā ba anjām rasīda ast. Or, *khābar-i-ghaib-i-shumā sar anjām yāfta ast.* Or, *ghaib-go, ī, e shumā tamām shuda ast.*

PREFER—I prefer your house to my own.—*man khāna, e shumā az khāna, e khud bihtar mī-dānam.* Or, *man khāna, e shumā-rā bar khāna, e khud (tarjīh mī-diham). (ikhhtiyār mī-kunam ; mī-guzīnam.)* Or, *man khāna, e shumā-rā ba khāna, e khud dar khūbī mukaddam mī-dūram.*

PREFERABLE—Which of these two is preferable?—*az īn har dū tā kudām pasandīda-tar ast ?*

PREJUDICE—We ought to get rid of prejudice.—*mūrā bāyad ki (ta'aşşub-rā bi-guzārem).* (*az rā, e be dānish wa ta-fahhuş bi-ruhem ; az fikr-i-be-khābar wa taftīsh ihtirāz bi-kunem.*)

PREMIUM—He received a premium of 100 tūman.—*o yak şad tūmān ba ţarīk-i-in'ām yāft.*

PREPARING—They are preparing to go to England.—*eshān barā, e raftan-i-wilāyat (taiyārī) mī-kunand.* (*tahaiyat ; ta'biyat.*)

PREPARED—He prepared his speech.—*o pasīch-i-sukhan-i-khud (kard).* (*pardākht.*)

PRESCRIPTION—The doctor wrote this prescription.—*ţabīb īn nuskha-rā nawisht.*

PRESENCE—He said so in my presence.—*badīn ŧaur (rū-ba-rū, e man) guft.* (*bā wujūd-i-iḥṣār-i-man ; dar muwājjihat-i-man.*)

PRESENT—The Amir of Samarcand sent this elephant to the Governor-General as a present —*amīr-i-samarkand ba ŧaur-i-(tuḥfa) īn pīl barā, e farmān-farmā mursīl sākht.* (*hadīya ; saughāt ; pesh-kash.*)

PRESERVED—By your kindness my life was preserved.—*ba 'ināyat-i-shumā jān-am (maḥfūz) mānd.* (*ba salāmat ; maḥrūs ; maşūn.*)

PRESERVES—Are you fond of preserves?—(*murabba*) *hā-rā pasand dāred ?* (*ma'jūn ; angubīna.*)

PRESIDENT—Who is the president of that society?—*kudām*

kas dar ān (majlis mīr-i-majlis) ast? (anjumān sarwar, jamā'at ra'īsu-l-majlis.)

PRESUME—I presume, sir, you have lately arrived in this country.—*ai āghā maḡinna dāram ki shumā tūza dar in diyār wārid shuda ed.*

PREVAIL—I could not prevail upon him to remain here longer.—(*o-rā bar īn na tawānistam dāsht*) *ki dar īn jā ziyāda tawakkuf kunad.* (*o-rā taḡrīk or targhib or taḡrīs na tawānistam kard.*)

PREVALENT—This disorder is at present very prevalent.—*īn marẓ ilhāl bisiyār (ghālib ast).* (*mastulī ast; ghāliba dārad.*)

PREVENTED—I thought you might have prevented their going away.—*gumān dāshtam ki humā eshān-rā az bar gardādan man' mī-tawānistad kard.*

PREVIOUS—You went previous to my arrival.—*shumā kah az āmadan-i-man (rawāna shuded).* (*rāh gurā shuded; rū ba rāh nihāded.*)

PRICE—What is the price of this? Is that really the market-price (or price-current)?—*kīmat-i-īn shai chīst?* *āyā fi-l-wāki' nīr-kh-i-būzār hamīn ast?*

PRIDE—We ought to shun pride.—*bāyad ki mā az gharūr (bi-parhezem).* (*ijtināb or tajannub bi namāyem; ihtirāz bi-kunem.*) Or, *bāyad ki mā (khayāl-i-far'ūnī) az sar bi-kashem.* (*kibr; takabbur; nakhwat; 'ujub; pindār; istighnā, i.*)

PRINCIPAL—Who is the principal in the business?—*dar in mu'āmalu kudām kas (mukhtār ast?* (*madāru-l-muḡām.*)

PRINTED—The book will shortly be printed.—*kitāb an-karīb maḡbū' khwāhad shud.*

PRIVATE—They held a private conversation.—*eshān sukhān-i-(makhfī) kardand.* (*ba tanhā, i; ikhfā; khufiya; khafī; pinhān.*)

PROBABILITY—Is there a probability of my seeing him?—*āyā (ihtimāl dārad) ki man o rā bi-binam.* (*aghlab ast.*)

PROBABLE—That is not at all probable.—*ān bi-l-kull (ihtimāl na dārad).* (*mutaḡannmil nīst.*)

PROCURE—Where can I procure a boat?—*āyā kishīr az kujā ba gīr-i-man mī-āyad?*

PRODUCE—Those articles are the produce of this country.
—*ān ashīyā dar īn mulk paidā mī-shavand.* Or, *ān ajnās paidā, ish-i-īn diyār ast.*

PRODUCES—This garden produces nothing but weeds.—*dar īn bagh hech paidā na mī-shavad magar (kāh o khus).*
(*kāh-i-nākhāra.*)

PROFANE—They use only profane language.—*eshān faḩaṩ kalīmāt-i-behūda mī-goyand.* Or, *ba juz az suḩhanān-i-(nā-pāk) hech na mī-goyand.* (*mutanajjis; nū-shā, ista; patīd.*)

PROFLIGATE—He became a profligate.—*o (fājir) gardīd.* (*fāsīḩ; shakī; zūba'; aubāsh.*) Or, *o dur lahw o la'b mashghūl shud.* Or, *o fīsh o fajūr aghāz (kurd).* (*nihād.*)

PROMISED—I promised to call upon him to-day.—*man (wa'da) kardam ki imroz razd-i-o khwāham raft.* (*'ahl: ia ahhud; kaul.*)

PROMOTED—By this our happiness will be promoted.—*az īn khūshī, e mā (ziyāda khwāhad shud).* (*bartar khwāhad gardīd; khwāhad afzūd; rū ba tarakkī khwāhad nihād 'urūj khwāhad girift; afzūn or buland khwāhad shud.*)

PRONE—Man is prone to err.—*ādam mā, il ba khaṩā ast.* Or, *ādam ma, il ba gunāh dārad.* Or, *īnsān murakkab az khaṩā o nisyān ast.*

PRONOUNCE—Let me hear you pronounce this word.—*talaffuz-i-īn lafz (ba man bi-go) ki bi-shinavam.* (*pesh-i-man zāhir kun.*)

PRONUNCIATION—Is my pronunciation correct?—*āyā talaffuz-i-man ṣaḩīḩ ast?*

PROOF—What proof can you give of this?—*chi dalīl dar bāb-i-ṣubūt-i-īn dāred?* Or, *īn-rā ba chi tarīḩ ba īṣbāt mī-rasūned?* Or, *misdāk-i-īn dalīl chi dāred?*

PROP—If you take away this prop, the roof may fall.—*agar īn (sitūn)-rā bar khwāhed dāsht sakf khwāhad uftād.* (*rukn; 'amūd.*)

PROPAGATED—This doctrine is propagated everywhere.—*in*

masla dar har jâ (murawwaj ast). (*rawāj dārad; ifāza karda shuda ast; shā, i' shuda ast.*)

PROPER—Do you conceive this to be proper?—*āyā shumā mī-fahmed ki in (munāsib) ast? (ba jâ; halāl; durust.)*

PROPORTION—You will have your proportion of profits.—*shumā az manāfi' (hiṣṣa), e tamām khwāhed yāft. (bahra; kismet.)*

PROPOSE—I propose that we share the loss between us.—*man mī-goyam ki ānchi nuḡṣān mī-shavad dar ān mā har dū (mushtarik em). (sharīk mī-bāshem; sharākat dārem.)*

PROSECUTE—Will you prosecute him before the judge for his offence?—*barā, e khaṭā, e o shumā bar o ba kẓi nālīsh khwāhed kard?*

PROSPERITY—He is now in great prosperity.—*o dar in rozhā (bakht-i-yūwar) dārad. (naṣīb-i-kāmil; tālī-i-maimūn; bakht-i-himāyūn; chashm-i-daulat bedār.)*

PROSPEROUS—His affairs are now very prosperous.—*ilhāl umūr-ash rū ba tarakkī mī-nihad. Or, ilhāl ba murād-i-khud kām-rān ast. Or, aknūn maḥbūb-i-maṭlūb ba o rukh mī-namāyad. Or, o ilhāl (bakhtiyār) ast. (nairūmand, bahramand; bar-khurdār; sa'adatmand; farkhanda-fāl.)*

PROSPERS—In whatever he undertakes he prospers.—*ānchi ki mī-kunad, dar ān (kām-yāb) mī-shavad. (firūzmand; fathmand.)*

PROTECT—It is a prince's glory to protect his people.—*fakhr-i-shāh-zāda in ast ki ra'iyat-i-khud-rā (ba hiḡazut dārad). (hiḡazat or ḡirāsat or nigāhdāsh kunad.) Or, jāh o jalāl-i-pūdshāh-zāda in ast ki (dar bāb-i-ra'iyat-i-khud tarīk-i-muḡāḡizat mar'i dārad). (ba nigāhbāni, e r'āyā, e khud miyān-i-murākibat bi-bandad.)*

PROTECTION—They fled to the king for protection.—*ba nazd-i-shāh barā, e panāh (rū ba firār nihādand). (dar gurekhtand.)*

PROUD—They who are proud have little sense.—*kasāne ki imāghrūr and kam 'aql and). (gharūr dar sar dārand 'aql kam dārand.)*

PROVE—I can prove this to be true.—*man ṣābit mī-tawānam*

kard ki in saḥīḥ ast. Or, *man ba iṣbāt mī-tawānam rasā-nīd ki in durust ast.*

PROVERB—This is a common proverb.—*in maṣale mashhūr ast.*

PROVIDED—Being in service all the time, have you not provided for your family?—*āyā in kadar-i-'umr dar naukarī guzrānīded wa lekin ba jihat-i-'aiyāl wa atfāl-i-khud chīze jam' na karded?*

PROVIDENCE—Providence directs all things.—*ḥukm-i-rizzāk bar hama chīz (jārī) ast.* (*muḥīt; dā,ir.*) Or, *purwardīgār bar hama makhḷūkāt ḥukm mī-kunad.*

PROVINCE—This disease affects the whole province.—*in marz dar tamām diyār (ishtidād dārad).* (*shiddat dārad; muntashir ast; ghalba dārad.*)

PROVISION—Make provision for your journey.—*barā,e safar-i-khud (tosha,e rāh taiyār) bi-kun.* (*zād-i-rāh amāda.*)

PROVOKE—He does everything he can to provoke me.—*o har kadar ki mī-tawānad marā (ba ghuṣṣa mī-ārad).* (*ba khashm o ba ghaiz mī-ārad; ātash-i-khashm mī-afrozad.*)

PRUDENT—She is a wise and prudent woman.—*ān zan dānā wa dūr-andesh ast.* Or, *ān zan (rā,e munīr) wa fikr-i-dūr-andesh dārad.* (*rā,e ṣā,ib; 'aql-roshan; rā,e baiṣū wa 'aql-i-nūrānī.*)

PULL—We must pull the boat along with a rope.—*bāyad ki mā ba rassane kishtī-rā bi-kashem.*

PULSE—Let me feel your pulse.—*nabẓ-i-khud marā ihsās kardan bi-dihed.* Or, *bi-guzāred ki nabẓ-i-shumā-rā ihsās bi-namāyam.*

PUNISHED—You may expect to be punished for this.—*nuntazir bāshed ki dar in amr (ba anwā,e 'aẓāb wa nikāl mu'azzab khwāhed gardīd).* (*sharbat-i-siyāsāt khwāhed chashīd.*)

PUPIL—I am reading a dialogue between a pupil and his preceptor.—*su,āl o jawāb ki mā bain-i-ustād wa shāgird bā wukū' rasīd mī-khwānam.*

PURCHASED—If I had had sufficient money, I should have purchased the house.—*agar pūl (ba kifūyat mī-dāshtam)*

khāna kharīdame. (iktifā mī-kard; kifāyat mī-kard; kāfī mī-shud.)

PURCHASERS—There were few purchasers.—*mushtariyān bisiyār kam būdand.*

PURIFIED—Can you inform me how the heart may be purified?—*shumā mī-tawāned guft ki chigūna dil pāk mī-tawānad shud?*

PURPOSE—I purpose to consider this subject.—*dar dil-i-khudam (kaṣd)¹ karda am ki (tajwīz)² i-īn mukaddama bi-kunam.* ¹(‘azm; khiyāl; nīyat; ‘azīmat.) ²(taḥkīk; tajassus; taftīsh; tafahhus.)

PURPOSE—For what purpose do you do this?—*az barā, e chi kār īn-rā mī-sāzed?*

PURSE—He found a purse with five ashrafis in it.—*kīsa, e (panj) ushrafī yāft. (bā panj.)*

PURSUED—Our soldiers pursued the enemy sixty miles.—*‘askariyān-i-mā tā ba shaṣt mīl dar (pai, e)¹ dushman (raftand)².* ¹(‘akab; kafā, e; ta’akkub.) ²(uftādand.) Or, *lashkariyān-i-mā tā ba shaṣt mīl (ta’akkub)¹ i-dushman kardand. (ta’akkub.)*

PURSUIT—Your pursuit of pleasure is fruitless.—*(‘aish jū, ī) e shumā befā, ida ast. (rāḥat-talabī.)*

PUT—He put all his savings into the bank.—*hama bakīyā, e khud-rā dar šarrāf-khāna (amānat guzāšht). (amānat kard; wad‘at nihād; taudī sākhht; idā kard.)*

Q.

QUALIFICATIONS—He has many good qualifications.—*(liyākat-i-pasandīda) bisiyār dārad. (faṣāl-i-kamāl; īrīšāf-i-aḥsān; auṣāf-i-ḥamīda; tauṣīfāt-i-taīyab; shamā, il-i-neko; kḥiṣālāt-i-khūb; sirathā, e khūsh.)*

QUALIFIED—Are you qualified to do this work?—*shumā (kābil)¹ i-adā, e īn kār hasted? (sazāwār.)*

QUALITY—Of what quality is this cloth?—*īn pārchā az kudām kism ast? Or, īn kirbās kudām nau’ dārud?*

QUANTITY—What quantity do you wish for?—*chi* (*kadar*) *mī-khwāhed?* (*mīkdār; andāza.*)

QUARRELS—They appear to be fond of quarrels.—(*ma'lūm mī-shavad*) *ki ma'il ba kharkhasha dārand.* (*ba taṣauwir mī-āyad.*)

QUARREL—Why do you quarrel one with another?—(*nizā' mā buin-i-yak-dīgar chirā bar pā*) *mī-kuned?* (*munākisha bāham dīgar chirā.*)

QUARTO—Is the work printed in folio, quarto, octavo, or duodecimo?—*kitābe ba barābar andūza, e ṣafḥa maṭbū' shuda ast, yā dū warḳā, yā chahār warḳā, yā si warḳū?*

QUEEN—The king and queen were both present.—*malik wa malika har dū dar ān jā hāzīr būdand.*

QUENCH—Take some water to quench your thirst.—*ba jihat-i-(intifā, e ātash-i-tushnagī) kadre āb bi-khūr.* (*dafa'-i-'atsh; minhal-i-'atsh.*)

QUICK—That vessel came quick.—*ān jahūz ba ('ujlat)-i-tamām āmad.* (*sur'at.*)

QUICKEN—We must quicken our pace, if we wish to arrive there this evening.—*agar dar ān jā imshab rasidan mī-khwāhem lāzim ast ki (gām ba shitāb bi-nihem.* (*kadam ba 'ujlat bi-; kadam ba sur'at bi-; kadam sust na; pū, e baṭi na; pā, e kund na.*)

QUILL—Give me a quill and a quire of paper.—*yak kalam-i-par wa dasta, e kāghaz ba man'ināyat bi-farmāyed.*

QUIT—When do you mean to quit this house?—*irūda, e (khālī kardan-i)-in khāna kai dāred?* (*guzāshtan-i-naql az.*)

QUOTATION—This is a quotation from some other book.—*in muntakhhkhibe ast az kitābe dīgar.* Or, *in intikhāb-i-kitābe dīgar ast.*

R.

RAGS—Paper is made of rags.—*kāghaz az (latta)hā sākhta mī-shavad.* (*pārcha; pīna; khirka; khazfarat; pargāla.*)

RAILS—Some of the garden rails are broken.—*kadre ḥiṣṣa, e*

bārah-i-bāgh shikasta shuda ast. (dar bazīn; darā bazīn; *hulkus*; *jaflak*; *ḥadūd-i-chūbīn*; *ḥadd-i-chūbīn*.)

RAINS—It rains very fast.—*bārān* ba *ifrāt* mī-bārad.

RAISINS—Are you fond of raisins?—*ba kishmish* (mail *dāred*)? (*mā,il* mī-bāshed.) Or, *kishmish* dost *dāred*?

RANK—What is his rank in the army?—*dar 'askar kudām 'ulda dārad*?

RAPID—The stream is very rapid in the rainy season.—*dar aiyām-i-burish* (*sail*)-*i-nahr tamām sarī* ast. (*ijrā*; *rawānagī,e āb*.)

RARE—This is a very rare plant.—*īn nihāle ast bisiyār* (*shigarf*). (*'ajūba*.)

RASH—He is very rash in his conduct.—*o dar kirdār-i-ḥud bisiyār* (*tu'jil* mī-kunad). (*mutahauwir* or *shitābanda* mī-bāshad.)

RASCAL—He is a great rascal.—*o yake az ahl-i-fasād-i-'aẓīm* ast. Or, *o* (*fāsīde buzurg*) ast. (*tabāh-kāre buzurg*; *ḥabīṣe rajīm*; *lawande kabīr*; *rīnde ḥarāb*; *ḥafrake kalān*.)

RATE—At what rate do you buy this cloth?—*ba kudām nūrkh* īn *pārcha-rā* mī-*khared*?

RAW—It is not good to eat rice raw.—*birinj-i-ḥām* *khur-dan* *ḥub* nīst.

REACH—I cannot reach so high.—*ba īn ḥadar-i-bulandī na mī-tawānam rasīd*.

READS—He reads eight or ten hours every day.—*har roz hasht yā dah sū'at* mī-*khvūnad*.

READY—Sir, the carriage is ready.—*ṣāhibā kālīsa taiyār* ast.

REAL—This is all real, not show merely.—*īn hama ḥaqīqī na mujāzī* ast. Or, *īn hama ma'navī na sūrī* ast. Or, *īn hama bāṭinī na ḡahirī* ast. Or, *īn hama az ma'na na az šurat* ast.

REASON—What is the reason you cannot be silent?—*chi sabab* ast *ki* (*sākit* na mī-tawāned *shud*)? (*sukūt* or *ḥāmoshī* na mī-tawāned *warzīd*.)

REASONABLE—What you say is reasonable.—*ānchi ki mī-goyed (m'akūl) ast. (pasandīda, e 'akl; mustahsan; shā, ista; nā-mutajāwiz.)*

REBUILT—That house has been rebuilt.—*ān khāna bāz-pas ta'mīr karda shuda ast.*

RECEIVED—I received your letter, dated 1st March.—*khatt-i-shumā mu, arrikha ghurra, e māl-i-Mārch ba dast-am rasīd.*

RECEIPT—Give me a receipt for the money.—*īn pūl-rā (rasīde) ba man marhammat bi-farmāyed. (kabzu-l-wuṣūl.)*

RECENT—Is this intelligence recent?—*īn khabar (jadīd) ast? (nau-khez; nau-paidū; nau-āwarda; nau-rasīd.)*

RECIPE—Tell me the recipe for this medicine.—*nuskha, e īn dawā ba man bi-namā.*

RECKONED—Have you reckoned what these things will come to?—*hisāb karda ed ki (jam')-i-kīmat-i-īn ajnās chi kadar khwāhad shud? (majmū'a.)*

RECOLLECT—I now recollect what you told me.—*ānchi ki shumā ba man gufted ba yād-am mī-āyad. Or, az ānchi gufted (marā yād mī-āyad). (yād mī-dāram; yād mī-āram; yād-am ast.)*

RECOLLECTION—I have no recollection of his telling me it.—*man yād na dāram ki o īn sulḥan ba man guft.*

RECOMMENDATION—Sir, be pleased to give me a letter of recommendation to that gentleman.—*shāhibā sifārish-nāma, e ba nām-i-fulān āghā ba man 'ināyat bi-farmāyed.*

RECOMPENSE—I desire no recompense for serving you.—*az barā, e khidmat-guzārī, e khud (ajar) na mī-khwāham. (pādāsh; ṣilla; 'iwaz; jazā; ta'wīz; muzd; wjrat.)*

RECONCILED—They two are now reconciled.—*īn har dū muttafiḥ shuda and. Or, īn har dū ba musālihat bāham girā, ida and. Or, īn har dū mā bain-i-khud ṣulḥ o ṣalāḥ sākhta and.*

RECOVERING—Have you any expectation of recovering your property?—*ummed dāred ki māl-i-khud bāz khwāhed yāft.*

RECTIFY—If there be any mistakes, rectify them.—*agar*

ā'ir īn saḥwe būda bāshad, (iṣlāḥ bi-farmāyed). (bar ān kalam-i-iṣlāḥ bi-kashed.)

REDUCED—I have very much reduced my expenses.—*dar ikhrājāt-i-khud khailī (takhīf) karda am. (tanqīṣ.) Or, kharch-i-khud-rā khailī (maḥṣūr) karda am. (kam; mukhaṣṣif; kati.)*

REFER—To what do these words refer?—*īn (kalimāt) dar bāb-i-kudām mī-bāshand? (akwāl; maḥālāt.)*

REFERENCE—Can you give me a reference to any one?—*shakhse mī-tavāned namūd ki ba shumā (ma'rifat dāshta) bāshad? (wāḳif būda.)*

REFLECT—The more I reflect upon this circumstance, the more I regret it.—*chandān ki dar īn mukaddama ghaur mī-kunam ān ḡadar ba man ranj ziyādatar mī-rasad. Or, har ḡadar ki dar īn mu'āmala ta, ammul mī-kunam ān ḡadar (ta, assuf-i-beshtar marā dast mī-dihad). (ziyādatar nadūmat mī-buram; ziyādatar angusht-i-taḥassur ba dandān mī-gazam.)*

REFRESHED—I feel much refreshed by the air.—*az īn hawā ba man (khailī tūzagī ḡāṣil ast). (tarāwat-i-'azīm ba ḡuṣūl-i-man mī-anjāmad; istirāḡat-i-wafūr ba man rukh mī-namūyad.) Or, az īn bād tūzagī, e tamām iḡsās mī-kunam.*

REFUND—He will be obliged to refund this sum.—*bāz dūdānī, e īn pūl bar o wājib khwāhad shud. Or, īn ḡadar pūl o-rā bāz dādānī khwāhad shud.*

REFUSED—He has refused what advice I offered.—*naṣīḡate ki bado dādam (kabūl na kard). (na shinuṣt; radd kard; ba ijābat-ash nayāmad.)*

REGARD—I bear him very great regard.—*man o-rā (ta'zīm)-i-wafūr mī-kunam. (takrīm; iḡtirām; i'zāz; iḡtishām; ikrām; ḡurmat; martabat.) Or, man o-rā (mu'azzaz) mī-dāram. (muḡtarīm; muḡtashīm; mukarrīm; mu'zīm; mu'azzam.)*

REGARDED—You ought to have regarded my advice.—*ba naṣīḡat-i-man (iltifāt) kardan ba zīmma, e shumā ḡarūr*

būd. (tawajjuh.) Or, *mashwarat-i-man mar'i dāshtan ba shumā lāzim būd.*

REGIMENT—His regiment is gone to Babylonia.—*fauj-ash ba 'irāk rafta ast.*

REGRET—I regret I did not follow your advice.—(*pashe-mānī mī-khūram*) *ki ba masliḥat-i-shumā iltifāt na kardam.* (*nadāmat* or *ḥasrat mī-buram.*) Or, *ta, assuf mī-kunam ki ba ḥasb-i-mashwarat-i-shumā 'amal na kardam.*

REJOICE—I shall rejoice to see him.—*az دیدان-i-o (khūshī marā ḥāsil khwāhud āmad).* (*khūshnūd khwāham shud; khurramī ba man rū khwāhad dād.*)

REGULATED—These matters need to be regulated.—*ba jihat-i-īn mu'āmalāt (intizām) lāzim āyad.* (*inshirām; nazm o naṣaḥ.*)

REGULARITY—The business proceeds with regularity.—*īn kār ba intizām-i-tamām (mī-shavad).* (*ba 'amal mī-āyad.*)

REMAINING—There is no ready money remaining.—*hech naqd bākī nīst.*

RENEW—I wish to renew the lease of this house.—*kirāya-nāma, e īn khāna jadīd murtasim kardan mī-khwāham*
Or, *raḥam-i-kirāya, e īn khāna tajdīd kardan mī-khwāham*

RENT—The monthly rent of this house is fifty rupees.—*kirāya, e īn khāna (māhwārī) panjāh rūpiya mī-būshad.* (*az karār-i-māhe.*)

REPAY—Can you lend me two hundred rupees for two days?
I will repay you in two days.—*āyā shumā mablagh-i-dū ṣad rūpiya ba (muddat)-i-dū roz ba man karz mī-tawāned dād?* *ba'd az 'arṣa, e dū roz adū khwāham kurd.* (*wa'da; mau'id; mī'ād; paimān; ikrār; ta'ahhud.*)

REPEAT—I now repeat what I told you before.—*ānchi kabl az īn guftam, ilhāl (mukarrar mī-kunam).* (*i'ūdāt* or *takrār mī-kunam; bāz* or *ba takrār mī-goyam; zikr-i-ān sukhān bāz* or *bāz muzakira mī-kunam.*)

REPENTANCE—Hereafter our repentance will be useless --
dar 'uqbā tauba kardan fā,ida na khwāhad dād. Or, *dar*

ākhirat (*tā,ib shudan*) *sūde na dārad.* (*nādim shudan; nadāmat kashīdan.*)

REPENTED—Had I acted as they advised me, I should have repented of it very much.—*agar man ba ḥasbu-i-naṣīhat-i-eshān 'amal mī-kardam nādim mī-shudam.* Or, *agar maṣliḥat-i-eshān ba 'amal mī-āwardam, pashemān mī-shudam.* Or, *agar ba mashwirat-i-eshān iktidā kardame ḥasrat khurdame.*

REPETITION—This is a repetition of what was said before —*ānchi kabl az īn (taḡkara yāfta) ast i'ādat-i-ān īn ast.* (*gufta shuda.*)

REPLY—What reply do you make to my question?—*ba su'āl-i-man chi jawāb mī-dihed?*

REPORT—I have made a report to Mr. — on this.—*man ba fulāne ṣāḥib bar īn (i'lām namūda am).* (*iṭṭilā' or khabar dāda am.*) Or, *man fulāne ṣāḥib-rā dur bāb-i-īn amr (ba 'arḡ rasānūda am).* (*mutṭali' kurda am.*)

REPORTED—It is so reported.—*īn chunīn dar afwāḥ uftāda ast.* Or, *chunīn tarāḡ īn khabar ishtihār yāfta ast.* Or, *chunīn nau' zabān zad-i-'āmm shuda ast.*

REPRESENT—I will represent the subject to him.—*man badīn kaifiyat o-rā mutṭali' khwāham sākt.* Or, *man ṣūrat-i-ḥāl pesh-i-o khwāham nihād.*

REPROACHED—His conduct was reproached by many.—*base bar kirdār-ash (malāmat) kardand.* (*mu'ātibat; ta'n; mazammāt; taubīkh; sarzanish; zajr; 'itāb; ta'annut; malām; tanz; iftirā; ta'yūb; tashnū; nikokish; ta'yīb.*) Or, *base bar kirdār-ash ta'na zadand.*

REPROOF—Their conduct deserves reproof.—*af'āl-i-eshān lā,ik-i-'itāb ast.* (*mustawjib; farākhur; shāyār; darkhur; sazāwar.*)

REPROVED—He reproved them very sharply.—*o bar eshān bāng zad.* Or, *o badeshān (ba ṣalābat) guft.* (*sakt; ba durushī.*) Or, *o eshān-rā ba khūbī mu,ākhnat kard.*

REQUEST—What request did they make?—*eshān chi (istida'ā) namūdand?* (*darkhwāst; iddī'ā; iktizā; ṭalab.*)

REQUEST—I request of you only this one favour.—*az shumā fakat īn ('inūyat) mī-khwāham. (rāfat; talattuf.)*

RESEMBLE—These two very much resemble each other.—*īn har dū ba yak-dīgar bisīyār mī-mānand. Or, īn har dū (mushābih), e yak-dīgar and. (mushtabih; imṣāl; miṣāl; mumāṣil; mushābih.) Or, īn har dū ba yak-dīgar tashbih dārānd.*

RESERVE—You will reserve for me three copies of your book.—*si (nuskha,) ¹e kitāb-i-khud barā, e man (nigāh dāred)². ¹(muntāsikh.) ²(yak-taraf bi-nihed.)*

RESIDENCE—Is that the place of your residence?—*āyā īn (maskīn)-i-shumā ast? (jā, e tawakkuf; jā, e sukūnat; jā, e būd o bāsh; jā, e tamakkun; makām; makān.)*

RESIGNED—He has resigned his former office.—*az 'uhda, e peshīn-i-khud (istighfā girifta) ast. (dast bardār shuda; tark girifta; tark gufta.) Or, manṣab-i-sābika-i-khud-rā (tark) karda ast. ('itizāl.)*

RESIST—You cannot resist his claim.—*da'wā, e o-rā radd na mī-tawāned kard. Or, shumā-rā bā da'wā, e o imkān-i-mukāwamat na tawānad mānd. Or, daf'-i-da'wā, e o na mī-tawāned kard. Or, muṭāliba, e o az shumā mundaf' na tawānad shud. Or, bar muṭāliba, e o i'tirāz na mī-tawānad āward.*

RESISTANCE—The enemy fled without resistance.—*dushman mukābila nā-karda (gurekht). (firār kard; mafrūr shud; rū ba firār nihād.)*

RESOLUTE—They are resolute in their purpose.—*eshān bar irāda, e khud (kā'im) and. (mustakīm; mustahkam; mahkum; ṣābit-kadam; muṣbit; mutawassik; rāsikh, mustakil.)*

RESOLUTION—To do this requires resolution.—*dar īn kār (istikhāl-i-mizāj wājib) ast. ('azm-i-muṣammam tāzim; niyat-i-ustuwūr ṣarūr; irāda, e mustakīm lā-bud.)*

RESOLVED—I am resolved to do so no more.—*kaṣd karda am ki īn chunīn bāz na khwāham kard.*

RESPECTED—He is everywhere respected.—*ba har jā ki mī-ravad ('izzat wa ḥurmut mī-bīnad). (ba khidmat-ash*

ikdām mī-namāyand ; *ba ikrām-ash pesh mī-āyand* ; *o-rā takrīm wa ta'zīm wa ikrām mī-namāyand* ; *o-rā ba 'izzat wa hurmat sulūk mī-namāyand.*)

RESPECT—I pay great respect to what he says.—*ānchi mī-goyad man o-rā (wakār) mī-dīham.* (*wak'.*) Or, *man sukhān-i-o-rā (taukūr) mī-kunam.* (*tauk'.*)

REST—I had no rest last night.—*dī shab (khwāb-am na girift).* (*yak lahza na khwābīdam* ; *yak daqīqa chashm-am barham na guzārdam* ; *dar chashm-am khwāb na gasht* ; *khwābam na burd.*) See SLEEP.

RESTORED—I have restored more than I took away.—*har kadam ki giriftam ziyāda az ān (bāz) dādam.* (*wūpas* ; *pas.*)

RESULT—What was the result of your deliberation?—*natija, e mashwarat-i-shumā chi taur (ba wukū' āmad)?* (*ba wukū'* *anjāmīd* ; *ba zuhūr āmad* ; *ba zuhūr paiwast* ; *sur ba 'arṣa, e shuhūd kashīd.*)

RESULT—From this measure many benefits will result.—*az in tadbīr manfa'at-i-wafūr (dast khwāhad dād).* (*taḥsīl or ḥāṣil khwāhad shud* ; *ba ḥuṣūl khwāhad anjāmīd* ; *ba dast khwāhad uftād.*)

RETAIN—Can you retain this in your memory?—*in-rā ba yād-i-khud mī-tawāned dāsht?* Or, *in-rā ba madrika, e khud ṣabt mī-tawāned kard.*

RETIRE—At ten o'clock the company began to retire.—*ba sā'at-i-dah mahfil (bar khwāst).* *mubā'idat or tabā'id kard* ; *bāz gasht.*)

RETURN—When do you propose to return.—*irāda, e (murā-ja'at) kui dāred?* (*'audat* ; *mu'āwadat.*) Or, *'inūn-i-'azimat kai mun'aṭif khwāhed kard?*

REVISED—I have revised what I had written.—*ānchi nawishta būdam bar ān naẓar-i-ṣānī kardā am.*

REVIVE—Trade is now beginning to revive.—*tijārat ilhāl bāz raunaḳ giriftan aghāz mī-kunad.* Or, *bāzār-i-tijārat ilhāl bāz garm mī-shavad.* Or, *saudāgarī aknūn rū ba tarakkī mī-nīhad.*

REWARDED—The General rewarded the soldiers.—*sipāh-sālār 'askariyūn-rā in'am bakhshīd.*

RIBAND—Tie this with a riband.—*in-rā ba (kūr) bi-band. (sharbad.)*

RICH—That merchant is very rich.—*ān tājir khailī (tawān-gar) ast. (ghanī; mustaghni; mun'im.)* Or, *ān saudāgar (ni'mat-i-begirān) dārad. (daulat-i-bekiyās; māl-i-firāwān.)* Or, *ān bayy' shāhib-i-dunyā* or *khudāwand-i-ni'mat ast.*

RICHES—What are riches to him who has no heart to make a right use of them?—*az daulat-ash chi fā,ida ki o in chunin himmat na dārad ki ān-rā ba sarf-i-jā,iz kharch namāyad.* Or, *shakhse-rā ki dil-ash ba kharch-i-jā,iz mā,il na būda bāshad, az dunyā chi fā,ida?*

RIDDLE—Can you tell the meaning of this riddle?—*(ma'nī, e in chistān hall) mī-tawāned kurd? ('uḡda, e mu'ammā hall: ma'nī, e in mu'ammā-rā tashrīh.)*

RIDES—He rides on horseback every morning.—*har roz ba wakt-i-ṣubḥ bar asp sawār mī-shavad.* Or, *roz-murra 'ala-ṣ-ṣabāḥ (rākib-i-asp) mī-shavad. (markub-i-markub.)*

RIDICULE—They ridicule serious counsel.—*bar ṣalāh-i-nek (tamashkur) mī-kunand. (taskhur; istihzā.)*

RING—She has lost her diamond ring.—*ān shāhibu angush-tarī ba nagīn-i-almās-i-khud (gum) karda ast. (fikdān.)*

RINGS—The bell rings daily at twelve o'clock.—*har roz ba wakt-i-nof-roz (jaras no wākhta) mī-shavad. (zang zada; darā darā,ida.)*

RIPEN—This fruit is beginning to ripen.—*in mewa ba pukhtan āmada ast.*

RISE—If you wish to be a good scholar, rise early every day.—*agar khwākish-i-fāzil shudan dāred 'ala-ṣ-ṣabāḥ az (khwāb bedār shaved). (bistar-i-khwāb bar khezed.)*

RISEN—The price of indigo has risen lately.—*az 'arsa, kālīb kīmat-i-nīl rū bā (afzūnī) nihāda ast. (tarakkī, izdiyād kasrat; ziyādātī.)*

ROARS—The sea roars loudly.—*baḥr mutamawwiḥ mī-*

shavad. Or, *baḥru-l-muḥīṭ* (*mutalātīm mī-shavad.*) (*mu'taliḡ mī-shavad*; *ba ifrāt mī-ghurad.*)

ROBBED—He has been robbed of all his plate.—*hama ṭasht-i-nukra,e o* (*ba duzdī rafta*) *ast.* (*duzd burda*; *dast-burda*; *i-duzd gardīda*; *ba sirkat rafta*; *duzdīda shuda.*)

ROCK—The ship ran upon a rock, and was lost.—*jahāz ba koh khurd wa* (*ghark*) *shud.* (*pāra-pāra*; *mughrak*; *gharīk*; *mustaghrik*; *dar āb faro*; *shikasta.*)

ROOF—The roof of the house fell in.—(*sakf*)-*i-khāna ba zamīn uftād.* (*bām.*)

ROOTS—Those trees were dug up by the roots.—*āndarakhtū az bekh* (*bar āwardu*) *shuda būdand.* (*kanda.*)

ROPE—Make the boat fast with a rope.—*safina-rū ba* (*mīkwade*) *bi-band.* (*rassan*; *ḡabl.*)

RUB—Rub your hands with this leaf.—*dasthā,e khud-rā badīn barg-i-darakht bi-māled.*

RUDDER—The vessel ran upon a sand-bank, and lost her rudder.—*jahāz* (*bar tal-i-reg bar āmad wa sukān-ash shikast.* Or, *jahāz ba tauda,e reg nishast wa* (*dumbāl*)-*ash shikast.* (*khalla*; *khālāsha.*)

RUINED—By these deeds he will in the end be ruined.—*o ākhiru-l-amr az īn kārhā* (*tabāh*) *khwāhad shud.* (*talaf o tārāj*; *khasta-hāl*; *shikasta bāl*; *be sar o sāmān*; *pareshān*; *pā,e māl.*)

RULE—What rule do you observe in study?—*dar ta'lim-i-'ilm-i-khud kudām kā,ida nigāh dāred?* Or, *dar tadrīs-i-'ilm-i-khud ba kudām dastūr* (*multaṣīṭ mī-shaved*)? (*ilīfāt* or *ma'il* or *tawajjuh mī-kunad*; *mā'il mī-shaved.*)

RULER—God is the ruler of the universe.—*afrīnanda,e jahān ḥakīm-i-jahān ast.* Or, *khālik-i-makhlūkat dāwar-i-kā,ināt ast.* Or, *ṣānī-i-maṣnū'āt farmāndih-i-'ālam ast.* Or, *rabbu-l-'ālamāin khusrāu,e maujūdāt ast.*

RUN—Run after him and call him back.—*dar* (*'akāb*)-*ash bi-darved wa o-rā bāz bi-khwāned.* (*paī*; *kafā,e*)

RUST—This knife is covered with rust.—*īn kārd ba zang ālūda ast.* Or, *īn chūkū-rā morehānu khurda ast.*

S.

- SAD**—This is indeed a sad misfortune.—*in fi-l-wāki' (muṣibat)-i-'azīm ast. (balīyat; zillat.)*
- SADDLE**—He is used to ride without a saddle.—('ādat-ash ast) *ki baghair-i-zīn sawār mī-shavad. (o 'ādat dārad.)*
- SAFE**—I heard of his safe arrival in London.—*man shunīdam ki dar shahr-i-landan (ba khair o 'āfiyat) wārid shud. (ba aman o āmān; ba ṣiḥḥat; ba salamat; sūlāman o ghāriman.)*
- SAFETY**—We may live here in safety.—*dar in jā ba (salūmat) bi-mānem. (amn; āmān; ārām; 'āfiyat; amniyat; ḥifāzat.) Or, dar in jā ba pā,e karār jāda,e istiḳāmat bi-paimāyem.*
- SAIL**—This boat has neither mast nor sail.—*in kishti tīr na dārad na (bād-bān). (shurā'; kalā'a.)*
- SAILORS**—Sailors visit different parts of the globe.—*mal-lāḥān sair-i-mulḥā,e (mulḥtalif)-i-dunyā mī-kunand. (mutafarrik.)*
- SALARY**—His salary is 500 rupees a month.—*muwājib-ash panj ṣad rūpiya ast. Or, o mushūhira,e panj ṣad rūpiya dārad.*
- SALE**—There will be a sale of salt to-morrow.—*fardā harrāj-i-namak khwāhad shud. Or, fardā namak ba harrāj farokhta khwāhad shud.*
- SALEABLE**—These articles are not saleable.—*in ajnās kabil-i-farokht nayand.*
- SAME**—Yours and mine are both the same.—*chīze ki az ān-i-man ast wa ān chīz ki az ān-i-shumā ast har dū (yak-sān) and. ('aḷa-sawīya; mutasāwī.) Or, chīz-i-shumā wa chīz-i-man har dū yak kism ast. Or, āshiyā,e mā har dū az yak nau' mī-bāshad.*
- SAMPLE**—Show me a sample of the rice.—*ba man namūna,e birinj bi-namāyed.*
- SAND**—This rice is full of sand.—*in birinj az reg pur ast.*
- SATISFACTION**—Your book has afforded me much satisfac-

tion.—*az muṭāla'a, e kitāb-i-shumā bisiyār khūshnūdi ḥāsil namūda am.*

SATIETY—He saw you to satiety.—*o az dīdan-i-tū ser gar-dīda ast. Or, az dīdan-i-tū serī bado rū āwarda ast.*

SAVE—Save this for to-morrow —*in-rā barā, e fardā nijāh bi-dāred.*

SAVED—I have saved my friend from a very great danger.—*dost-i-khudam-rā az khaṭra, e muhlik (ba salāmat badar āwarda am). (najāt dādam; mahfuz dāshta am.)*

SAW—Tell the carpenter to saw this board in two.—*dar-rūdgar-rā bi-go ki in takhta-rā ba ārra do pāra bi-(kunad). (kun.)*

SAYING—This is an old saying.—*in (makāl)-i-kadīm ast. (kaul; guftār; sukhān.)*

SCARCE—These articles are now scarce.—*in ūshiyā (kam-yāb) and. (ghair-fā, iz; ghair kaṣīr; nā-yāb; nādīr; gharīb.)*

SCATTER—Scatter this seed on the ground.—*in tulḥm-rā ba zamīn (biyafshāned). (bi-pāshed; bi-kāred.)*

SCORE—I have bought a score of sheep.—*(bīsta, e) gūsfand kharīda am. (bīst 'adad-i.)*

SCORN—He treated my advice with scorn.—*nasīḥat-i-marā (hakārat kard). (hakīr dānist; ba istikrāh shinušt; istikhfāf kard; kirāhiyat kard.)*

SCRAPE—Scrape the ink off your pen.—*az kalam-i-khud murakkab (pāk kun). (bi-kharāsh; hakk kun.)*

SCRATCHED—I have scratched my finger with a nail.—*angusht-i-khud-rā ba mekhe kharāshīda am.*

SCRAWL—Why do you scrawl on my paper?—*chirā bar kāghaz-i-man khatt-i-(khām) mī-kashed? (nā ḥusn.)*

SCREAM—These children scream all day.—*in at-fāl tamām roz ghirew mī-zanand.*

SCREWS—This lock is fastened on with screws.—*in kuft az pech (band) karda shud. (murattab; mutarattab.)*

SCRIBE—This is the village scribe.—*in kātib-i-karya ast.*

SEA—The ship will go to sea to-morrow.—*fardā jahāz (ba baḥr rawān khwāhad shud). (langar khwāhad bar dāsht.)*

SEAL.—What did you give for that seal?—*az barā, e ān muhr chi dāded?*

SEALED.—Have you sealed your letter?—*bar khatt-i-khud (muhr karda ed)?* (*khatm* or *muhr zada ed.*)

SEAMS.—There are no seams in this cloth.—*in libās darz na dārad.* Or, *dar in jāma dozishe nīst.*

SEARCH.—I had a long search to no purpose.—*man tā ba muddat-i-madīd just o jū, e be-fā, ida kardam.*

SEARCHING.—I have been searching for this all day.—*man tamām roz (dar talāsh-i-in būda am).* (*tafaḥḥus-i-in karda am; tajassus-i-in dāshta am.*)

SEASON.—This is a pleasant season of the year.—*in mausim-i-sāl khūsh ast.*

SEA-SHORE.—We walked by the sea-shore.—*mā ba sāhil-i-bahr pā-piyāda (sair) kardem.* (*tafarruj.*)

SECRET.—They keep all things secret.—*hama chiz (nihūn) dārand.* (*pinhān; poshīda; makhfī; ikhfā; mastūr.*)
Or, *sirre ki mī-dārand ba kase darmiyan na mī-(nihand).* (*ārānd goyand.*)

SECTION.—You will find this in the fourth chapter, fifth section.—*dar faṣl-i-panjum-i-bāb-i-chahārum in-rū khwāhed yāft.*

SECURE.—You may remain here secure.—*shumā dar in jā (āiman) bāshed.* (*ba amān; ba salāmat; ba khairiyat; musallam; sālim; ba'āfiyat.*)

SEE.—I see, the trouble I take to teach you is useless.—*man mī-dānam ki miḥnate ki dar ta'lim-i-shumā mī-kunam be-sūd ast.*

SEED.—Sow this seed in the garden.—*in (bagr) dar bāgh bi-kār.* (*barz; barza; rukhm.*)

SEEK.—If we seek for knowledge, we shall find it.—*agar talab-i-'ilm bi-kunem fi-l-wāki' hāsil khwāhem namūd.*

SEIZED.—The police officer seized him.—*shaḥna giriftār-ash namūd.* Or, *'asas akhiz-ash namūd.* Or, *yake az ahl-i-ihtisāb (mākhūz-ash namūd).* (*dar wai āwekht; dast dar girebān zad; o-rā girift.*)

SELECT—Select what things you choose.—*ān chizhā,e ki shumā mī-pasanded (bi-guzīned). (ikhtiṣāṣ bi-kuned; bi-chīned; istinbāt bi-kuned.)*

SELL—I intend to sell my old books and buy new ones.—*kaṣd-i-ān dāram ki kutub-i-kuhn bi-farosham wa kutub-i-nau bi-kharam.*

SEND—I send my servant to Tehran once a week.—*man (khādim)¹-i-khud-rā ba ṭahrān ba haftā yak bār (mī-firistam)². ¹(khiḍmatgār; muta'allik; ḥājib; mulāzim; naukar; chākar; ruhī.) ²(rawāna mī-kunam; irsāl or mursil dāram.)*

SEND—The king said, Send for the executioner.—*bādshāh farmūd ki jallād-rā bi-ṭalab. Or, khusrāu ḥukm dād tā ki jallād-rā bi-ṭalaband.*

SENSE—She possesses much sense and judgment.—*ān zan ('akl-i-firāwān)¹ dārad wa (rā,e durust)². ¹(zamīr-i-munār; firāsāt-i-mustaḥkam.) ²(tamīz-i-ṣā,ib; dirāyat-i-farākh.)*

SENSES—It behoves us to keep our senses under control.—*mārā bāyad ki ḥawāss-i-khud-rā dar zabṭ bi-dārem.*

SENTIMENTS—My sentiments agree with yours.—*dar īn amr rā,e man ba rā,e shumā (muttafiḳ ast). (muwāfiḳ ast; muwāfiqat or ittifaḳ dārad.)*

SEPARATION—How long is it since their separation?—*chand muddat ast ki (judā,ī) darmiyan-i-eshān uftūd. (farāk; muḥarikat; mahjūrī; hijrān; farḳat; tafrukat; hijr; mubā'idat; kaṭ'at?)*

SEPARATE—They live in separate houses.—*eshān dar khāna,e (mukhtalif) sukūnat dārand. ('ala ḥida; muta-farrik; judā.)*

SERENE—The sky is serene and clear.—*āsmān (khūb ṣāf) ast wa nurānī. (be saḥāb; nā tārik.)*

SERIOUS—Are you serious in what you say?—*ānchi mi-goyed sanjīda ast yā na.*

SERVES—Ivory serves for various purposes.—*'āj dar kārḥū,e anwā' mī-āyad. Or, ('āj) ba kārḥā,e anwā' mī-khurad. (dandān-i-pīl.)*

SERVICE—I have been in his service ten years.—*man dar mulāzimat-ash tā ba dah sāl (hūzīr būda am). (miyān-i khidmat basta am ; mulūzim būda am.)*

SET—I set off to-day for Khaiva.—*man imroz ba samt-i khaiva mī-ravam.* Or, *man rāh-i-khaiva imroz (fai mī-kunam). (kaṭa' mī-kunam ; mī-puimāyam.)*

SET—I have set the trap in the place you told me.—*jā-e ki ba mun nishān dāded dar ān jā dām (gustarda am). (nihāda am ; naṣb karda am.)*

SETTLE—I will now settle my account.—*man ilhāl hisāb-i khud-rā (be bāk) khwāham kard. (faiṣal ; rafā').*

SEVERELY—He was punished severely.—*o 'azāb-i-ālm yāft.* Or, *'akūbat-i-shadīd bado rasīd.* Or, *ba (ta'zīb)¹-i-sakht (giriftār)² āmad.* ¹(ikāb ; mu'ātabat.) ²(giriftār or mubtalā or mālkhūz or asīr or mukāyad shud.)

SEW—Sew these two together.—*īn har dū-rā bāham (bi-dozed). (tafīk bi-kunad ; rafū bi-sāzed ; gharzūt bi-kunad)*

SHADE—Sit in the shade of this tree.—*dar zer-i-(sāya),^e īn darakht bi-nishīned. (zill.)*

SHADED—My house is shaded with trees.—*khāna,^e man ba darakhtān (sāyadār) ast. (muṣallal shuda.)*

SHAKE—Shake the boughs of the tree.—*(shākhhā,¹)^e darakht (bi-jumbāned)².* ¹(furū' ; afānīn, sing. fanān ; aghṣā,^e sing. ghuṣun.) ²(mutaḥarrīk bi-sāzed ; -rā ḥarakat bi-dīhed.)

SHAKE—Shake off the dust on your clothes.—*jāmahā,^e khud-rā az khāk bi-takāned.*

SHAKE—Shake hands.—*biyā ki mā bāham muṣāfiḥa bi-kunem.*

SHAME—What, have you no shame?—*āyā (sharm) na dāred ? (khajlat ; haiyā ; nang ; infī'āl.)* Or, *āyā khajālat na mī-(kashed) ? (bared)*

SHAPE—Do you know what shape the earth is?—*mī-dāned ki haikal-i-arṣ chī-sān ast ?*

SHARE—He has received his own share out of the property.—*o ḥiṣṣa,^e khud az imlūk yāfta ast.* Or, *o ḥisām-i-*

khud az māl *huşul* karda ast. Or, o-rā bahra,e az mil-kiyat ba *huşul* āmada ast.

SHAVE—I am just going to shave.—*hulan* *hajāmat* kardan mī-*khvāham*.

SHED—The sun shed his beams over the earth.—(*shu'la,e mihr*) ba rū,e arz *uftād*. (*shu'a'-i-shams*; *lawāmi'-i-khursheed*.) Or, *āftāb* tāb-i-*khud-rā* ba rū,e zamīn (*afgund*). (*gustard*; *rekht*; *pāshīd*.)

SHEET—Give me a sheet of paper.—*yak* (*takhta,e*) *kāghaz* ba man bi-dih. (*warāk*; *fard*.)

SHELL—I have found a beautiful shell.—man (*şadafe khūsh-numā*) *yāfta* am. (*gosh-i-māhī,e ḥasīn*.)

SHELTER—It rains fast, let us shelter ourselves.—*bārān* (*sakht*) mī-bārad biyā ki panāh bi-girem. (ba *zūdī*; ba *ifrāt*; *tund*.)

SHINES—The sun shines with great power to-day.—*imroz* tāb-i-*āftāb* bisiyār (*hūrr*) ast. (*maḥrūr*; *shadīd*; *sakht*; *tābandū*.)

SHOOT—Do you know how to shoot with arrows?—*shumā tīr* (*andūkhtan*) mī-dāned? (*rihā* kardan; *zadan*; *andāzī*.)

SHORTEN—Can you shorten this?—*shumā* (*īn-rā khurd*) mī-tuxāned kard? (In the case of a speech, *īn sukhān-rā takāsur*.)

SHOULDER—He has an epaulet on his shoulder.—o bar (*dosh*)-i-*khud* *nishāne dārad*. (*shāna*; *kitf*.)

SHOW—Please show me the book you spoke of.—*kitābe* ki *shumā* *zīkr-ash* karded az rū,e *īnāyat* ba man (*nishān bi-dihed*). (*bi-namāyed*.)

SICK—He has been sick (or ill) a long time.—az *muddat*-i-*darāz* *bīmār* shuda ast.

SIGH—Why do you sigh?—*chirā āh* mī-(*kuned*)? (*kashed*.) Or, *chirā nafs-i-sard* az *dil* bar mī-āred?

SIGN—This is a sign of rainy weather.—*īn 'alāmate* (*bārish*) ast. (*maḡar*.)

SIGN—Please to sign this paper.—az rū,e *talattuf* bar *īn kāghaz* (*dast-khatt*) bi-kuned. (*ṣaḥīḥ*.)

SIGNIFIES—It signifies little what they say.—*ānchi mī-goyand hech (muzāyaka) na dārad. (zarar.)*

SILK—This is a silk manufactory.—*īn kār-khāna, e abresham ast.*

SILLINESS—What can be greater silliness than to think thus?—*az īn chunīn khayāl bastan kudām (himākat) ziyādatar ast? (sādagī; rakakat; fiyālat.)*

SIMILAR—My case is similar to yours.—*hāl-i-man (ba miṣal)-i-hālat-i-shumā ast. (mushtabih; mushābih.)*

SINCERE—His love towards us is sincere.—*muḥabbat-ash bā mā ba ikhlāṣ ast. Or, muwaddat-ash bā mā ba ṣadākat ast. Or, muwālāt-ash bā mā khālīṣ ast.*

SINCERITY—He is a man of sincerity.—*o (rāst-bāz) ast. (pāk-bāz; pāk-rū; mukhlīs; yak-jihat; ikhlāṣ-mand; salīmu-l-kalb; khālīṣu-l-mukhlīs; ṣadākat-gustar; ṣadākat pesha; mashkūfu-l-kalb.) Or, o ṣāhib-i-(rāst bāzī) ast. (ikhlāṣ; ṣadākat; ṣidk.)*

SINGS—She sings very sweetly.—*ān zan khūb (mī-sarāyad). (sarod or taghannī or tarannum or zumzuma mī-kunad; sarod or tarannum mī-zanad.)*

SINGULAR—Their religious opinions are singular.—*khayālāt-i-mazhab-i-eshān ('ajīb) ast. ('ajab, pl. 'ajā,ib; gharīb; nādir.)*

SINKING—The boat is sinking.—*kishī dar āb faro mī-ravad. Or, kishī (mustaghrak) mī-shavad. (ghark; maghrūk; gharīk.)*

SINS—No man is so just that he sins not.—*kase īn chunīn (munṣif-mizāj) nīst ki gunāh na kunad. (pāk-bāz; khudā-tars; neko-kār.)*

SIT—Sit down, and see if you can understand this or not.—*(bi-nishīned) wa bi-bīned ki īn-rā fahmīdan mī-tawāned yā na. (tashrīf bi-dāred; takū'id bi-kunad; bi-farmāyed.)*

SIZE—What size is the book you speak of?—*kitābe ki zīkr-ash mī-kunad chī qadar (hujūm dārad)? (kuān or killat ast.)*

SKY—The sky is overcast.—*āsmān ba zulmat-i-saḥāb poshīde*

ast. Or, *sipih* *ba abr-i-siyāh gashta ast.* Or, *gumbad-i-charakh* *ba megħ tūrīk shuda ast.*

SLEEP—I had no sleep all last night.—*dīshab khwābam na (girift).* (*burd.*) Or, *dīshab yak dam khwāb dar chashm-na na (gasht).* (*āmad.*) Or, *dīshab khwāb marā na rabūd.*
See REST.

SMARTS—The cut in my hand smarts very much.—*zakhm-i-dast-am ba ifrāt dard mī-kunad.*

SMELL—Let me smell that flower.—*bi-guzār ki ān gul-rā (bi-boyam).* (*istishmām* or *ishtimām bi-kunam*; *bū, e bi-gīram*; *bū, e bi-bīnam.*)

SMELL—These flowers are without smell.—*īn gulhā (khūsh-bo) na dūrānd.* (*rā, iḥa*; *nashwat*; *'itr*; *tibat.*)

SMOKE—The house is full of smoke.—*khānu az dūd pūr ast.*

SMOOTH—This is smooth paper.—*īn kāghaz-i-muhra-dār ast.*

SNARL—These dogs snarl at one another.—*īn sagān ba yak-dīgar (khur-khur mī-zanand).* (*gharish* or *hurīr mī-kunand.*)

SNATCHED—He snatched it out of my hand.—*az dast-am īn chīz (rabūd).* (*ghuṣbīd.*)

SNEEZE.—You sneeze, because you have got a cold.—*ba sabab-i-zukām ki dāred (mī-'aṭsed)* (*'aṭsa mī-zuned*; *'aṭsān mī-kuned*; *mī-safled*; *shinūsha mī-kuned.*)

SOLDIER—He is an experienced soldier.—*'askarī, e maṣāff āzmūda, jahān-dīda, safr-karda, kūr-dīda, bark-i-shamsher-i-jadal ba chashm dīda, ra'd-i-kos-i-dīlāwarān ba gosh-i-o rasīda, ast.*

SOLICIT—May I solicit, sir, this one favour.—*ai sāhib agar ma'zūr dāred man ba khidmat ('arz kunam).* (*iltimās kunam*; *multamis pardāz shavam.*)

SOMETHING—I wished to tell you something, but have forgot what.—*man mī-khwāstam ki ba shumā sukhane bi-goyam wa lekin farāmosh kardam.*

SORROW—This occasions me much sorrow.—*īn ba man khaṭīr alam mī-rasānad.*

SORRY—I am sorry for my offence.—*man ba sabab-i-takšīr-i-khud* (*khailī ranjīda am*). (*tu, assuf mī-khūram; malūl-am; dil-āzurda am; tang-dil-am; andoh-zādu am; maghmūm-am; mahzūn-am; ba dām-i-gham giriftār-am; dast-i-taghābun bar zānū, e khud mī-zanam.*)

Sort—Sort these papers.—*in kawāghazāt-rā* ('*alā-hidda bi-namāyed*). ¹(*alā hidda bi-chīned; kism wār bi-dāred; kismat bi-kuned.*)

Sort—Is this the sort you wanted?—*kisme ki mī-khwāhed in ast?*

SOUL—The soul must be happy or miserable.—*zarūr ast ki rūh ba asā, ish mānad yā ba ranj.*

SOUND—I hear the sound of music.—(*āwāz-i-soz o sāz*) *mī-shīnavum.* (*shor or ghaughā, e musīkī.*)

SOUR—That fruit is sour, don't eat it.—*ān mewa turush ast, ma khur.*

SPACE—Leave more space between the lines.—*dar miyān-i-suṭūr* (*farke ziyāda*) *bi-guzāred.* (*tufūwate mazīd; fāsila, e afzūn.*)

SPACE—In the space of three months.—*dar* ('*arṣa*), *e si māh.* (*muddat.*)

SPARE—He besought them to spare his life.—*o az eshān istidā, e jān bakhshī, e khud namūd.* Or, *o iltmās kard ki eshān az sar-i-jān-i-o dar guzarand.*

SPARK—A spark of fire may set in flames a whole village.—(*chūn ātash-i-andak dar ishti'āl āyad*) *tamām dih bi-sozad.* *yak zarra, e sharrar; yak ātush para; yak izhak.*)

SPEAKS—He speaks the Persian language well.—*ba zabān-i-fārsī khūb ḥaraf mī-zanud.* Or, *dar zabān-i-'ajamī khūsh sukhan mī-goyad.*

SPECIMEN—Show me a specimen of your writing.—*namūna, e dast-khatt-i-khud bi-namā.*

SPECTACLES—They wear spectacles.—*eshān 'ainak ba isti'māl mī-ārānd.*

SPENDS—He spends his money as fast as he procures it—*har kadar pūl-i-khud zūd mī-yūbad ān kadar zūd* (*kharch*

mī-kunad). (*mī-rezad*; *ba bād mī-dihad*; *şarf* or *işraf* or *talaf* or *taşarruf* or *illāf mī-kunad*.)

SPICES—They trade in different kinds of spices. — *eshān* (*asnāf-i*) *maşālīḥhā mī-faroshand*. (*ṭarah-ṭarah*; *aḡ-şām-i*; *anwā-i*; *mukhtalif*.)

SPILL—Take care you don't spill the ink. — *khabardār* (*murakkab*)¹ (*na rezed*)². ¹(*roshnā, i*; *midād*; *siyāhī*.)
²(*insibāb na kuned*; *na pāshed*.)

SPITE—He has done this merely out of spite. — *o in kār ba sabab-i* (*khuşūmat*) *karda ast*. (*adāwat*; *dushmanī*; *kīn*; *hakad*; *bad-khūpāhī*; *kīnāwarī*; *bughḡ*; *bad-andeshī*.)

SPLIT—Having split the cocoa-nut, his friend and himself drank the milk. — *jauz-i-kindī-rā* (*shakk karda*) *o khud wa dost-ash shīr-i-ān jauz khurdand*. (*shigāfta*; *tarkīda*; *chāl-zada*; *munsharij sākhṭa*; *shaklīda*; *safīda*; *darīda*; *ta'fīṭ karda*; *mufarrij sākhṭa*.)

SPOILED—You have spoiled my paper. — *shumā kāghaz-i-marā* (*kharāb*) *karda ed*. (*makhṛūb*; *tabāh*.)

SPOT—There is a spot of ink on your clothes. — *jāmahā, e shumā dāghe siyāh dārad*. Or, *bar kiswat-i-shumā dāghe murakkab ast*.

SPREAD—Spread this mat upon the floor. — *in ḥaşir bar zamīn* (*bi-gustared*). (*farsh bi-kuned*; *bi-khūpāled*.)

SPREAD—Having spread a net at night, he caught many birds. — *o ba shab* (*shabaka*), *e gustarda parandahā ba kaşrat ba dām āward*. (*shaşirat*; *hibālat*.)

SPRING—The weeds spring up very fast here. — *dar in jā kāhe nākāra ba zūdi mī-royad*. Or, *dar in jā sabza, e begāna ba ta'jīl* (*wujūd mī-gīrad*). (*paidā mī-shavad*; *mī-damad*.)

STAG—That is a stag of twelve tine. — *ān gawazne ast ki dawāzda shākh dārad*.

STAIRS—He was sitting on the stairs. — *o bar* (*nirdbān*) *nishashta būd*. (*zīna*; *sallam*; *markūt*; *mī'raj*; *maşa'd*.)

STAMMERED—Perhaps he stammered. — *magar* (*luknate*) *andar zabān-ash būd*. (*lukūnate*.)

STAND—When you read stand in your proper place.—*wakte ki mī-khwāned dar maḳām-i-khūd (kā,im bāshed).* (*biyisted ; kiyām bi-kuned ; istikāmat warzed.*)

STARED—They all stared to see me.—*eshān hama marā dīda (bā chashm-i-kushāda nigrīstand).* (*wā nigrīstand ; nigāh zadand ; lamaḳ kardand ; naẓar-i-tez or naẓar-i-dakīḳ kardand ; latā zadand.*)

STARVING—The people were nearly starving.—*nazdīk būd ki mardumān az (gursinagī) bi-mīrand.* (*jū'.*)

STATION—He is a person of high station.—*o šāḥibe (rutba) ast.* (*darja ; martaba ; maṣṣab ; sharaf ; manzilat ; jāh o jallāl ; tamkīn ; 'izzat ; niṣāb ; maḳām-i-'ālī.*)

STAY—She intends to make a long stay there.—*ān zan ḳaṣd dūrad ki dar ān jū tā ba (der) bi-mānad.* (*muddat-i-madīd.*)

STEADY—He still continues steady to his purpose.—*ilā-ḥāl ba irāda,e khūd (kā,im) ast.* (*mukīrr ; musammim ; mustakīl ; ustawār ; pāyadār ; ṣābit-kadam.*)

STEALS—The jackal steals what he can lay hold of.—*shaghāl harchi mī-yābad ba duzdī bar dāshta mī-ravad.*

STEEP—The bank of this river is very steep.—*kināra,e in naḥr bisiyār (nashīb-dār ast).* (*sarāshīb ast ; garīwa dārad.*)

STEER—Can you steer a vessel?—*āyā jahāze (rāndan) mī-tawāned ?* (*sūk kardan ; zabṭ kardan.*)

STICK—He walks with a stick.—*o yak chūb-i-dastī dar dast girifta sair mī-kunad.*

STIFF—This paper is too stiff.—*īn kāghaẓ nihāyat (durusht) ast.* (*sakht.*)

STILL—Cannot you be still for one moment?—*āyā yak laḥẓa (sākit na mī-tawāned mād).* (*sukūt na mī-tawāned warzed.*)

STIR—I am now so weak I can scarcely stir.—*ilhāl īn chunīn kamzor-am ki ba dushwārī ḥarakat mī-kunam.* Or, *ilhāl īn chunīn ẓa'ifu-l-badan-am ki ba sakhtī taharruk mī-kunam.*

- STORE—He has great store of learning.—*o (khazāna), e 'azīm-i-ilm dārad. (makhzan; ma'dan.)*
- STORY—I did not hear that story.—*man ān (kiṣṣa) na shunīdam. (sar-guzasht; dāstūn; kaṣīya; ḥadīṣ; naḳṭ; afsāna; hikāyat.)*
- STRAIGHT—Is this ruler straight?—*āyā īn miṣṭar rāst ast?*
- STRAIN—Strain this milk through a cloth.—*īn shīr az pārchā (bi-pālū, ed). (biyafshard; bi-fishured; tarwīḡ bi-sāzed; bazl or ṣāf bi-kuned.)*
- STRANGER—I am a stranger here.—*man dar īn jā (gharībe) am. (ghaire; ajnabī, e; begūna, e; shaṭīre.)*
- STRAW—Where can we get straw?—*kūh az kujā ḥāṣil-i-mā mī-āyad?*
- STRENGTH—I have but little strength.—*zor dar badan-am kam ast. Or, man dar jism takwiyat kam dāram. Or, ṭākat dar ajzā, e badan-i-man rū ba takāsur nihāda ast.*
- STRETCH—Stretch out your hand.—*dast-i-khud-rā darāz bi-kuned.*
- STRIKES—I will go as soon as the clock strikes.—*ba mujarrad-i-nawākhṭan-i-sā'at man khwāham raft.*
- STRUCK—He struck him with a stick on the head.—*o bar sar-ash chūbe zad.*
- STRIPPED—They stripped him and took away his clothes.—*eshān jāma az tan-i-o kashīda burdand. Or, eshān o-rā (barhna) karda libās-ash burdand. ('uriyān; be poshāk.)*
- STRONG—They are strong and healthy.—*eshān (kawī) wa tan-durust mī-būshand. (kawī-jussa; mazbūṭu-l-badan; tawānā; nairūmand.)*
- STUCK—Getting into the boat, he stuck in the mud.—*o ba waqt-i-sawār-shudan-i-kishtī dar khilāb dar mānd. Or, dar ḥīne ki o dar kishṭī bīr ūmad dar wakhal (faro) shud. (naṣb; mulṣīk; 'alak.)*
- STUDY—They study all the day long.—*eshān tamām roz (tadrīs) mī-kunand. (taḥṣīl-i-'ulūm; muṭā'ala.)*
- STUMBLED—I stumbled in running across the road.—*wakte ki man az rāh 'ubūr mī-kardam (ṣadma ba man rasīd). (saḳūṭ kardam; saḳṭat yūftam; sāḳiṭ shudam.)*

SUBDUE—We ought to subdue our passions.—*mārā bāyad ki khwāhishhā,e nafsānī,e khud-rā (dar kabza,e khud dārem). (zabt bi-kunem.) Or, bāyad ki mā nafs-i-khud-rā (taskhīr bi-sāzem). (maghlūb or zer or taghallub or tamalluk or istirkāk or musakhkhar bi-kunem.)*

SUBJECT—What is your advice on this subject?—*dar īn amr (chi maṣlahat mī-bīned)? (chi ṣalūh dāred; rā,e shumā chīst.) Or, dar mashwarat-i-īn maṣālīh chī tadbīr mī-(kuned)? (dihed.)*

SUBMITTED—They submitted to the conquerors.—*eshān ba ghālibān muṭī' mūdand. Or, eshān asīr-i-ḥukm-i-ghālibān āmadand. Or, dar taht-i-ḥukm-i-ghālibān āmadand. Or, (inkiyād)-i-ḥukm-i-ghālibān kardand. (itā'at.) Or, khud-rā ba arbāb-i-taghallub (taslīm) kardand. (istislām; istislām.)*

SUBSCRIBE—Will you subscribe to this publication?—*īn taṣnīfa-rā dast-khatt khwāhed kard? (i.e. subscribing to the principles of the publication.) Or, az barā,e kharīd-i-īn taṣnīfa kīmat-i-hissa ki ba zimma,e shumā āyad adā,e khwāhed kard? (i.e., subscribing for the purchase of the publication.)*

SUBSISTENCE—He has a subsistence only.—*o kūt lā-yamūt dārad.*

SUBSTITUTE—Some people write on leaves as a substitute for paper.—*ba'ze mardumān ba 'iwaz-i-kāghaz bar barghā mī-nawīsand.*

SUCCEEDED—With your assistance I have succeeded.—*ba mu'āwanat-i-shumā (man kām-yāb shudam). (ba murād-i-khud rasīda am; bahra-mand shuda am; fīroz gashta am.)*

SUCCESS—We have had little success in our work.—*dar īn kār mā kam (faīḥ-yāb) shuda em. (bahra-mand; bakhti-yār.)*

SUCCESSOR?—Who is to be his successor?—*(kā,im maṣām)-ash ki khwāhad shud. (jā-nishīn; nā,ib-manāb.)*

SUCK—The squirrels suck this fruit.—*mūsh-i-paranda īn mewa-rā (makk mī-kashad). (tamaṣṣaṣ mī-sāzad; tamaz-zaz mī-kunad.)*

- SUFFER—He did not suffer me to sell the goods.—*ijāzat-i farokhtan-i asbāb-am na dād.* Or, *o marā na guzāshī ki man asbāb-rā bi-farosham.*
- SUIT—Will this kind suit you?—*in kism (pasand-i-shumā mī-āyad)? (ba shumā pasand mī-āyad.)*
- SUITABLE—Your advice appears suitable.—*naṣīḥat-i-shumā (munāsib ma'lūm) mī-shavad.* (*shā,ista zāhir; lū,ik-i-mafhūm; sazāwār huwaida.*)
- SUITS—I have but two suits of clothes.—*man faḳaṭ do (dast)-i-jāma dāram.* Or, *ba juz az do rakht-i-poshāk libās-i-dīgar na dāram.*
- SUMMER.—It is now the summer season.—*in mausim-i-(tābistan) ast.* (*tamūz; garmā; ṣaif.*)
- SUMMONS—He has received a summons to attend the court to-morrow.—*ḥukm-nāma bado rasīda ast ki fardā dar 'adālat ḥāzīr gardad.* Or, *barā, e iḥzār-i-o ahl-i-'adālat i'lām-nāma firistāda ast.*
- SUPERINTENDS—Who superintends this work?—(*muhtamim*)-*i-in kār kīst?* (*muntazīm; munṣirīm; nāzīm; kār-kun; nāzīr; kār-farmā; kār-guzār; munāzīr.*) Or, (*ijra*), *e kār ki mī-kunad?* (*ihṭimāl; intizām; inṣirām; sur-barāhī.*)
- SUPPLICATE—It will then be in vain to supplicate.—*an wakt (tazarru') kardan mufīd na khwāhad shud.* (*iltimās; ibtihāl bā rijā; niyāz; lāba; iftikār tawajjuh.*)
- SUPPLY—Can you supply me with these articles?—*shumā in chīzhā maujūd karda ba man mī-tawāned dād?*
- SUPPORT—He has no means of support.—(*asbāb-i-mā'ishat*) *na dārad.* (*zarūriyāt-i-mā'āsh; rakht-i-rozī; idrār-i-rīzk.*)
- SUPPORT—How does he support his family?—*o parvarish-i-(lawāḥikān)-i-khud chi taur mī-kunad?* (*muta'allikān; 'iyāl wa atfāl; kubā,il.*)
- SUPPOSE—I should suppose you are mistaken.—*man (mī-dānam) ki ghalat karda ed.* (*gumān dāram; mī-fahmam.*)
- SURE—I am not sure that it is so.—(*marā yakīn nīst*) *ki in chunīn ast.* (*yakīn na dāram; ba yakīnam na mī-āyad.*)

SURETY—I am his surety.—*man* (zāmin)-*ash* mī-bāsham. (*kafīl*; *zamīn*; *zamndār*; *zīm*; *ṣabīr*.) Or, *zamūnat-i-o ba zimma,e khud mī-gīram*.

SURFACE—We saw a dead body floating on the surface of the water.—*mā* (lāshe) *ba rū,e āb dīdem*. (*na'she*; *murda,e*; *jīnāza,e*; *maiyate*.)

SURPRISE—I felt great surprise on hearing this.—*ba mujarrad-i-istimā'-i-īn sukhān* (*muta'ajjib shudam*). (*'ajab-nāk* or *ta'ajjub-nāk* or *ḥairat-āgīn* or *mutahaiyir* or *ḥairūn shudam*; *ta'ajjub* or *'ajab kardam*.)

SURPRISED—He would have been greatly surprised had you told him this.—*agar īn sukhān bado mī-gufted o ta-'ajjub-i-'azīm mī-kard*.

SURROUNDED—I am surrounded with difficulties.—*man ba mu'āḥḥāt* (*giriftār*) *shuda am*. (*maḥṣūr*; *mubtalā*; *asīr*; *muhīt*, *rustahṣir*; *mahūt*; *ḥaṣīr kardā*.)

SUSPICION—I have no suspicion that he has done this.—*man* (*gumān na dāram*) *kī īn chunīn kardā ast*. (*shubha* or *zīnn* or *shakk* or *tawahhum na dāram*; *dar gumān nayam*; *wahm na mī-buram*.)

SWARM—Look! here is a swarm of bees.—*bi-bīn dar īn jā yak amboh-i-magasān-i-'asl jam' shuda ast*. Or, *bi-bīn dar īn jā magasān-i-'asl pūr shuda ast*.

SWEEP—Sweep away this litter.—*īn khas o khāshāk bi-rūbed*.

SWEET—The sugar-cane is very sweet.—*nai-shakar khūb shīrīn ast*.

SWELLED—My foot swelled greatly.—*pāyam bisiyār* (*āmās kard*). (*mutawarrim shud*; *waram kard*; *āmāsīd*; *manfūkh* or *shāk* or *muzmaghīd gasht*.)

SWIM—Can you teach me to swim?—*shumā marā* (*shīnā-warī*) *mī-tawāned āmokht*. (*shīnā kardan*; *shīnāwish*; *shīnā'*.)

SWINGS—This parrot swings upon a wire.—*īn tūṭī bar tāre kafs nishasta khud-rā mī-jumbānad*.

SWORD—I will draw my sword.—*man* (*shamsher*)-*i-khud-rā az miyān berūn khwāham kashīd*. (*husām*; *ṣayf*.)

Or, *man tegh-i-khud-rā az ghilāf berūn khwāham bar āward.*

SYSTEM—They teach without any system.—*eshān ta'līm-i-be-kā,ida mī-dihand.*

T.

TAKE—Come in, and take off your cloak.—*andarūn biyāyed labāda az badan-i-khud bār kashed.*

TAKES—He takes medicine usually once a month.—*o dar har māk yak bār dawā (ba 'ādat) mī-khūrad.* (*hasbu-l-mi'tād; hasbu-l-ma'mūl; hasbu-l-dastūr; ba hasbu-l-isti'māl.*)

TAKEN—Having taken the fort, they entered the city.—*eshān kila-rā (ba kabza, e khud āwarda) dar shahr dākhil shudand.* (*tashkīr or akhiz or fath or maftūh or musakh-khar karda; kushāda.*)

TALK—They talk incessantly.—*eshān ('alā-l-ittisāl) sukhan mī-goyand.* (*pai dar pai; mutawātir; mutawālī; mutu-rādīf.*)

TEACHER—The same teacher that taught you, taught me.—*mu'allime ki ba shumā ta'līm dād man nīz az o ta'līm giriftam.* Or, *mudarrise ki ba shumā dars dād o ba man nīz dars dād.*

TEAR—Mind you don't tear your new book.—*ihitiyāt kun ki kitāb-i-nau-i-khud-rā na darī.*

TELL—Tell me where I may meet with him.—*ba man bi-go ki man bā o ku jā (mulākī khwāham shud).* (*mulākūt khwāham kard; mī-rasam.*)

TEND—This will tend to increase our knowledge.—*in ba afzūnī, e tahsīl-i-'ilm mārā (mā'il) khwāhad sakht.* (*mutawajjih; rūghib.*) Or, *az in kā,ida 'ilm-i-mā rū ba afzūnī khwāhad nihād.*

TERM—It is now term time, the court is open.—*in wakt-i-darbār ast 'adālat (maftūh) ast.* (*makhshūf; wāz; bāz.*)

TERMINATE—When do you expect this affair will ter-

minate?—dar *khayāl-i-shumā chigūna mī-āyad ki in mukaddama kai (anjām khwāhad yāft)?* (ba itmām *khwāhad rasīd*; tamām or faīṣal or munfaṣīl or munkata' or munkazī *khwāhad shud*; inṣīṣāl or inkizā *khwāhad yāft.*)

THANKS—Sir, I return you many thanks.—*ṣāhibā man bisiyār (shukr-guzār)-i-shumā mī-bāsham.* (*ihsānmand*; *mīhnat-pazīr*; *imtinān-pazīr*; *marhūn-i-minnat*; *murtahim-i-ihsān.*) Or, *ṣāhibā man az 'uhda, e in 'ināyat berūn na mī-tawānam āmad.* Or, *ṣāhibā tauk-i-minnat-i-shumā dar gardan andākhta am.* Or, *bisiyār shukr-i-nīmat-i-shumā mī-goyam.*

THATCHED—This house must be thatched anew.—*in khāna-rā az sar-i-nau bā kāhbin bāyad poshīd.* Or, *sakf-i-in khāna az sar-i-nau bā kashsh durust bāyad kard.*

THICK—Do you wish for thick paper or thin?—*kāghaz-i-(durush)*¹ *mī-khwāhed yā (bārūk)*²? ¹(zaft; *sīṭabr.*) ²(*nizār.*)

THOUGHT—They exercise no thought on the subject.—*dar in amr (rā, e khud na mī-ārānd).* (*'aql-i-khud-rā dakhīl na mī-dihand*; *aql-i-khud-rā dakhīl-i-taṣarruf na mī-dihand*; *kiyās* or *fikr* or *tafakkur* or *khayāl na mī-kunand.*)

THREATENS—He threatens to punish them.—*o badeshān (tahdīd)-i-sazū mī-dihad.* (*takhwīf*; *'iād*; *tahadud*; *tawakkum*; *wa'id.*)

TIDE—The tide has begun to flow.—*iḥāl madd (dar aghāz) ast.* (*shurū' shuda.*)

TIGER—There is a tiger in that forest; also a tigress, together with two young ones.—*dar ān besha shere nar ast balki sher-i-māda ba ma do bachcha.*

TILLED—This ground has never been tilled.—*in zamīn hargiz (shiyār karda) na shuda ast.* (*zir'at karda*; *kāshṭa.*)

TIMBER—Where shall we procure timber?—*az kujā (shāh-tir) khwāhem yāft.* (*khāshab.*)

TIME—Youth is the time of learning.—(*shabāb*) *wakt-i-āmokhtan ast.* (*shabibat*; *shabb*; *'unfawān-i-shabāb.*)

TIRED—I am quite tired.—*man bisiyār (dar-mānda) shuda am.* (*ma'tūb, wā mānda.*) Or, (*takāssul*)-*i-bisiyār dar wujūd-i-man rāhe yāfta ast.* (*māndagī*; *takāsur*; *tasā-hiliyat.*)

TITLE—This is a title only.—*in faḩaṩ (khittābe) ast.* (*sar-nāma.*)

TOBACCO—They smoke tobacco.—*eshān tambākū mī-kashand.*

TOLERABLE—This is tolerable writing.—*in khatt (mā-yukrā) mī-bāshad.* (*mukārib.*)

TORCHES—We travelled by the light of torches.—*ba roshanī.e mash'alhā 'safr kardem.*

TOSSED—The boat was tossed with the waves.—*ba sabab-i-ṩalātum-i-amwāj kishti (tah o bālā) mī-shud.* (*zer o bālā.*)

TOUCH—Touch this with your finger.—*ba angusht-i-khud in-rā (lams) bi-kunēd.* (*mass*; *mumāsāt*; *imsās*; *mujtass.*)

TOYS—There are plenty of toys in the bāzār.—*āshiyā.e bāzicha dar bāzār bisiyār mī-bāshand.*

TRANSACT—They transact different affairs there.—*eshān dar ān jā kār o bār az har ḩism (mī-kunand).* (*ba 'amī mī-ārand.*)

TRANSFERRED—That money has been transferred to me.—*ān pūl ba man (sipurda) shuda ast.* (*ḩawāla karda*; *wad'iyaṩ nihāda.*) Or, *ān pūl dar taḩwīl-i-man āmada ast.*

TRANSGRESSED—We have transgressed God's commands.—*ma az ḩadd-i-ḩukm-i-khudā (ḩadam berūn nihāda em).* (*berūn rafta em*; *guzashta em.*) Or, *mā az ḩukm-i-īzd (tajāwuz) karda em.* (*'adūl.*)

TRANSLATE—Translate this into Persian.—*in-rā dar zabān-i-fārs tarjuma bi-kun.*

TRANSPORTED—He has been transported for life.—*o ḩaid-i-dā, imu-l-ḩabs yāfta jītā-waṩan karda shud.* Or, *o ḩabs-i-da, imu-l-umr yāfta naḩl-i-waṩan karda shud.*

TRAVELLED—We travelled all the way on foot.—*mā tamām rāh pā piyāda raftem.*

TRAVELLING—He is travelling in Persia.—*o (safr-i-fārs mī-kunad. (dar fārs siyāhat.)*

TREADS—He treads so softly, I don't hear the sound of his step.—*o īn chunīn ba āhistagī mī-ravad ki (āwāz-i-kadam-ash ba gosh-am) na mī-rasad. (šadā,e pāyash ba sama'-i-man.)*

TREACHEROUS—Their conduct is very treacherous.—*eshūn dar kirdār-i-khūd bisiyār (dagha bāz) and. (khū,īn; ghaddār; ghadīr; bā khiyānat; fareb-bāz; hamlat; mughaddar; ghadūr; daghal-zan.)*

TREMBLE—I tremble with fear.—*man az khauf mī-larzam. Or, az khauf bar man (larza) mustaulī mī-shavad. (ra'sha; irti'āsh; 'arwā; sa'fat.)*

TRIAL—His trial will take place to-day.—*imroz mukad-dama,e o (dū,ir) khwāhad shud. (pesh; rujū'.)*

TRIFLE—Why do you thus trifle away your time?—*shumū chirā ba īn taur aukāt-i khūd-rā (rā,egān) az dast mī-dihed. (muft; be fā,ida.)*

TRIVIAL—This is but a trivial affair.—*īn amr-i-(khafīf) ast. (subuk; be-māya; be-wazn; be-mikdūr.)*

TROUBLE—He gives them much trouble.—*o badeshān (zahmat)-i-firāwān mī-dihad. (dikkat; takhlīf; taṣdī'; ṣaklat; miḥnat; takalluf.)*

TRUST—I am not anyways afraid to trust him.—*man hech muzūyaka na dāram ki (baro i'timād) bi-kunam. (i'tibār-i-o.)*

TRUTH—I am convinced what he says is the whole truth.—*yakīn mī-dānam harchi ki o mī-goyad kullī rāst ast.*

TRYING—It is of no use trying to do this.—*āzmā,ish-i-īn kār ba man be fā,ida ast.*

TUMBLED—They tumbled over one another.—*eshān bar yak digar (uftādand). (munhadīm shudand; galaṭ'id-and; inhidām kardand.)*

TUNE—Her voice is a little out of tune.—*āwāz-ash kādre* (nā sāz) *ast.* (*be rang*; *nā mauzūm.*)

TURN—I turn over this leaf.—*in waraḥ bi-gardāned.*

TWIST—Twist these cords together.—*in rassankhā bāham* (*bi-peched*). (*bi-tābed*; *fatal bi-sāzed*; *biyūred*; *charkh bi-kuned.*)

U.

UGLY—This is an ugly shaped letter.—*in harf* (nā zībā) *ast.* (*zisht*; *bad-sūrat*; *bad-shakl*; *kabīḥ*; *makrūh.*)

UMBRELLA—I have left behind my umbrella.—(*chatr*)-*i-khud-rā dar pas guzāshta āmada am.* (*sāyabān*; *āftāb-gīr*; *āftāb-gardān*; *shamsī.*)

UNANIMOUS—They were unanimous in their opinion.—*eshān dar rā, e khud* (*muttafiḥ*) *būdand.* (*yak-jihat*; *yak-dil*; *hamsāz*; *yak-kaul*; *yak shaur.*)

UNCERTAIN—It is uncertain whether I shall go or not.—*muḥarrar nīst ki man dar ān jā bi-ravam yā nā.*

UNBECOMING—To act thus is unbecoming.—*in chunīn kār kardan* (nā munāsib) *ast.* (nā shā,ista; *ghair-i-muwāfiq*; *nā lā,ik.*)

UNCHANGEABLE.—God only is unchangeable.—*maḥz khudā ta'ālā* (*bar ḥarār*) *ast.* (*lā yazāl*; *bilā taghāiyur*; *dā,im wa kā,im.*)

UNDERGO—Why do you needlessly undergo all this trouble.—*chirā be-zarūratān in hama* (*taklīf mī-kashed*). (*mīḥnat mī-bardāred*; *zuḥmat mī-bared*; *taṣdī' or diḳḳat mī-kuned.*)

UNDERSTAND—I do not understand your meaning.—*maṭlab-i-shumā* (nā mī-fahmam). (*ba fahm-i-man na mī-āyad*; *mafhūm-i-man na mī-gardad.*) Or, *mudda'ā-i-shumā dar fahm-am na mī-āyad.* Or, *fahm-i-faḥwā, e shumā na mī-kunam.*

UNDERTAKE—Will you undertake to manage this business? —*intizām-i-in kār ba zimma, e khud* (*khvāhed girift*)? (*kabūl khvāhed ḥard.*)

- UNEXPECTEDLY—This letter came unexpectedly.—*īn mu-rāsala (nā gahāna) wārid shud. (be-khabar.)*
- UNFIT—He is wholly unfit for the task assigned him.—*kāre ki bado hawāla shuda ast dar adā,e ān bi-l-kull (nā lā,iḡ ast). (adm-i-liyākat dārad; nā ḡābil ast.)*
- UNFURNISHED.—The house is unfurnished.—*ān khāna (ārasta nīst). (rakht or lawāzimāt or sāmān na dārad.)*
- UNHAPPY—She is quite unhappy on this account.—*az īn jihat ān zan (bisiyār ranjīda-khāīr) shuda ast. (aish-ash munaghghis; 'ishrat-ash talkh; ān zan dil-tang o magh-mūm o andoh-āgīn o ḡhamnāk.)*
- UNHURT—Through God's mercy we escaped unhurt.—*ba faẓl-i-khudā mā az (mazarat mahfūz) māndem. (zarrar mašūn; azīyat mahrūs.)*
- UNITED—Our sentiments are united.—*rā,e mā (muttafiḡ) ast. (muttaḡid; bā ittifaḡ; bā ittihād.)*
- UNJUST—Do you conceive this to be unjust?—*āyā shumā khayāl mī-banded ki īn (be inṡāfi) ast? (nā ḡaḡḡ; be dādī; khilāf-i-ma'dilat; khilāf-i-shar'.)*
- UNKIND—We should not be unkind to each other.—*bāyad ki mā ba yak-dīgar (be raḡm) na shavem. (be muruwat; be marḡamat; be shafkat; ḡḡair-tarahḡum.)*
- UNGRATEFUL—He is ungrateful.—*o (kāfir-i-nī'mat) ast. (nā sipās; nā ḡaḡḡ-shinās; nā shukr-guzār.) Or, o 'ādat-i-(kufrān-i-nī'mat) dārad. (kufr-i-nī'mat; kufrānu-na'm.)*
- UNLAWFUL—To do so is unlawful.—*īn chunīn kardan (khilāf-i-shar') ast. (nā mashrū'; nā ḡaḡḡ.)*
- UNLOCK—Unlock the door.—*kuft-i-darwāza (wā kun). (bi-kushā; az or ba kalīd bi-kushā.)*
- UNREASONABLE—Their demands are unreasonable.—*da'wā-hā,e eshān (be jā) ast. (be i'tidāl; mutajāwiz; nā ma'ḡūl; nā jā.iz.)*
- UNSEARCHABLE—The ways of God are unsearchable.—

hikmat-i-allāh-ta'ālā az (idrāk-i-mā berūn) mī-bāshad.
(*fahm-i-mā ba'id.*)

UNSPEAKABLE—Our joy is unspeakable.—*khūshī, e mā az hadd-i-baiyān berūn ast.*

UNSTEADY—His mind is very unsteady.—*dil-ash bisiyār (be karār) ast. (nā kā'im; be ṣabāt; nā ustuwār; be istiklāl.)*

UNWILLING—I am altogether unwilling to go there.—*ba raftan-i-ān jā bisiyār (nā rāz) hastam. (nā khūshnūd; be dil; nā khvāh.) Or, az raftan-i-ān jā daregh (dāram). (mī-kunam; ba man mī-āyad.)*

UNWISE—It were unwise not to agree to this.—*az īn kār (inkār kardan) nā dānī ast. (sar bāz zadan; ibā or daregh or istinkāf or nakaf or ikrā' kardan; bāz istādan.) Or, īn kār-rā nā ḡabūl kardan be wuḡūf ast.*

UNWORTHY—He has proved himself unworthy of your protection.—*az kirdār-ash (ṣābit shuda) ast ki o lā, ik-i-himāyat-i-shumā nīst. (ba iṣbūt rasīda; maṣbūt or mubaiyīn or huwaidā or wāḡiḡ or ṣāhir shuda; ba wuzūḡ paiwasta.)*

UPPER—Are there any upper rooms in this house?—*āyā īn khāna-(rā ṭabake fauḡānī mī-bāshad)? (ṭabake bālā dārad.)*

UPRIGHT—They are upright in their dealings.—*dar mu'-āmalāt-i-eshān (amānat-guzār) and. (ṣādīḡ; rūst-bāz; ṣadāḡkatkār; diyānat-dār.)*

URGED—No one urged him to do so.—*hech kas ba chunīn kār kardan o-rā (takāza) na kard. (izṭīrār; āmāda; targhīb; iktizā; tahrīs.)*

URGENT—This business is urgent.—*īn kār o būr (zarūrī) ast. (mutaḡāzī; mubram; muḡimm; bajjad.)*

USE—Of what use is this?—*īn ba chi kār mī-(āyad)? (khvrad; bandad; paiwandad.) Or, īn ba chi sūd mī-bakhshad? Or, īn chi sūd dārad?*

UTTERED—I never uttered such a word.—*man īn chunīn*

sukhan gāhe bar zabān nayāwardam. Or, man *zīkr-i-īn chunīn* *sukhan* bar zabān na rāndam. Or, *īn chunīn* *sukhan* az dahan-i-man (bar) nayāmad. (berūn.) Or, man *īn chunīn kalām* gāhe takallum na kardam.

V.

VAIN—He exerts himself in vain.—o *be fāida* *koshish* *mī-kunad*. Or, o *ranj-i-behūda* *mī-barad* wa *sa'ī*,e *be fāida* *mī-kunad*.

VALUE—I value his friendship greatly.—man *kadar-i-dostīyash* *bisiyār* *mī-dānam*. Or, man *ulfat-i-o-rā* 'az *īz dāram*. Or, *muwaddat-i-o-rā* *sarmāya*,e *zindagūnī* *mī-shumāram*.

VALUE—What is the value of these precious pearls?—*kīmat-i-(durrahā,e yatīm)* *chīst?* (*marwārīdhā,e shāhwār*.)

VALUABLE—These things are valuable.—*īn chīzhā* *bisiyār* (*ṣamīm*) and. (*girāmī*; *girān-māya*; *kīmatī*.)

VANITY—He is full of vanity.—o *pur az ghurūr* *ast*. Or, o *dar-sar* *bisiyār* *khayāl-i-(khud faroshī)* *dārad*. (*khud-bīnī*; *khud-parastī*; *khud-pasandī*; *takabbur-i-'ujub*; *kībīr*; *istighnā,ī*; *za'm*; *zu'm*.)

VARIOUS—There are various opinions about it.—*dar bāb-i-īn amr* (*rā,ehā,e mukhtalif*) and. (*ikhhtilāf-i-aksām*; *maṣlahathā,e mutafarrik*.)

VARNISHED—This chair has not been varnished.—*bar īn kursī* *lak malīda* na *shuda* *ast*.

VENTURED—Confiding in his luck, he ventured all his property on this risk.—*bar naṣīb-i-khud* 'i *tīmād* *karda* *hama māl-i-khud-rā* *dar makām-i-khatra* (*afgand*). (*andākht*.)

VERILY—Verily I cannot believe you.—*fi-l-wāqī'* *bar shumā* 'i *tīmād* na *mī-tawānam* *kard*.

VEXATION—I meet with nothing but vexation in this business.—*dar īn amr* *ba juz az taṣdī'* *hech chīz* (*hāṣil*)-i-*man* na *mī-āyad*. (*gīr*; *ba dast* *ba hāṣil*; *ba ḥuṣūl*.)

VICE—They make no distinction between vice and virtue.—
(*mā bain-i-khub wa fazl fark*) na mī-kunand. (*kubh az husn tafrik*; *darmiyān-i-shan'at wa khūbī tafāwat*; *imtiyāz-i-badī wa nekoī.*) Or, *mā bain-i-'aib wa hunar*) tamiz na dārand. (*kabūhat wa husnat*; *sharr wa khair*; *ma'siyat wa 'iffat*; *khubāsāt wa 'ismat.*)

VIGILANT—We should be vigilant in avoiding evil.—*bāyad ki mā dar ihtirāz kardan az badī (bedār) bāshem.* (*muntabih*; *hoshyār*; *āgāh*; *mustakiz.*)

VINDICATE—He cannot vindicate his conduct.—*dar bāb-i-raftār-i-khud hech 'uzr na mī-tawānad āward.* Or, *ānchi ki dar raftār ast az ān bā 'uzr khud-rā khalāṣ na mī-tawānad kard.*

VIOLATE—I must not violate the orders of the government.—*bāyad ki man (nā-farmānī,e) hukm-i-daulat na kunam.* (*'adul*; *'adm-i-ij'at*; *nā-farmā bardārī.*) Or, *bāyad ki man az farmān-i-riyāsāt (mukhālifat) na kunam.* (*sar-kashī*; *gardan-kashī*; *ta'aruz*; *i'rāz*; *ta'arruz.*)

VIOLENT—His temper is very violent.—*o mizāj-i-(khashm-nāk) dārad.* (*ghazūb*; *ghazab-nāk*; *arghand*; *arghada.*) Or, *o (ātash)-mizāj ast.* (*tund*; *tez*; *sakht.*)

VIRTUOUS—Let us always maintain virtuous conduct.—*bihtar ast ki mā (raftār-i-nek madām ikhti'yār bi-namāyem).* (*ba khashālāt-i-'afīf dā'imū-l-aukāṭ 'adat bi-gīrem.*)

VISIT—I am going to visit him.—*man (barā,e) mulākāt-i-o mī-ravam.* (*ba sharaf-i.*)

VOICE—She has a fine voice.—*āwāz-i-ān sāhibā (khūsh) ast.* (*tibat-amez*; *narm o hazīn*; *ṭaiyibu-l-adā*; *ṭaiyib-lahjat.*) Or, *ān zan zabān-i-shūrīn dārad.*

VOLUMES—Is the book in one or two volumes?—*in kitāb yak jild dārad yā do?*

VOYAGE—He is now on a voyage to Bushīr.—*o ilhāl ba bushīr az (rāh-i-tarī) mī-ravad.* (*ṭarīk-i-baḥr.*)

W.

WAFER—Please give me a wafer.—*'ināyat farmūda ba man (kulāje) bi-dihed. (chīze az barā,e chaspānīdan.)*

WAGES—What wages do you receive?—*shumā chand ('ujrat) mī-yābed? (mazdūrī; muzd; ṭalab; daily yaumiya; rozīna; rozāna; monthly mushāharat; māhi-yāna.)*

WAIT—Tell him to wait in this room.—*ba o bi-goyed ki dar īn kamra (muntazir bāshed). (intizār bi-kuned; chande tawaḵḵuf bi-kuned; andake bi-māned; mutawaḵḵif bāshed.)*

WAITING—I have been waiting for you two hours.—*tā ba dū sā'at (intizār-i-shumā kashīda am). (barā,e shumā muntazir būda am; do chashm ba rāh-i-shumā dāshta am; chashm-i-khud-rā nargiswār ba shāh-rāh-i-shumā nigrān dāshta am; barā,e shumā mutawaḵḵif būda am; ba jihat-i-shumā tawaḵḵuf karda am.)*

WAKE—You must endeavour to wake early.—*shumā-rā 'ala-ṣ-ṣabāḥ az bistar bar khāstan bāyad.*

WALK—Do you mean to walk or ride?—*shumā pā piyāda rāh raftan mī-khwāhed yā (sawār)? (ba sawārī.)*

WALL—The garden wall has fallen.—*dīwār-i-bāgh (uftāda) ast. (manhadim shuda; inhidām yāfta; az pū dar āmada.)*

WANDERED—I have wandered in all directions over the country.—*ba hama ṭaraf-i-mulk (saīr karda am). (siyāḥat or tafarruj karda am; gashta am; gardīda am.)*
Or, *man jawānib-i-dīyār ba ḡadam paimūda am.*

WANT—I want much to see him.—*man o-rā dīdan bisiyār mī-khwāham.*

WAREHOUSE—This is his warehouse.—*īn (khāna,e ajnās)-i-o ast. (asbāb-khāna; ambār-khāna; karbāj.)*

WARPED—This table is warped.—*īn mez (kaḡ) shuda ast (khamīda; mu'awwij; kozh; munhanī.)*

WARRANTED—The horse is warranted without blemish.—*(wa'da karda) shuda ast ki īn asp 'aibe na dārad. (dāda; ikrār karda; zamānat-i-īn ma'nī girifta.)*

WASTE—Why do you waste your paper?—*chirū kāghaz-i khūd-rā (tazyī) mī-kuned?* (*zā, v̄; kharāb; makh-rūb.*)

WATCH—I watch an opportunity of going there.—*man ba jihat-i raftan-i ān jā (marūka'e mī-bīnam).* (*kābū mī-jūyam; muntazir-i fursat mī-bāsham; mutarassid-i waqt-i shā, ista mī-bāsham.*)

WATCH—Your watch goes remarkably well.—*sā'at-i shumū ba țarah-i khūb mī-ravad.*

WAX—These candles are of wax.—*īn sham'ihā az mom sākhta shuda ast.*

WEAR—I wear a suit of clean clothes every day.—*har roz daste jāma'e šāf (mī-posham).* (*dar bar mī-kunam.*)

WEAVES—He weaves the kind of cloth we wear.—*kīsmē pārchā ki mā mī-poshem ān shakhš mī-bāfad.*

WEEK—He will return in a week.—*dar 'arsa, e yak hafta (murāja'at) khwāhad kard.* (*mī'āwadat; 'ūdat.*)

WEEPS—He weeps because of the death of his son.—*ba sabab-i rihlat-i pisar-ash (mī-nālad).* (*nāla o āh or girīya o zārī or shor o fighān or ashkbārī mī-kunad.*)

WEIGHED—Has this sugar been weighed?—*īn shakar (sanjīda) shuda ast.* (*wazn or tartīl karda.*)

WEIGHT—What is the weight of this stone?—*īn sang chī (wazn) dārad?* (*sangīnī; sanj; bār; šaklat.*)

WELCOME—You are welcome.—*shumā (khūsh) āmada ed!* (*ba-khair.*) Or, *marhabā!* Or, *marhabān o sahan!*

WELL—Tell them to dig a well here.—*badeshān bi-goyed ki dar īn jā chāhe bi-kanand.*

WELL—I understand well what you say.—*ānchī ki shumā mī-goyed (dar fahm-i man khūb mī-āyad).* (*man ba khūbī mī-fahmam.*)

WET—This paper is very wet.—*īn kāghaz bisiyār (nam) ast.* (*tar; namgīn; martūb; nam-nāk.*)

WHISPERED—I whispered that to him.—*man ān sukhān dār gosh-ash (āhista) guftam.* (*ba āhistagī; ba khaftiya; ba nihustagī.*)

WHISTLING—I heard somebody whistling.—*shakhše-rā shunīdam ki (safīr mī-zanad).* (*safār mī-kunad*)

WHOLE—You are welcome to the whole.—*agar khwāhish-i-shumā bāshad hama bi-gīred.*

WIDER—I want some cloth wider than this.—*man kādre pārchā az īn 'arīztar mī-khwāham.*

WINDOW—The bird flew out at the window.—*paranda az darīchā (parwāz kard). (parwāz kunān raft; parīd.)*

WINTER—I like the winter season.—*marū (mausim-i-sarmā) pasand mī-āyad. (shītā; zamistān.)*

WISDOM—She possesses much wisdom.—*ān zan ('akl)-i-kāmil dārad. (firāsāt; fitrat; dirāyat; kiyāsāt.)*

WISE—They only are wise who fear God.—*maḥz ān kasān ('aklmānd) mī-bāshand ki tars-i-khudā dārand. ('akl; dānā; zū-l-'akūl; šāhib-i-idrāk; muḥakkaḳ.)*

WISH—What is your wish?—*khwāhish-i-shumā chīst?*

WISH—They wish to remain here.—*eshān (mī-khwāhand) ki dar īn jā bi-mānand. (tamannā or ārzū or irāda or shauḳ dārand.)*

WITNESSES.—Has he any witnesses?—*o (gawāhe) dārad? (shāhide.)*

WORLD—This world was created by the power of God.—*ba kudrat-i-ilāhī īn dunyā (ba wujūd āmad). (paidā or āfrīda shud.)*

WONDER—Nobody can evince wonder at this.—*hech kas dar īn ('ajab) na mī-tawānad kard. (shigūft; ta'ajjub.)*

WORKS—She works to support herself and family.—*ān zan ba jihat-i-parwarish-i-khud-ash wa atfāl-i-khud miḥnat mī-kunad.*

WORSHIP—We worship one God only.—*mā (parastish)-i-khudā, e wāhid mī-kunem. ('ibādat; t'ā'at; bandagī; namāz.)* Or, *mā mu'takif-i-tauhīd mī-bāshem.*

WORTHY—I am not worthy of so much kindness.—*man lā, ik-i-īn kādar-i-mihrbānī nīstam.*

WOUND—Deadly venom was extracted from the wound.—*az zaḥm (zahr-i-kātil) bar āwarda shud. (samm-i-halhal; masāmm-i-halāhal.)*

WOUNDED—Some of our sepoys were wounded.—*ba'ze az lashkiri-yān-i-mā (majrūh gashtand). (-rū jarrāḥat rusīd.)*

WRECKED—That ship was wrecked.—*ān jahāz (tabāh) shud.*
(*takhrīb*; *inhidām*; *zer-i-āb faro zada*; *shikasta*; *ghark*;
gharik; *mustaghrik*.)

WRITE—Let me see if I can write as well as you.—*bi-*
bīnam ki man ba miṣal-i-shumā khūsh khatt nawishtan
mī-tawānam yā na.

WRONG—You have bought the wrong kind of seed.—*shumā*
bazr āz kism-i-dīgar kharīda ed.

Y.

YARD—This stick is a yard long.—*īn chūb yak gaz darāz*
ast.

YEARS—He is ten years old.—*o ba 'umr dah sālā mī-*
bāshad. Or, *'umr-ash dah sāl ast.* Or, *o dah sāl 'umr*
dārad.

YELLOW—That appears yellow.—*ān zard (ma'lūm mī-*
shavad). (*mī-namāyad*.)

YESTERDAY—Yesterday it rained much.—*dī roz bārān ba*
(shiddat) būrid. (*īrūt*.)

YOUNG—She is quite young.—*ān zan (nau-jawān) ast.*
(barnā.) Or, *mewa, e 'unfawān-i-shabāb-ash nau rasīda*
ast.

YOUTH—In the season of youth.—*dar (aiyām)-i-jawūn.*
('ahd; daur; mausim-i-bahār; zamān.)

Z.

ZEAL—He showed great zeal.—*o (sar-garmī), e firāwān*
zāhir kard. (*ghabt*; *ghabta*; *ghairat*; *'asabiyat*;
hamīyat.)

ZEALOUS—They are very zealous.—*eshān bisiyār (sar-garm)*
and. (*ghā,ir*; *ghayūr*; *shā,ih*; *mudāwīn*; *mudmin*;
mutahawwīr.)

ZEPHYR—The breath of the zephyr feels pleasant to us.—
bād-i-ṣabā ba mā khūsh mī-āyad. Or, rīḥ-i-ḡanūbī ba mā
khūsh maḥsūs mī-shavad.

The book is finished, by the aid of the Merciful King, in
 the year 1877.
tammatu-l-kitāb ba 'awnu-l-maliku-l-waḥḥāb fī sannat
 1297.



EXAMINATIONS.

IN INDIA there are the following examinations in Persian and Arabic, at which persons other than members of the Indian Civil Service (*see* note, page 160) may present themselves:—

1.—*The Second or Higher Standard* in Persian, or Arabic.*

(a) The books which have to be read are—

PERSIAN.	ARABIC.
' <i>Ikd-i-gul.</i> (Selection of the Gulistan.)	' <i>Ajabu-l-'ajā,ib.</i> <i>Nafḥatu-l-yaman</i> (1st part).
' <i>Ikd-i-manzūm.</i> (Selection of the Bostan.)	

(b) Half of an ordinary octavo page of plain English has to be rendered into:—

Persian or Arabic.

(c) Manuscripts in Persian or Arabic have to be read fairly and translated readily.

The reward for passing is, in

PERSIAN.	ARABIC.
Rs. 500	Rs. 800

(d) Conversation with fluency, and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom as to be at once intelligible, has to be carried on with a native.†

* So called because it corresponds with the examination styled the Second, or Higher, Standard in Hindustani; there is no examination in Persian or Arabic by the First or Lower Standard.

† Except in Bombay, this portion of the test is, in Arabic, omitted.

2.—*Standard of High Proficiency.*

- (a) The books which have to be read are:—

PERSIAN.	ARABIC.
<i>Gulistān.</i>	<i>Iḥwānu-ṣ-ṣafā.</i>
<i>Bostān.</i>	<i>Nafḥatu-l-yaman.</i>
<i>Anwār-i-Suhaili.</i>	

- (b) A passage of moderate difficulty, half of an octavo page in length, not taken from a text-book, has to be rendered into English.
- (c) An English paper of moderate difficulty has to be translated accurately and idiomatically.
- (d) Similarly, a paper of English sentences has to be rendered. Reward for passing in

PERSIAN.	ARABIC.
Rs. 1500	Rs. 2000

3.—*Examination for a Degree of Honour.*

- (a) The books which have to be read are:—

PERSIAN.	ARABIC.
<i>Aḥlāk-i-jalālī.</i>	<i>Ḥammāsah.</i>
<i>Inshā'e Abū-l-faẓl.</i>	<i>Jaimur-nūmah.</i>
<i>Sikandar nāmāh.</i>	<i>Maḳāmāt-i-Ḥarirī.</i>
<i>Diwān-i-Ḥāfiẓ.</i>	

- (b) Two octavo pages, one in prose, the other in verse, selected from some difficult work, not a text-book,—have to be translated with accuracy into English.
- (c) A difficult passage from English has to be rendered with accuracy, elegance and neatness of expression, and with perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.
- (d) Conversation has to be carried on with idiomatic accuracy and fluency.*

Reward for passing in

PERSIAN.	ARABIC.
Rs. (4000)	Rs. (5000)

* Except in Bombay, this portion of the test is, in Arabic, omitted.

4.—In the Province of Sind, there is a Special Examination in Persian.

The books which have to be read are:—

(a) Gulistān.

First Four Chapters of the Anwār-i-Suhailī.

(b) A passage, in an easy narrative style, not taken from the text-books has to be translated into English.

(c) An English paper of easy narrative style has to be rendered, intelligibly and with accuracy of grammar, into Persian.

(d) A paper of English sentences has, similarly, to be rendered.

(e) Conversation, with accuracy and fluency, has to be carried on with a native of Persia.

Reward for passing —(1000) Rs.

Remarks.

Examinations 1, 2 and 3, are regulated by G. G. O. Military Department, No. 734 of 9th September, 1864; and No. 294 of 24th March, 1866. These orders of Government relate to the following languages:—

Hindustani, Sanskrit, Bengālī, Burmese, Assamese, Panjābī, Pushtū, Uriyā, Guzerāthī, Mahrathī, Canarese, Tamil, Telugū, Malayālam, Sindī.

As well as to Persian and Arabic.

In respect to Pushtū the following Government order specially applies:—

G. G. O. Military Department, No. 733 of 15th July, 1873.

The Special Examination (4) in Persian for the Province of Sind is based on:—

General Department, Bombay Castle, No. 2741 of 22nd September, 1874; and No. 1122 of 14th April, 1875.

A person, who intends to serve in India, would do well to apply to an Indian Agent, in London, for copies of these orders.

The Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay may, in addition to the pecuniary rewards already noted, award a gold medal to any officer, who is reported to have passed an examination, in any language, with extraordinary merit.

No officer will obtain rewards for passing the tests of the Second Standard, or High Proficiency, whose period of actual residence in India, exceeds 10 years; nor will any officer receive any reward for passing the test for the Degree of Honour, whose period of actual residence in India exceeds 15 years.

Examinations for Degrees of Honour, Certificates of High Proficiency and for the Second or Higher Standard, will take place at Presidency Towns.

The special examination in Persian for the Province of Sind, will take place at Bombay; travelling allowance for the journey from Sind to Bombay and return will be given. Length of service is no bar to any one's appearing.

Rules for the examination, at Fort William, of Candidates other than Her Majesty's Indian Civil Servants.

1.—A general examination is held by the Board of Examiners monthly, usually the 1st Monday (not being the 1st or 2nd) of the month, to which military officers and all gentlemen,* authorized by Government to be examined by the Board, are admitted.

2.—Applications for examination from Military Officers are to be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army, or the officer in charge of his office at the Presidency; and, from all other gentlemen in the public service to the Head of the Department, in which they may be serving at the Presidency.

Candidates, in their applications, are invariably to state their addresses.

* Officers in the Public Works and Education Departments and officers of the Bengal Police Battalions. Other gentlemen by order of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

3.—All applications are to be forwarded, in sufficient time to reach the Secretary to the Board, on or before the 25th, or [if for the High Proficiency Examination, or for a Degree of Honour] on, or before the 20th of the month preceding that in which the examination is held.

4.—Examinations commence at 11 a.m.; and all papers are to be delivered to the Secretary by 4.0 p.m. Candidates arriving after 11.15 a.m. are excluded from the examination.

5.—Candidates are to sign their names legibly on each of their exercises.

6.—No Candidate can present himself for examination by the same standard at two consecutive monthly examinations; or, by the High Proficiency test, or for a Degree of Honour, until three monthly examinations, or four months, have intervened from the date of the examination at which such Candidates may have been examined and failed to pass.

7.—Special examinations are not granted except by the order of Government.

8.—Candidates are not to call on the Secretary to the Board, or any of the Examiners, for the purpose of ascertaining the result of their examinations.

A copy of the Board's report, embodying the remarks of the Examiners on his oral and written exercises is sent to each Candidate as soon after the examination as is practicable.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 1470 P, dated Fort William, 13th August, 1874.

Observations.—In the dispatch above quoted, Her Majesty's Secretary of State dwelt on the necessity for encouraging officers employed in the Political Department to study Persian and Arabic languages.

Probably such encouragement could most effectually be afforded by holding out some reasonable prospect of employment to officers

who devote themselves to the study of these languages. In the opinion of the Honourable the President in Council, however, it is impossible to give any definite promise of employment in the Political Department as a reward to officers who pass examinations or even high examinations in Arabic and Persian.

Other qualifications must necessarily be regarded as of even greater importance than linguistic attainments. At the same time a thorough knowledge of these languages should be allowed much weight in the selection of Candidates Civil or Military for employment in the Political Department.

2. The President in Council deems it necessary that officers who are hereafter appointed to the Political Service without having passed the High Proficiency or Honour tests in Persian or Arabic should, after their appointment pass a linguistic test of a higher standard than that now demanded.

Under Foreign Department Resolution No. 541 P, dated 17th March, 1871, officers in the Political Department are at present required to translate a passage of Persian into English and a passage of English into Persian. They are also required to hold with moderate fluency a conversation in Persian, and to read with fair facility a Persian manuscript.

In order both to raise the present standard of qualification and to bring it into accordance with the standards recognised under the Civil and Military Examination Rules, the President in Council considers it necessary to prescribe that in future officers appointed to the Political Department in and below the grade of 1st Class Political Assistant shall be required to pass either in Arabic, or in Persian, by the High Proficiency test; further that such officers if employed in Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf and Muscat shall be required to pass a colloquial examination in Arabic; and if employed at Zanzibar, a colloquial examination in Arabic or Swaheli, even though they may have already passed in Persian; and if employed in the Continent of India, a colloquial examination either in Hindi, or the local vernacular of the place where they are serving. If such officers be appointed to Burma, they will be required to pass the High Proficiency test in Burmese, but will not be required to pass in Arabic or Persian.

3. When the exigencies of the public service require the employ-

ment of an officer in any of the higher posts of the Political Department, Government reserves to itself the right of appointing any officer whom it considers to possess the best general qualifications even though he may not have passed in these languages.

But for the retention of appointments in and below the grade of 1st Class Political Assistant, it will be essential that officers hereafter appointed shall have passed or shall within three years from date of appointment pass the tests above prescribed, besides qualifying in the other subjects laid down for examination in the Political Department.

To officers above the grade of 1st Class Political Assistant neither these rules, nor the rules contained in the Resolution No. 541 P, dated 17th March, 1871, are applicable.

In August, 1874, the number of officers belonging to the Indian Service who had passed the tests for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency was as set forth in the following Table:—

High Proficiency was as set forth in the					
Designation of Officer.	Nature of Examination.				REMARKS.
	Degree of Honor.		High Proficiency.		
	Persian	Arabic	Persian	Arabic	
Indian Civil Service Men	nil	nil	14	2*	*These two officers also passed the test for High Proficiency in Persian. †Two of these officers passed the test for High Proficiency in Persian.
Military Officer	6	nil	19	3†	
Total in India.	6	nil	33	5	

Under Notification of the 24th March, 1870, by the Government of India, the rules for the examination of *members of the Civil Service of India* are as follows:—

A Civil Servant, attached to the Upper Provinces, may present himself for the High Proficiency Examination in Persian or Hindūstānī: if attached to the Lower Provinces, he must pass in Bangālī or Uryah before he can compete in Persian or Arabic.

Until he shall have obtained the certificate for High Proficiency in Persian or Hindūstānī (or Bangālī or Uryah, as the case may be) he is not permitted to present himself for distinction in other languages. He may compete for a Degree of Honour without obtaining a certificate of High Proficiency.

He is not allowed to present himself more than twice at any examination; but, if specially recommended by the Examiners, he may appear a third time.

He is not allowed to present himself for the High Proficiency Examination after the lapse of 7 years, nor for the Degree of Honour Examination after 10 years, from the date of his first arrival in India.

No exception will be made on account of leave of absence, &c.

Examinations will be held on the first Monday in

January

April

July

October

of each year, at the Presidency towns.

Application to be examined must be made 3 months before the date of the examination.

A Civil Servant desirous of attending examinations for prizes for the study of the Oriental languages, is allowed leave of absence on full pay for one month before the examination; if he passes the examination, he is allowed another month. This leave of 2 months counts as service and residence. The amount of leave is not to exceed 2 months at one time, nor 12 months in the aggregate.

The tests for High Proficiency and the Degree of Honour examinations are the same as those for Military Officers, or persons not belonging to the Indian Civil Service, but the rewards are different.

The reward for passing—

	PERSIAN.	ARABIC.
(a) The High Proficiency Examination is	Rs. 2,000	— 2,000
(b) The Degree of Honour	„ 4,000	— 4,000

There is no examination by the Second or Higher Standard for a member of the Indian Civil Service.

These rules affect particularly the members of the Civil Service of Bengal; in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay they are modified by local regulations.

A member of the Indian Civil Service should obtain :—

Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2,749 of 24th September, 1864, by the Government of India; Letter, Home Department, No. 4,127, of 10th September, 1870, from the Government of India; Notification of 24th March, 1870, by the Government of India; Notification No. 49, of 4th September, 1874, by the Government of India.

TABLES OF PERSIAN MONEY, MEASURES, AND WEIGHTS.
(The English Equivalents for the French Measures are taken from Professor Rankine's Useful Rules and Tables, page 110.)

TABLE I.

PERSIAN MONEY.		French Equivalent.	English Equivalent.	
		Francs.	Pence.	Shillings.
1 Dīnār . . .	=	0·001	0·009516	
10 dīnār + . . .	=	0·01	0·095162	
2½ ghāz . . .	=	0·025	0·237906	
2 pūl . . .	=	0·05	0·475812	
4 shālā . . .	=	0·2	1·90324	
2½ 'abāsī . . .	=	0·5	4·75812	0·158604
2 panā-bād . . .	=	1·0	9·51624	0·39651
1½ karān . . .	=	1·25	11·8953	0·79302
10 karān . . .	=	10·00	95·1624	0·991275
				7·9302

† Not coined.

‡ Often called *pūl-i-siyāh*.§ " *nīm karān* or *dah-shālā*.|| " *yak hazār dīnār*.* " *ashrafī*;with in the *bāzars*.

†

‡

§

||

*

Only five coins are in circulation :

COPPER—*nīm-pūl* and *pūl*.SILVER—*nīm karān* and *karān*.GOLD—*Tūmān*.

In accounts, the following coins are used :—

By Persians, *dīnār*, *karān* and *tūmān*.By Arabs, *ghīz*, *karān* and *tūmān*.

TABLE II.

PERSIAN MEASURES.—Distances.		French Equivalents.		English Equivalents.	
		Metres.		Feet.	
1 <i>bahr</i>	=	0.0325		0.106628	
2 <i>bahr</i>	=	0.065		0.213256	
4 <i>gira</i>	=	0.26		0.853026	
4 <i>chārah</i>	=	1.04		3.412104	
6000 <i>zar'</i>	=	6240.0		20472.624432	

These measures are general throughout the country of Persia; but the values differ according to locality. Thus at Yazd and Kirman, the *zar'* is one *gira* less than that given in the table.

The Persians have no square measure.

TABLE IV.

TABLE OF GOLDSMITHS' & JEWELLERS' WEIGHTS current in Shiraz, Persia.		French Equivalent.	English Equivalent.	
		Grammes.	Grains.	Pounds Avoirdupois
1 <i>ūnā</i>		0.013090909	0.20202349	
16 <i>ūnā</i>		0.209454545	3.2323758	
22 <i>karāt</i>	1 <i>kārāt</i>	4.608	71.1122688	
720 <i>miškāl</i>	1 <i>miškāl</i>	3317.76	51200.833536	
	1 <i>man-i-shērūz</i>		=	7.314404791

TABLE V.

TABLE OF PIECE-GOODS' WEIGHTS current in Shiraz, Persia.		French Equivalent.	English Equivalent.	
		Grammes.	Grains.	Pounds Avoirdupois
4½ <i>darīang</i>	1 <i>miškāl</i>	4.608	71.1122688	0.1828601197
18 <i>miškāl</i>	1 <i>sir</i>	82.944	1280.0208384	7.314404791
40 <i>sir</i>	1 <i>man-i-shērūz</i>	3317.76	51200.833536	

TABLE VI.

TABLE OF PERSIAN WEIGHTS current in Būshahr and the surrounding country.		French Equivalent.		English Equivalent.	
		Grammes.		Grains.	Pounds Avordupois.
1 <i>gandum</i>	=	0.048		0.7407528	
4 <i>gandum</i>	= 1 <i>naḥūd</i>	0.192		2.9630112	
24 <i>naḥūd</i>	= 1 <i>miškāl</i>	4.608		71.1122688	
48 <i>miškāl</i>	= 1 <i>giyā</i>	221.184		3413.3889024	
4 <i>giyā</i>	= 1 <i>chārāk</i>	884.736		13653.5556096	1.9505079442
4 <i>chārāk</i>	= 1 <i>man-i-būshahr</i>	3538.944		54614.2224384	7.8020317769
16 <i>man-i-būshahr</i>	= 768 <i>miškāl</i>	56623.104		873827.5590144	124.8325084306
100 <i>man-i-būshahr</i>	= 1 <i>man-i-ḥasham</i>	5662310.4		87382755.90144	12483.25084306
	= 1 <i>ḥara</i>				

TABLE VIII.

TABLE OF PERSIAN WEIGHTS current in Tabran and the surrounding country.		French Equivalent.		English Equivalent.	
		Grammes.		Grains.	Pounds Avoirdupois.
1 <i>gandum</i>	=	0.048 =		0.7407528	
4 <i>gandum</i>	=	0.192 =		2.9630112	
24 <i>nakhud</i>	=	4.608 =		71.1122688	
16 <i>mishtāl</i>	=	73.728 =		1137.7963008	0.1625423286
40 <i>sir</i>	=	2949.12 =		45511.852082	6.5016931474
100 <i>man-i-tabriz</i>	=	294912.0 =		4551185.2082	650.16931474

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